

II. CONTRI-
BUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

2. Industrial and Commercial

Continued

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 21, 1917.

DEVELOPMENT OF POLISH BUSINESS IN CHICAGO
S. W. Siwicki and Company, Commission Merchants
[Polish Commission Company]

In previous issues of Dziennik Zwiazkowy, we have written of the Polish moving picture company and the Polish dairy corporation, sole Polish business enterprises of their kind in Chicago.

Today we are writing of the Polish Commission Company, located at 915 West Randolph Street. Our reporter visited the building **personally**, and saw the work that is being done there and the products that are offered for sale. Anthony Stefanski, manager and principal stockholder of the firm, an alert and energetic man, gave our reporter the desired information as to the invested and **operating** capital of the firm.

The Polish Commission Company was incorporated, in accordance with the state laws, for the sum of \$10,500, three years ago. Since that time, it has had

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to compete with similar enterprises owned by Jews.....The Polish Commission Company, however, proved itself too strong for their treachery. During the whole three years, it has crept slowly but steadily forward, bringing to naught the efforts of its competitors.

Today, the corporation's assets amount to \$15,000. It employs eleven people, including four salesmen and a chauffeur. The weekly volume of business, according to Stefanski, totals from five to six thousand dollars.

More than one will say that there must be some secret reason why, despite such strong competition, the Polish Commission Company has continued to develop and to gain more and more customers, more and more confidence among people of other nationalities as well as among the Poles. The secret lies in the fact that the Polish Commission Company always has better products than its neighboring Jewish firms, and sells these products at a moderate price, treating its customers more intelligently than they are treated by other firms. Courtesy is an inherent virtue among Poles. Tradesmen value

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courtesy, and so deal with the Polish firm rather than with Jews.

The Polish Commission Company always has in stock fresh butter, eggs, smoked fish, vegetables, fruits, potatoes, and other foodstuffs. It sells these products wholesale to grocers and retail to individual customers. Whoever may have visited the Company's store will certainly have noticed that everything is kept in **exemplary** order.

As we are told by one of the stockholders, farmers from the vicinity of Chicago send their produce through the Polish Commission Company, paying a commission to the Company on everything that is sold.

"I do not know," said the stockholder, "whether the Polish farmers in general know of our firm. If we can help farmers of other nationalities sell their eggs, cheese, butter, potatoes, fruit, and other produce, we would certainly be the more willing to do the same for Polish farmers. We are chiefly concerned that Polish business and industry should always and everywhere be

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in the lead."

The above words can best introduce the firm to Polish farmers scattered throughout this part of the country.

Space does not permit us to describe more broadly this sole Polish firm of its kind, so worthy of support. We recommend that our readers remember it.

Whoever desires to visit the Polish Commission Company can do so at any time, and will be graciously received by Stefanski, the manager.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 17, 1917.

CHICAGO POLE INVENTS NEW AEROPLANE

At 2160 North Irving Avenue lives Gregory Chmielinski, a tailor by trade, with his wife. Chmielinski has been in the United States for fifteen years. He was born in [Russian-occupied] Poland in the village of Chmielun Wielki.

An industrious man, always interested in aiding the Polish cause in any possible way, Chmielinski began nine years ago to apply his thoughts to aeroplanes, in which he foresaw a great future. He read works on aviation, air currents, and so on. Finally, as he told this newspaper's reporter, after working many nights so as not to be interrupted, he invented an airship that bids fair to revolutionize aviation all over the world. On the surface, this statement appears somewhat fantastic, but upon examining the matter more closely, one becomes convinced that after surmounting a great many obstacles Chmielinski has reached his goal, for recently he was notified by the Patent Office in Washington through Victor Evans and Company that his invention would be patented in a very short

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time, and that it has aroused great interest in aviation circles by its construction and its ingenuity.

Construction of Chmielinski's Aeroplane

The construction of Chmielinski's aeroplane is really strange. The apparatus is a four-cornered affair of some twenty-four cubic feet. It has four motors, two of which serve to propel it through the air in such fashion that if, for example, the aeroplane is to turn to the right, the motor on the right side lessens its speed and the motor on the left side increases its speed. Here Chmielinski used the same principle that is applied in driving teams of horses, that is, if the driver desires to turn to the right, he retards the horse on the right side, giving more rein to the horse on the left. The propellers on the motors of the aeroplane will be eight feet long and five feet wide. Its gasoline capacity will be 128 gallons, and it will carry from sixteen to twenty passengers. It will be made of aluminum, but Chmielinski is already planning to build one of steel.

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It should be added here that Chmielinski's aeroplane will find wide application in the field of aviation and will do much to spread the fame of the Poles. To our knowledge, military authorities are seriously interested in Chmielinski's invention. The inventor informed our reporter, however, that he will not sell his patent to any private concern, for he wants the invention to remain in Polish hands, unless the American government should desire to purchase it.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 7, 1917.

DEVELOPMENT OF POLISH INDUSTRY IN CHICAGO

White Eagle Dairy Company Flourishes

Slowly but steadily, various branches of Polish industry are developing in Chicago, thus preventing those of other nationalities from profiting by the labor of our countrymen, and proving that, by forming companies and corporations, we can accomplish much. Our motto, "Patronize our own countrymen," which has been ignored for many years, stands again before the eyes of our brethren, reminding them that in mutual support lies a great power, through the development of which our nation can stand high among industrial nations.

Yesterday we wrote of the sole Polish moving picture corporation in the United States which, despite mounting difficulties, has grown each month until today its foundations are firm.

Today we are writing of a Polish dairy corporation, the White Eagle Dairy Company, which was visited by a Dziennik Zwiazkowy reporter.

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The White Eagle Dairy Company is located in Town of Lake, at 4914-16 South Loomis Street, where for years Jews, Germans, and Irishmen have done good business among the Poles living in that community. The small group of Polish businessmen, who formed the company in May of this year, knew that the struggle with the strongly organized dairy companies of other nationalities, which have hundreds of thousands of dollars in the banks, would be a very difficult one, and that the competition against a Polish firm would be very great. But despite this, trusting in their own strength and in the good will of their countrymen, this handful of Polish businessmen did not hesitate for a moment in bringing its previously thought out plans into effect.

Thus, in May of this year, a Polish dairy company was incorporated according to the laws of the State of Illinois, with a capital of fifteen thousand dollars. Whoever could afford to, hastened to obtain shares, and thus become a co-owner of the corporation. Shares were extremely cheap--ten dollars. Whoever felt that his financial condition permitted, bought several shares of stock, believing, naturally, in the success of the enterprise. Thus far, the

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corporation has about seventy shareholders. The number is steadily growing, for more and more Poles are following the example set by the original shareholders.

The corporation's administration consists of energetic and capable businessmen of Town of Lake. Michael Zaczek was elected president, Michael Czworniak secretary, and John Wieciech treasurer. The board of directors consists of the following: Casimir Tomkiewicz, B. F. Kowalski, John Kozubowski, T. Kozubowski, J. Wieciech, M. Czworniak, F. Zaworski, J. Kukulski, Andrew Twaroosz, Thomas Urbanski, M. Zaczek, Stanislaus Garpiel, and John Polaszewski. The administration and directors immediately rolled up their sleeves and went to work, knowing that work is the only means of success in life.

Board member Tomkiewicz, well known P.N.A. member and proprietor of the drug-store at the corner of 51st and Loomis Streets, conducted our reporter through the entire building which houses the dairy company, and showed him the machinery and dairy equipment, explaining their operation.

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The building is divided into several sections. First, one enters a small vestibule which opens upon the office of the directors, and then to the dairy proper, which also is divided into several sections. In one section stands the machinery that purifies the milk, bottles and caps it, and sets the bottles aside.

The process of purifying the milk is extremely interesting. The milk is brought directly from the farmers of Illinois and Indiana and poured into a great reservoir, from which it is piped to the floor below to the pasteurizing machine. Here it is heated to a temperature of 180 degrees Fahrenheit for the purpose of destroying any germs it might contain. The milk is then piped to the purifier, where all impurities and foreign matter are removed, the cleansed milk passing on to the cooling machine. Here, through the use of coils containing cold water, the previously heated milk is brought to a temperature of 38 degrees Fahrenheit. The purified and cleansed milk is then piped to a machine which automatically bottles and caps it and sets the bottles aside. A workman then moves the bottles of milk to the refrigerator in the next

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department. From here, six horse-drawn wagons distribute the milk to grocery stores and private homes, although many people buy their milk at the dairy.

The first thing to strike the eye of a visitor who pays strict attention to everything that is to be seen, is the perfect cleanliness of all of the machines through which the milk passes. The machines are of the newest type. Each of them, whether it is the separator, the purifier, or the cooler, or whether it is the butter churn or the cheese machine, or the machine used for cleaning empty cans and bottles, as well as the refrigerator, operates swiftly and accurately. Throughout the whole process of purifying, heating, cooling, and bottling the milk, it is untouched by human hands. From time to time the dairy is unexpectedly visited by inspectors from the health department to make sure that everything is as it should be.

According to Tomkiewicz, the firm is now worth \$26,000. Business is increasing steadily, and the number of shareholders is also growing.

Polish grocers, who at first eyed the dairy with distrust, are being convinced

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that it is in no way inferior to dairy companies operated by persons of other nationalities. It is true that it does not operate on so large a scale as some German and Jewish dairies that have been in existence for a great many years, nor does it have hundreds of thousands of dollars at its disposal, but in respect to the purity of the milk it sells, it can match any other dairy in the City of Chicago.

The price of milk from the Polish dairy company is the same as from other dairies. At present, milk is sold at ten cents a quart. The reason for the high retail price is the price demanded by the farmers.

The Polish dairy is very troublesome to the Germans and Jews, we are told by Town of Lake citizens. In their own opinions, the Germans and Jews think they are especially privileged to do business among the Poles, to draw money from Polish pockets so that in case of necessity, they will have the wherewithal to fight the Poles. We have heard that agents of German firms are circling around the Poles like crows around a victim, casting aspersions upon

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the Polish dairy. These methods should be condemned at every step. Our earnest advice to the housekeepers of Town of Lake is that they try the strength of their brooms on such agents, and that they stop using the milk of other firms and patronize the Polish dairy instead.

In the development of Polish industry lies the secret of our nation's strength. If we organize companies and corporations, if we support each other and eliminate foreign leeches from our midst, we shall soon find ourselves among the strong and influential groups with which everyone must reckon.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, July 6, 1917.

DEVELOPMENT OF POLISH INDUSTRY IN CHICAGO
International Photoplay Company Only Polish Film Company
in United States

Many readers of Dziennik Zwiaskowy have asked us for news concerning the sole Polish film company in the United States. That the film company exists is known even in the small country towns. But as to its capital, its officers, how it works, and what its prospects are for the future, little is known. Thanks to the courtesy of F. Szczepkowski, one of our reporters was able to visit the studios where Polish movies are filmed, and to gain the desired information.

The firm's studios are located at 3501 North Kenton Avenue, near Edison and Milwaukee Avenues. From afar, the sign "International Photoplay Company" can be seen upon the brick building. The entire surrounding neighborhood is suitable to the studios purposes. On one side are the railroad tracks, and on the other two sides, empty lots heavily grown over with grass. Here and there are

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trees in their springtime garb.

Our reporter entered the studio accompanied by Szczepkowski. It was the noon hour, and so no one was in. In the center of the studio stood a table with actors' equipment, and in the corner stood the director's desk, covered with typewritten scripts; beside it stood a few inviting chairs, and all about the room were strewn pieces of heavy cardboard, used in the preparation of scenery.

In the studio proper, which has a glass roof, there was no lack of boards, cardboard, and in general, all of the equipment necessary for the making of pictures. It took but a short time to visit every portion of the building. It remained but to step outside and view the building from the lawn surrounding it.....

In his conversation with Szczepkowski, who is thoroughly familiar with the affairs of the film company, our reporter learned the following facts:

The International Photoplay Company was organized in 1915 by A. Czechowicz

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and a few others. As with all other beginnings, the beginnings of this firm were difficult. Many obstacles had to be overcome, funds had to be obtained, and, most important of all, it was necessary to make a name for the company and to gain the confidence of the people of our own and other nationalities.

Despite great obstacles, the affairs of the firm slowly but steadily improved. The number of shareholders increased every month. At the present time, the firm has about a hundred shareholders, representing an investment of more than fifteen thousand dollars.

The officers of the International Photoplay Company are as follows: J. Wojtalewicz, president; F. Szczepkowski, secretary; F. Szwed, treasurer; and S. Zielinski, director. The board of directors consists of Kaszubowski, Mancarz, Wielbacki, Kucharzewski, Snopek, and Czechowicz. The photography is done by S. Snopek.

The firm has one traveling agent in the person of S. Snopek, whose duties are to rent out completed films to Polish and American theaters and to sell the remaining shares of stock to Poles of Chicago and elsewhere.

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Director Stephen Zielinski, in the opinion of experts, possesses great capabilities in this particular field of art. It is his duty, in addition to selecting and training actors, to write out the individual roles, prepare scenery, and often even to write whole scenarios or create the more important episodes and scenes.

The staff of players consists of well-known Polish actors and actresses of Chicago. The less important roles are played by the more talented amateurs and lovers of the stage. Often, for special roles, professional people are hired. For example, an actual coachman plays the role of a coachman, an actual policeman that of a policeman, and so on.

The surrounding neighborhood has plenty of roads, farms, houses, woods, rivers, and so on, and is entirely suitable for this kind of work.

At present, the International Photoplay Company has on hand four full-length feature pictures with Polish subtitles. These, known already to many of our countrymen, are:

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"Freedom: Here and There", two thousand feet of film; "Zdymem Pozarow" [With the Smoke of the Conflagration], seven thousand feet; "Hypcio and Hypcio at the Summer Resort", fifteen thousand feet, and "Engaged After Death", two thousand feet. Other pictures are nearing completion.

We shall not stop here to consider the Artistic value of these pictures. As in all pictures, there are certain faults in these also. But they have a great many good points. One of their best points is the fact that these pictures have Polish subtitles, and are Polish in thought.

According to Szczepkowski, the International Photoplay Company has good prospects for the future. The completed pictures are paying for themselves and making possible the production of other films which will soon be available to many Polish and American theaters.

It might be well to add here that the only other Polish film company has suspended activities, making the International Photoplay Company the only Polish film company in the United States.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, June 8, 1917.

NEW POLISH DRUGSTORE

Milwaukee Avenue is steadily becoming more and more Polish, especially the block between Division and Cleaver Streets. Until not very long ago, this block was occupied by businesses other than Polish, and only here and there could one find a Polish firm. Since the Poles began to replace the businessmen of other nationalities, both in number and kind, they now represent an important business group in this block, standing on a higher level than the others.

The following are the Polish firms now located on Milwaukee Avenue, between Cleaver and Division Streets: Progress Clothing Company, owned by Vlanowski and Sobieski; Polonia, owned by Cieslak and Miedzanowski; Plucinski Brothers and George Plucinski; Kaminski; Preyss's bakery; E. Misiewicz's floral shop, Bzowski's barber shop, Gladkowski's beauty shop, and others, not counting lawyers' and doctors' offices. They are really ornaments in the block.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, June 8, 1917.

Recently, a new enterprise has been added to this list of businesses--namely, a first class Polish drugstore, at 1174 Milwaukee Avenue, owned by W. Wieczorek, a young Falcon and member of the Polish National Alliance, Council 2.

Because of its equipment and stock of medicines, Wieczorek's drugstore is counted among the best in Chicago; prescriptions are filled with the greatest care and accuracy.

The drugstore was equipped at a cost of three thousand dollars by the very well-known Polish firm, A. Kulesza and Company, which has earned recognition and distinction for itself in the best American circles. Its factory and salesrooms are located at 1313-1319 Division Street.

The furnishings of Wieczorek's drugstore are really attractive, and we wish him success in his enterprise.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 8, 1917.

Who of the Poles will be the next to open a business in this block?

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 20, 1917.

MEETING OF POLISH-SLAVIC REAL-ESTATE AGENTS

Polish-Slavic real-estate agents met on April 17 at the Polish Roman Catholic Union Building and elected the following officers for their club: W. Helezer, president; J. Mazur, vice-president; J. Ruszkiewicz, vice-president; M. Pociask, recording secretary; W. Skoczylas, assistant secretary; I. Laszkiewicz, financial secretary; J. Ochala, treasurer; J. Szymanski, secretary; J. Placzekiewicz, J. Kulik, A. Zuwalski, S. Jakiel, F. Skwirut, J. Nowotarski, and G. Placzekiewicz, directors.

This new organization will endeavor to improve the profession and in this way get ahead of agents of other nationalities, to rouse the spirit of speculation among the Poles, and to help increase their wealth through honest means.

Every real-estate agent is welcome at the club so long as he is honest and earns his living at this profession.

This club is to be a sort of school for those needing experience in this field,

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and it would be very nice indeed if all real-estate agents would join it instead of dividing into classes.

Martin Pociask, recording secretary.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 16, 1917.

BANQUET OF POLISH GROCERS

Yesterday the Society of Polish Grocers held a magnificent Easter banquet, which was attended by many members of the society and their families, as well as by many other guests. The two small rooms at Walsh's were filled with guests, who sat down at the heavily-laden tables to share the Easter egg [an old Polish tradition] and consume a good dinner, washed down with excellent liquors taken in moderation.

Reverend Casimir Sztuczko, who was called upon to act as toastmaster, gave the blessing and said a few words to the assembled grocers. He congratulated them for organizing, not only for their own benefit, but for the benefit of the consumers as well, for, by pooling their buying, they can purchase merchandise cheaper from the wholesalers and thus be able to sell it to their customers at lower prices.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 16, 1917.

Mr. S. Orpiszewski, editor of the Polish National Alliance publications, spoke in the name of the press. He stated that the Polish press had always supported and would always support Polish commerce and industry and expressed the hope that the Polish merchants would some day make enough money to support the Polish papers with their advertisements, so that the latter would not have to accept the advertisements of strangers.

The following merchants spoke in the order named: Mr. Kasprzyk, president of the Society of Polish Grocers; Mr. Kowalczyk, secretary; Mr. Sokolowski, treasurer; Mr. Trebaczkiewicz; Mr. Buczynski; Mr. Przysiecki; Mr. Waszko; Mr. Napiorkowski; Mr. Kaszubowski; Mr. John Singer, director of the Polish National Alliance; Mr. Jelinski; and others. Their speeches dealt on the subject of raising the standard of Polish commerce and industry.

During the banquet, our hungry brethren in Poland were not forgotten, since

MPA (ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED)

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\$78.80 was collected for this cause.

It should be added that the Society of Polish Grocers now has 250 members, and there could be many more if all the Polish grocers belonged to this organization.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 31, 1917.

POLISH REALTORS' SOCIETY HOLDS MEETING

Twenty representatives of the most important Polish real-estate firms in the city attended the meeting that was held last Thursday evening at the Polish Press Club by the Polish Realtors' Society.

The meeting was informal--more in the nature of a social function than a business meeting. Matters concerning the firms that were represented there were discussed in an informal, friendly manner.

Andrew Schultz, chairman of the meeting, called upon Mr. M. J. Bereczkowski to read a draft of the proposed constitution. Teophile Stan, Andrew Schultz, Stanley Jakiel, Z. Majewski, L. Segel, K. Nowinski, and others suggested and discussed several corrections and modifications to be made in the final draft.

Those present agreed in the main with the opinion of the constitutional committee and strongly emphasized that the primary purpose of the society was

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 31, 1917.

to raise the prestige of the profession. This profession now occupies an unfavorable position, as a result of the great number of incompetent and dishonest people who work sporadically in this field and who, through lack of the proper qualifications or through sheer dishonesty, cause their clients great losses.

This society will try to unite all the Polish realtors who display competency in real-estate management, and is interested only in the quality, not the quantity, of its members. The society will see to it that both parties--the seller and the purchaser--are served honestly and intelligently.

After a very pleasant supper prepared by Mrs. Klosinski, hostess of the Club, the meeting was adjourned after midnight, and everyone left the Club with the feeling that this society will do a great deal of good for its members, for the entire profession, and for those who employ the services of real-estate agents.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 16, 1917.

WINDOW DISPLAY CONTEST

The following Polish merchants of Chicago have entered the window display contest announced in Ekonomia (Economy): M. Idzikowski; "The Progress," Z. Ulanowski and Sobiecki, owners; G. Plucinski; and S. Cislak.

The judges will be Mr. Stanley Koziolok, an expert in window trimming, and representatives of the Polish press, as follows: Mr. Papara, of Dziennik Chicagoski; Mr. H. Lokanski, of Dziennik Narodowy; Mr. Anielewski, of Dziennik Ludowy; and Mr. J. Przyprawa, of Dziennik Zwiaskowy.

The review of the windows will take place this evening at seven.

Ekonomia is offering the following awards to the contestants: Ten dollars first prize, and five dollars second prize.

WPA (ILL.) PHOTO 314, 16

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 16, 1917.

The contestants have trimmed their windows so tastefully and in such a grand style that they are really worth looking at.

The window displays of the above-mentioned merchants deserve particular notice. It seems as though the judges will have a hard nut to crack in deciding who is to win the prizes.

A contest of this type as inaugurated by Ekonomia, the organ of the Polish-American Businessmen's Association, deserves recognition, and we hope that Ekonomia will continue to arrange similar contests, as this will have a good effect on the development of our business enterprises.

WPA (ILL.)



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, July 24, 1915.

NEW POLISH BUSINESS OPENS

The Polish Merchant's Association is happy to welcome and add to its membership a new business enterprise under the name of Central Cornice Company. The president of this new firm is Mr. Stanley Porazinski, and Mr. Piatka, the well-known architect, is vice-president. The plant, **located** at 2940 N. Avers Ave., is employing about twenty-eight people, **and will** increase this by 50% in the immediate future. This is the only Polish firm of its kind in the city of Chicago. Therefore, all Polish contractors, in ordering material, should remember that we have our own firm which is worthy of support.

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III H Narod Polski, Vol. XIX, No. 8, Feb. 24, 1915.

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IV POLISH MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION IN CHICAGO



POLISH

The Polish merchants and manufacturers in Chicago have finally grouped themselves into one association with the aim of cooperating in the work to be done in their field.

About 200 Polish merchants belong to this association, which is already beginning to unfold a blissful activity for the Polish cause.

Last Sunday, at 2 P. M., marked the opening of a bazaar in the Polish Women's Alliance hall for the benefit of the hungry in the fatherland.

His Excellency Bishop Rhode accepted the invitation of the committee, which requested him gracefully to attend the opening of the bazaar so that with his talk he could start the work which should prove beneficial to the increasing of the funds necessary to save our poor countrymen suffering in want on account of the present war.

The Polish merchants and manufacturers fear that the hall at the Women's Alliance

Narod Polski, Vol. XIX, No. 8, Feb. 24, 1915.

will not be long enough to hold all the well wishing countrymen desiring to participate in the bazaar and by this opportunity to come also into possession of several valuable and useful articles which will be raffled off. Every cent spent at this bazaar will not only help this noble cause but will also bring a marked percentage of profit.

The bazaar will last three weeks as follows: Four Sundays, three Mondays, three Wednesdays. During all the days of this bazaar the Polish choirs will make the stay of those present more enjoyable with their singing and also the bar and the restaurant will be prepared to take care of the guests.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 23, 1915.

A REPLY TO THE UNINVITED GUARDIANS
OF THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

Information has reached Dziennik Zwiazkowy to the effect that certain uninvited guardians of the Polish National Alliance and its institutions are spreading rumors to the effect that the Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank, at whose head stands Mr. John F. Smulski, well known in Polish-American circles, has made an enormous profit in the recent transfer of money from the Department of Independence to Europe.

Rumors of this type can be nothing more than pure imagination on the part of the opponents of the Department of Independence. They are put into circulation purposely so as to harm the Polish National Alliance and the bank of which Mr. Smulski is president.

We want to verify the fact that, before going to the Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank, we visited all the other important banks in Chicago dealing in

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IV foreign exchange. We did this with but one purpose in mind--to send the money to our needy brethren in war-torn Europe at the lowest possible rate of exchange. We attest with our own signatures to the fact that the Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank made no profit whatsoever in this transaction.

C. Zychlinski, president of the Polish National Alliance
John S. Zawilski, general secretary
Joseph Magdziarz, treasurer

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 12, 1914.

POLISH-AMERICAN BUSINESSMENS' ASSOCIATION
OF CHICAGO

It is an established fact that even in difficult times the December holiday purchases of furniture, supplies, clothing, house furnishings, underwear, accessories, and food, amount to at least ten dollars a person in every Polish family in Chicago. If there are families which do not spend this much, there are others which spend a great deal more. Since there are 400,000 Poles in Chicago, our purchases in general during this month amount to four million dollars.

The Polish-American Businessmens' Association of Chicago wishes to call the attention of all the Poles in Chicago to the fact that if these four million dollars are spent at Polish stores the economic welfare of the Polish people will improve at once, and the factories and wholesale houses seeing an increased demand on the part of Polish firms will be forced to give us better terms and to hire Polish employees.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 12, 1914.

All the Polish firms which have joined our association and have the association's seal in their windows have obtained good merchandise at a reasonable price and can render best service to our countrymen.

If these four million dollars are spent in Polish stores, we shall be able during the coming season to make joint purchases on a large scale and shall thus be able greatly to reduce our prices, at the same time that we assure our customers of first-class merchandise of select quality.

Through joint purchases we shall create a real operating basis for the few Polish factories and enterprises now in existence and shall open a great field of work for our people who are so mercilessly exploited by other nationalities.

Polish workmen have always been paid highest and treated best by honest Polish firms, and only such will be accepted into our Association.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 12, 1914.

It is to the Poles' most vital interest that the December holiday purchases be made at Polish stores belonging to the Association, because they will not only foster the development of our commerce and industry, but at the same time will see to it that Polish people will be properly served and provided with the best merchandise at the lowest prices.

Let the four million dollars of Polish money go to Polish business. Let it increase Polish wealth. Let joy and gladness come into all our homes on this great family holiday--the holiday of the Nativity--through the knowledge that during these hard times we have wisely protected our welfare to the best of our united efforts.

Polish men and women, let every penny's worth of purchases be made at the Polish stores which have created our Association. Our seal placed at the head of this article will show everyone the way.

Our general secretary Dr. J. K. Orlowski, 1747 West Division Street, Chicago,

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 12, 1914.

Illinois, will accept the applications of new firms that want to join our Association.

The next general meeting will be held on Sunday December 13, at 2 P.M.
Seals, buttons, and membership cards, will be distributed at this meeting.

With fraternal regards,

Board of Directors of the Polish-American Businessmens
Association

Alexander Busch, President
K. Olszowy and A. Czechowicz, Vice-presidents
W. Graczykowski, Treasurer
Dr. J. K. Orlowski, General Secretary

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 16, 1914.

POLISH-AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO

The temporary board of directors of the Polish-American Businessmen's Association called a general meeting of the Polish merchants and industrialists on November 15, for the purpose of submitting a general outline of the constitution and of electing members to the board and to the Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Mr. Alexander Busch, president of the temporary board, was chairman of the meeting.

The secretary asserted that 126 firms were represented. Besides these, a number of firms had applied for membership by letter.

Mr. Joseph Mierzynski, author and publisher of many publications in the field of commerce and industry, was called upon to explain the problems confronting

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 16, 1914.

the Association. In an excellent speech he made the following valuable remarks:

"A merchant is interested in profit. Every one of us is in business in order to make a profit. Every one of us will be glad to join the Polish-American Businessmen's Association if he sees that by joining this organization he will be able to increase his profit and develop his business.

"It would be a sad thing, however, if we formed an organization, merely for the purpose of getting a larger profit from the general public. If the aim of our organization were to fill the pockets of the Polish merchants and industrialists at the expense of our customers, we not only would fail to gain the support of the public but would deserve condemnation and contempt.

"We are forming an organization not merely to improve our own living conditions but also to serve the Polish people by supplying them with better merchandise at lower prices.

"Let us then remember that the Polish-American Businessmen's Association has two important purposes:

WPA (ILL) Proj. 302/5

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 16, 1914.

- (1) to foster the improvement of the living conditions of its members and
- (2) to serve the public by supplying it with better merchandise at lower prices.

" A businessman's success depends largely on three things: namely, (1) purchasing of good merchandise on convenient terms; (2) selling this merchandise as quickly as possible at a good profit; and (3) collecting the money due for the sold merchandise."

The speaker illustrated the great service which the Association could render our merchants and industrialists and all of our Polish people in all three of these directions.

He went on to explain the advantage of a joint trade-mark--the guarantee of the organization--the great advantage of joint advertising in the press, and the great benefit to be derived from trading stamps, the system of premiums for the customers, and participation in joint profit.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 16, 1914.

Those assembled listened with great interest to Mr. Mierzynski's arguments.

Next Mr. J. Orłowski presented the outline of the constitution as worked out by the temporary board of directors.

According to the constitution, members are divided into sponsors, who lend their support to the aims of the organization; charter members; active members, consisting of merchants and industrialists exclusively; and participating members, recruited from the public in general for the purpose of supporting Polish commerce and industry in specific neighborhoods under the direction of specially organized inspectors.

According to the articles of the constitution, the purpose of the organization is to develop Polish commerce, industry, and trade, and thus to improve the living conditions and economic strength of our people.

The organization will try to reach its aim by carrying on the following activities;

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 16, 1914.

(a) It will propagate civic spirit among the Polish merchants and industrialists of all categories in this country and foster a spirit of solidarity and mutual co-operation among them.

(b) It will make a study of business, and of the newest and most practical business methods, in order to satisfy the customers completely and gain their confidence, as well as to enable the individual businessman to reap greater profits.

(c) It will systematically invest in and develop those branches of commerce and industry for which there is an actual need and will conduct them in accordance with the methods of foreign competitors.

(d) It will supply working investment, and purchasing capital and will stimulate sales by providing appropriate advertising and widening the selling territory.

(e) It will help specific trade groups purchase raw materials, merchandise, and manufactured products, of good quality at the lowest price and on the best possible terms.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 16, 1914.

(f) It will erect and equip stores and shops--both main centers and retail branches-- and will take advantage of all opportunities to bring benefit to our commerce and industry.

(g) It will unite all of our firms and all Polish people in general in one solid group, so that they will use trading stamps and purchase exclusively from the firms belonging to this group and the profit from the stamps will be turned over to the development of commerce and industry.

(h) In order to give business a higher social standing, it will gather our best people and finest families about a group of our reliable merchants and industrialists and will create a general liking for business and respect for workers and their families in particular.

(i) Finally, by giving professional training to the young people, it will enlist this gallant group, who are full of enthusiasm and realize the importance of this field of action, in the battle for the economic welfare of our people.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 16, 1914.

All the methods mentioned here for the development of our commerce and industry should be put into operation by the board of directors and a general meeting of the organization, in accordance with the precepts of caution and economic reason. They should be put into effect one by one in accordance with the tempo of the development of solidarity among the merchants and national solidarity among all our people and in accordance with the development of the Association's means.

As to the organization itself, the constitution decrees that the problems of the Association are to be undertaken by one of four main departments. These are: (a) the credit department; (b) the department of advertising, professional enlightenment, and information or expert counsel; (c) the department of social and club life, which endeavors to foster professional solidarity; and (d) the department of the most important special problems, such as joint purchasing, establishing and equipping bazaars, clubs, stores, etc., which are important to the development of commerce and industry.

The number of inspectors to be appointed should be regulated by the actual need for them. Their job will be to build unity, carry out specific tasks, and to work for the staunch co-operation of our merchants and industrialists and the general public.

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The entire board of directors, together with the sponsor, honorary members, and the inspectors, is to constitute the Polish Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Chicago and is to deliberate over general matters concerning the development of commerce and industry and the development of specific branches of trade. It should foster the spirit of enterprise and support unusually capable and hard-working people, as well as specialists in the department of commerce and industry. It should recommend its decisions to the specific departments of the Association. It should extend its care over the patriotic work of our Polish organizations, our press, and our people in general.

The executive authority of the Association is to rest in the main board of directors, consisting of the president, two vice-presidents, a general secretary, a treasurer, and twelve directors. From the number of directors elected at a general meeting the board of directors is to appoint three to each of the special departments. These three directors will themselves settle their departmental problems but will be under the control of the board of directors as a whole.

WPA (IL) PROJ. 30775

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These are the most important articles of the constitution which the assembled merchants and industrialists adopted in principle after long deliberations. They reserved the right to have a more specific description of the field of action of the departments embodied in a separate article. In discussing the relation of the Association to its work, the necessity of eradicating all politics and personal matters from discussions and deliberations was asserted. Dealing with the important problems of the organization and arriving at a successful solution demand the careful employment of all energy.

The following members were elected officers of the Association: President, Mr. Alexander Busch; Vice-presidents, Karol Olszowy and A. Czechowicz; Treasurer, Mr. W. Graczykowski; General Secretary, J. Otlowski; and Directors, County Commissioner Albert Nowak; Mr. Adam Majewski; Commissioner of the Polish National Alliance; Mr. Joseph Mierzynski; Mrs. L. Bradel, representative of the Polish Women's Alliance and owner of a flag-making establishment; Mr. Wacław Perlowski, president of the largest Polish furniture store, the Union Liberty Furniture Co; Mr. Alfonso Dziadul, dealer in surgical appliances; Mr. Bernard

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 16, 1914.

L. Maciejewski, secretary of the three largest building and loan associations; Mr. W. Sajewski, dealer in gramophones and musical instruments; Mr. J. Jaglowski, fashion designer; Mr. A. T. Hibner, of the Polonia Clothing Company; Mr. K. Struzynski, of Struzynski Brothers (honey and medicinal wines firm); Mr. Ulanowski, of the Progress, the largest men's clothing store.

Further, it was resolved that this board of directors has the authority to appoint district inspectors and advisers. The general secretary was appointed organizer with a salary of one dollar a member.

Finally the people assembled gave a rising vote of thanks to Commissioner Albert Nowak Nowakowski and Mr. K. Zychlinski, president of the Polish National Alliance, the Polish Women's Alliance, and all three organs of the local press, for their support of this important cause.

Mr. Orłowski, secretary general, asserted that he would serve at his post to the best of his ability and would work exclusively for the good of the cause. He

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expressed the hope that through conscientious work and loyal fulfillment of his duties he would be able to eradicate all prejudices and unite even the most unenthusiastic people.

Nov. (11-16) Nov. 16/14

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 14-16, 1914.

POLISH BUSINESSMEN'S ASSOCIATION AND THEIR BY-LAWS

On November 13th a general meeting of the Polish Businessmen's Association, attended by over one hundred representatives of local business firms, was held to reconsider and to adopt the by-laws of the association.

At the request of Mr. Alexander Busch, chairman of the meeting, that the aims and purposes of the Polish Businessmen's Association be explained and elucidated more extensively, Mr. Jozef Mierzynski, author and publisher of numerous articles on trade and manufactures, spoke as follows on the fundamental principles of the association:

"The aim and purpose of the Polish Businessmen's Association is to help its members make larger profits in their businesses while serving their customers better. It would be a bad policy on the part of any member of this association, that his first and predominant tendency be that of drawing the most out of his customers, without giving them proportionate values in the form of goods and services, because a merchant following such a policy would not only lose the

. Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 14-16, 1914.

support of the community but would also face the deserved condemnation of the public, all against the true spirit of the Polish Businessmen's Association.

"The members of this association," the speaker said, "will make well deserved larger profits not by charging excessive prices on their goods but rather by selling goods of higher quality at lower prices. This business feature can be attained and accomplished only with the help and assistance of this association, for the reason that by being organized into a powerful and resourceful group, we can buy high quality merchandise in great quantities and, therefore, at the lowest prices, being thus able to sell them cheaper but in larger quantities, thereby making larger profits while keeping our customers satisfied."

In his final remarks Mr. Mierzynski pointed out the value and usefulness of advertising in newspapers, of trading stamps, and of the premium system for the customers, who thereby share in the profits of the merchant.

Then there followed the reading of an outline of the by-laws of the Polish Businessmen's Association by Mr. Orlowski, secretary of the association, and

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the approval of said by-laws, with the provision that in the course of time the present by-laws of the Polish Businessmen's Association are to be revised with some additional regulations.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 9, 1914.

IN THE MATTER OF DEVELOPING POLISH COMMERCE

At the second meeting to discuss Polish commerce, held on Friday November 6, ways and means to improve Polish business conditions were discussed in detail. [Editor's note: The first meeting is reported in Dziennik Zwiazkowy, November 3, 1914.]

Mr. Joseph P. Szymanski, president of the Commune in Holy Trinity Parish, presided at the meeting. Representatives of thirty-six Polish firms were present at this meeting, among them Mr. Adam Majewski, commissioner of the Polish National Alliance; Mrs. Sypniewski and Mrs. Milaszewicz from the Polish Women's Alliance; representatives of the press; and delegates from neighboring communes.

Following President Szymanski's welcoming address, Mr. Orlowski presented the results of the previous discussion, the purpose of which was to discover a means of improving our commerce and industry and of giving



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immediate aid to our businessmen by arranging a fair during the pre-Christmas season.

Mr. F. Perlowski was of the opinion that they should first become strongly organized in order to have the means to carry out special undertakings.

Mr. Alexander Busch was of the opinion that the introduction of trading stamps would encourage our countrymen to make their purchases at their own stores. In the future, these stamps would afford the best means of collecting funds for the general needs of Polish business.

Mr. Joseph Hierzynski presented a detailed program for nationalizing our commerce and industry, for issuing stamps, and for joint advertising by the firms belonging to the organization.

Mr. Karol Olszowy declared himself opposed to neighborhood fairs and in



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favor of action which would help all of our businessmen in Chicago. Mr. Struzynski, also, doubted that our merchants whose stores are a little farther away from the main business district would benefit by neighborhood fairs, but was in favor of forming our own permanent organization.

Mr. Czechowicz declared that business does not need to be illuminated as much as it needs to be enlightened, in order to correct and improve business conditions. Mr. Paluszek declared that he wanted to see the strong new businessmen's organization undertake real work. Messrs. Magdziarz, Bronski, and Ulanowski seconded this motion enthusiastically and urged those present not to be discouraged by previous failures.

Mr. Orlowski declared that the Commune in Holy Trinity Parish would rejoice at the news of the establishment of a strong organization of businessmen, which was so badly needed. He agreed that the matter of establishing such an organization was pressing.



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Adopting the motion of Mr. Macław Perlowski and Mr. Hibner, the representatives of Polish firms who were present, agreed to form the Polish Businessmen's Association of Chicago.

Following the speeches of President Szymanski, Mrs. A. Milaszewicz, delegate of the Polish Women's Alliance, and Mr. A. Majewski, commissioner of the Polish National Alliance, these motions were passed unanimously.

Mr. F. Perlowski and Olszowy then moved that a temporary board of directors of the Association be appointed to conduct the work of the organization.

The following persons were elected to the board: Mr. Alexander Busch, president; Mr. Karol Olszowy, vice-president; Mr. Orłowski, secretary; Mr. Joseph Magdziarz, treasurer; and, also, Mrs. A. Milaszewicz as representative of the Polish Women's Alliance, Mr. F. Perlowski, Mr. A. Czechowicz, Mr. Michael Idzikowski, and Mr. John Jarlowski.

This board of directors is to formulate a plan of action which is to be



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presented at the first full meeting of the merchants and industrialists, which is to be held next Friday.

The board of directors will meet this coming Monday.

Immediately after the election of temporary officers, the following representatives of firms joined the Polish Businessmen's Association of Chicago: Mr. Wacław Perłowski in the name of the two largest Polish furniture stores, both named Union Liberty Furniture Company; Mr. A. T. Hibner in the name of the Polonia Clothing Company; Mr. Michael Idzikowski, owner of a haberdashery; Mr. W. Sajewski, owner of a gramophone and musical instruments store; Mr. Felix Augustynowicz, head of the Ecclesiastical Goods Company; Mr. W. Graczykowski, iron works and construction; Mr. Alexander Busch, owner of the Superb cleaning and dying establishment; the brothers Plucinski, owners of a haberdashery; the brothers Struzynski, owners of a medicinal wines and honey business; Mr. Michael Woitecki, jeweler; Mr. John Klatowski, jeweler; Mr. Joseph P. Szymanski, lamps and electrical



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supplies; Mr. Adam Majewski, real estate; Mr. Joseph Karpinski, leather goods; Mr. W. S. Zwiefka representing The Perfect, a haberdashery; Joseph Magdziarz, representing the Avondale Clothing Company and Polish Casket Manufacturers; K. Olszewski, Polish Bookbinding Company, 1154 Milwaukee Avenue; J. S. Sobiecki and Z. Ulanowski, representing The Progress, a men's furnishings store; J. Jablonowski, the first Polish men's clothing store in St. John Cantius' and Holy Innocent's Parishes; E. Ostrowski, custom tailor, 1320 North Ashland Avenue; J. Wronski, a painter, Under the Sign of the White Eagle, 2830 Milwaukee Avenue, K. J. B. Wronski, Universal Bowling Alleys and Billiard Hall; Lenard, owner of Wawel restaurant; E. L. Kolakowski representing the publication The Gossips; K. Stachowski, jeweler, 1115 Noble Street; Stephen Sypniewski, cigar manufacturer; Vincent Milaszewicz, real estate; Joseph Mierzwinski, publisher of business textbooks; N. R. Nowaczewski, automobile showroom; F. Perlowski representing the Perlowski brothers' south-side store; J. K. Orłowski, editor; J. Jaglowski modiste shop, 1740 West 18th Street; A. Czechowicz, Kosciusko Photo Gallery, 2123 North Robey Street; A. J. Paluszek, representing the publishers of Dziennik Zwiazkowy; and E. Misiewicz, florist,



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1166 Milwaukee Avenue.

Mr. Alexander Busch assured those present that the temporary board of directors would at once get to work energetically to get as many Polish businessmen as possible to join the organization. He expressed his fervent thanks to Commune Three, which embraces Holy Trinity Parish, for laying the cornerstone of the great undertaking.

The temporary board of directors immediately sent the following appeal to all Polish merchants and industrialists:

"Countrymen! During such hard times for our homeland, when horrible battles are raging throughout the lands of former Poland, making ruins of cities, destroying factories and Polish commerce and industry, it is our sacred duty to create a strong and energetic organization of our businessmen here in the United States, in order to assure respect for Polish national work among strangers and among ourselves, to support and encourage



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those who are younger and weaker, to awaken the spirit of enterprise and mutual assistance, and to get all of our country men--all Polish families--to do their purchasing at Polish stores. Translators note: The next sentence has been destroyed.

"With this patriotic thought in mind, we have decided to act for the benefit of all of our businessmen here in Chicago. Commune Three of the Polish National Alliance in Holy Trinity Parish initiated the idea and, after long deliberations on November 1 and 6, we organized the Polish Businessmen's Association of Chicago. We invite you to join our organization and co-operate with us in this work.

"Therefore please come to our meeting on November 13, at 3 P. M., at the Polish National Alliance building and try to bring your business colleagues who would like to co-operate.

"When we have our own strong organization everyone will treat you with



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greater regard and you will be better able to meet the competition of others. You will find energetic fraternal help during slack seasons. You will be able to install the newest and most appropriate system in your business. You will help us train a new generation of young and brave businessmen and you will become pioneers of Polish commerce and industry both here and in the old country.

"He who disdains co-operative work automatically deprives himself of the greatest help and the only effective support--that which a Polish merchant or industrialist can find among his own people.

"Brother merchants and industrialists, join us. Come, at once, all of you, bringing with you all of your enthusiasm.

"The new organization is your wall of defense, the means by which you can improve yourself, your own home, and the whole future of Polish business. It is a permanent support for Polish national work, based on our own



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Dziennik Swiazkowy, Nov. 9, 1914.

strength and on the strength of all our people.

"We expect all of you Friday at 2 P. M. at the Polish National Alliance building.

"If any of you cannot come in person write to us in care of our secretary, Dr. J. K. Orlowski, 1747 West Division Street, Chicago, Illinois.

"With fraternal regards,

"Alexander Busch, President

"Karol Olszowy, Vice-president

"J. K. Orlowski, Secretary

"Joseph Mazdziarz, Treasurer

"A. Milaszewicz

"F. Perlowski

"Michael Idzikowski

"John Jaglowski

"A. Czechowicz"



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 3, 1914.

THE MATTER OF IMPROVING POLISH
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

While we are mutually urging each other with praiseworthy zeal to work for the homeland, we must not forget that this work will be more productive if the main exponents of our commerce and industry--our stores, shops, factories, and other Polish businesses--are appropriately supported and strengthened.

Our merchants and our few industrialists, who, without inherited capital, have earned independent posts through their own efforts and who capably conduct their businesses to the satisfaction of all of us undoubtedly deserve the enthusiastic support of the press and of all Polish people in general.

In order that this support may be effective, our Polish people must be urged to shop at Polish stores.



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 3, 1914.

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For this reason, the board of directors of the third commune of Holy Trinity Parish invited many prominent Polish merchants and industrialists to meet last Sunday at the Polish National Alliance building to consider ways and means to encourage Polish patronage and in particular to discuss the matter of having a Polish fair in our district during the pre-Christmas season between December 1 and December 15.

Mr. J. Szymanski, president of the commune, was chairman of the meeting. After Dr. J. K. Orłowski, secretary of the commune, had presented an exhaustive study of this matter, a detailed discussion took place in which the following people took part: Commissioner Adam Majewski of the Polish National Alliance, Wacław Perłowski, Walter Sajewski, Alexander Busch, Wacław Graczykowski, Michael Idzikowski, Struzyński, Hibner and J. P. Szymanski.

Mr. Wacław Perłowski, president of the Union Liberty Furniture Company, our largest furniture store, discussed the importance of this matter and the condition of Polish commerce and the fact that it can develop only through



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the united support of all of our countrymen.

Mr. Sajewski asserted that the participation of the communes of the Polish National Alliance in this action will do a great deal toward fostering more effective support of Polish commerce.

Mr. Graczykowski declared himself for united action in this matter, since this would affect the attitude of the press and would increase the confidence of the Polish people in general.

Mr. Majewski suggested inviting neighboring communes to join in this action.

Mr. Idzikowski lauded the efforts made in this direction by the commune in Holy Trinity Parish and expressed the conviction that the outlook of our people will change completely and that they will realize that Polish businessmen provide them with a powerful means of improving the social welfare of our people here.

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President Szymanski assured those present that the third commune would willingly offer its hand in fraternal co-operation in order to win better conditions for our commerce and industry.

Mr. Busch appealed to the Polish press not to neglect this matter and advised sending a list of our firms to groups, to be read at all of the meetings.

The study prepared by the board of directors was modified to incorporate the suggestions made at the meeting and the following was resolved:

"The Polish merchants and industrialists meeting at the invitation of board of directors of commune three at Holy Trinity Parish on November 1, 1914, have resolved to begin energetic action in order to develop Polish business here in America, to foster initiative and a spirit of enterprise, to continue to encourage and train young people for commerce and industry, to consider business as an important factor in our economic existence in this country, and to imbue our Polish people with a sense of duty toward supporting Polish commerce

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and encourage them to order and purchase all of their goods from Polish businessmen."

It was then decided to form a permanent committee at once, which is to call a general meeting of all Polish merchants and industrialists for Friday November 5 at the Polish National Alliance building.

The committee was comprised of the following members: Mr. Wacław Perłowski, representing the two largest Polish furniture stores, both named the Union Liberty Furniture Company; Mr. A. T. Hibner, representing the Polonia Clothing Company; Mr. Michael Idzikowski, owner of a haberdashery; Mr. W. Sajewski, owner of a gramophone and musical instruments store; Mr. Felix Augustynowicz, head of the Ecclesiastical Goods Company; W. Graczykowski, owner of an iron foundry; Mr. Alexander Busch, owner of the largest rug and clothing dry-cleaning concern, Superb; the brothers Plucinski, men's haberdashers; the brothers Struzynski, medicinal honey and wine merchants; Mr. Michael Woitecki, jeweler; Mr. John Mlotowski, jeweler; Mr. J. P. Szymanski, electrical supplies

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merchant; Mr. Adam Majewski, real estate agent; and Mr. Joseph Karpinski, leather goods merchant.

This committee, together with the board of directors of the third commune, cordially invites all Polish Merchants and industrialists and all of our store owners, agents, and factory owners to come to the meeting on November 5, at 2 P. M., at the Polish National Alliance building, to take part in our joint discussions.

The matter of Polish industry and commerce in this country is of vital importance. It is everyone's duty, for his own good and the benefit of all Poles, to support this matter with all his strength.

(Signed) Committee of Polish Merchants
Board of Directors of Trinity
Commune



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 29, 1914.

POLISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 301 5

POLISH BANKS

What would be the result and benefit to our nationality if all Poles put their money in savings and checking accounts in Polish state banks exclusively?

The answer to this question is very clear and understandable. We would show our national maturity and solidarity. We would greatly increase Polish commerce and industry, which would give employment in Polish enterprises to thousands of our countrymen. Workers would be treated better when they were employed by Polish enterprises instead of strangers. We would be respected by strangers as a wise and wealthy nation. Polish banks would employ not tens, but hundreds, of young Polish men and women showing aptitude in this field. The young people, having succeeded in Polish enterprises would take important places in enterprises of other nationalities.

The Polish state banks of Messrs. J. F. Smulski and B. Zaleski are under the

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 29, 1914.

supervision of the state government and are much stronger and safer than those of other nationalities.

It is time, countrymen, that we got up by our own strength and supported our own instead of foreign institutions, as all other intelligent nations do.

We can perform miracles, but we must immediately, without delay, get to work and start action among the masses so that Polish money will flow into Polish enterprises exclusively.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 2, 1914.

KING JAGIELLO BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION BEST SECURITY

We often hear that some bank has gone bankrupt. One of such recent instances we find in the bankruptcy of Lorimer's four banks. It is not surprising then that people lose confidence in banks and prefer to keep their money in mattresses, though by doing so they are subjecting their savings to the danger of fire, and to professional robbers and burglars.

It appears that of all money saving institutions the most secure is that of the Building and Loan Associations. One of the oldest and largest is the King Jagiello Building and Loan Association, located at 1455-57 W. Division St., where the workman's savings are securely invested in mortgages, which do not lose their value and bring 8% interest.



Dziennik Swiadcowy, Oct. 4, 1913.

A NEW POLISH FIRM INCORPORATED

A new firm, under the name of Prosantine Distributing Co., has been organized and incorporated in the State of Illinois. The new firm is formed for the purpose of manufacturing a new product named prosantine, to be used by farmers to protect grain against insects, worms and birds. The plant is located at 1030 W. Erie St., and is managed by S. Hanczewski, brother of the inventor who resides in Poland.

The charter members are: Max Kaczmarek, the well known lawyer; F. A. Kwasigroch, and Aloisius Kaczmarek, all Post Office department employees. Prosantine is widely used by Polish farmers with a very good result, saving a great amount of money.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 9, 1913.

(Advertisement)

A Polish bank, under the official name of Depositors State and Savings Bank, has been opened with a capital and surplus of \$375,000. It is the only Polish bank on the south side of the city that has been organized for the benefit and safety of all Poles residing in the neighborhood of Town of Lake, Bridgeport, etc. It is under state supervision. Now is the time to transfer your money to us, as the bank will pay 3% interest from July 1st. For the benefit of all Poles and Ruthenians from Galicia, our bank will forward money in ten or twelve days to your relatives living in this part of Poland, through the Country Bank in Lwow. Likewise, in our traveler's department steamship tickets on all the best lines are sold, to and from Europe.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 9, 1913.

Temporarily the bank's quarters are located at B. Zaleski's bank, 4662 Gross Ave., until our own building, now under construction at 4633-37 So. Ashland Ave., is finished. All legal papers in connection with European business transactions can be drawn up here by competent employees.

B. Zaleski, pres.

Wm. Schmidt, vice-pres.

W. J. Pesicka, cashier

J. F. Smulski, chairman

Directors: B. Zaleski
J. F. Smulski
W. Schmidt
J. Jankowski
I. Hines
I. M. Melinski
A. Pierzynski
W. J. Heltzler
W. J. Pesicka

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, March 22, 1913.

WONDERFUL DEVELOPEMENT OF POLISH BANK



Among Polish business institutions planned on a larger scale, first-place is occupied by the Bank Polski (popularly known as "White Corner bank"). The bank advocated the idea of saving; as a result the savings accounts were increased by four-million dollars. The honest and efficient service rendered by this bank has made it very popular not only among people of the Polish settlement but even in Poland.

Mr. J. F. Smulski, president of the bank has recently, come in contact with the Bank Krajowy (Country bank) in Poland; through which, all international transactions will be handled. The Bank Polski has been operating only a few years, but because of the useful service rendered to the people, it has become a very popular institution.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 19, 1912.

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A USEFUL INVENTION

After many hardships and experimentations in the construction of an electric trap for rats and mice, splendid results were finally achieved by John Posada, residing at 1360 . Huron St. The idea was a success, and the inventor received a patent. The value and importance of this invention was appraised by several Polish citizens, and they organized a partnership consisting of the following individuals:

John Posada, Leon Handral, John Krechniak, Jacob Wozny, Joseph Gala, and Michael Pudlo. The inventor will furnish further particulars to those wishing to join the company.

II A 2Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 21, 1912.

(11) 1.12.12

POLISH INVENTION

Mr. M. Kordella, conducting a business at 1549 W. Division St., near Milwaukee Ave., was granted a patent on a new dresser lock which model was perfected by Mr. Frank Kleck of 931 Milwaukee Ave. The outstanding feature of this lock is its double locking system which can be opened only by extreme force.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 14, 1911.

TRADE AT YOUR OWN STORES

(Editorial)

The slogan which is the title of this article is certainly familiar to every Polish man and woman. We employ it on every occasion, and many speakers shout it from the rostrums at all sorts of gatherings in order to display before their audiences the solidarity of their patriotism--how they support Polish commerce and industry--how they strive to improve the material conditions of our poor people.

Most frequently, however, these are but empty words! [They are empty] because deeds do not follow these words, since we ourselves have often seen these persons who shout, recommending to others the slogan, "Go to your own people," carrying out large packages of merchandise purchased at foreign stores. Especially now that the Christmas holidays are approaching, and everybody is making purchases, you can see hundreds of our compatriots, even those on whose lips hangs



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 14, 1911.

the slogan, "Go to your own people", slipping out of Jewish stores, burdened with merchandise, though they have tens of such Polish stores right next door. And, though this is an exception, we have even seen a few of our own businessmen, who thunder at their compatriots that they do not give them proper support, themselves, evidently to set a good example, making all sorts of purchases from foreigners. Our motto, "Go to your own people" sounds pretty in theory, but in practice it is nothing. We blow such soap bubbles on every occasion, bubbles which burst and disappear at the slightest touch of reality.

We need therefore less mottoes, less empty phrases, less vacant prattle, but more action, greater solidarity on every score. Until we Poles force our way to a higher place in business and commerce, we shall continue to be the ordinary hired men of foreigners, and will have to do the heaviest, dirtiest, the most unhealthy, and at the same time the least remunerative kinds of work.

This is a country of commerce and industry. These two sources of wealth develop gloriously here, and fortunate is he who knows how to conquer them and profit



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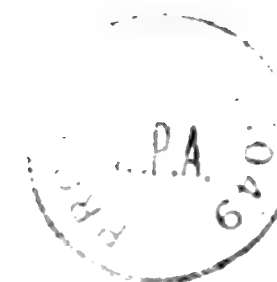
Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 14, 1911.

from them. But one must know that in commerce and industry, successful competition, and support of one's own people are of the greatest importance. Strangers will not support us in either commerce or industry, because they really adhere to the motto: "Go to your own people", and will go a few blocks out of their way to their own countrymen for merchandise, passing up foreigners. Why then should not we Poles follow the same tactics? Why do we not support with our money Polish commerce and industry, in order to build them up?

Besides agriculture, commerce and industry are the most important elements in the development of all nations, and fortunate is the nation which knows how to conquer and develop these important factors leading to material wealth. The wealth of individuals in commerce, industry, and agriculture is the wealth of the entire nation, its power and its future. Therefore let us try hard to raise our industry and commerce to the heights which these two branches of material wealth should have attained long ago.

We remind our countrymen and women of this now because the Christmas holidays





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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 14, 1911.

are approaching, and as a result almost everyone will be making greater purchases of all sorts of merchandise for Christmas. We appeal, therefore, to the reason and the sense of solidarity of our fellow countrymen to activize the slogan, "Go to your own people" by purchasing all they can from their own compatriots.

Your money you have earned by the sweat of your brow; you have given your employers your hard labor, enriching them because you did not receive for your work as much as you deserved. Therefore do not give these pennies earned by such hard labor to strangers, in order to enrich them from this source. Let the money earned by Polish toil and labor go to the Poles--let it elevate our nation, and let it not fatten those who may even be our enemies.

The Christmas rush has begun already; millions of dollars are pouring forth; let then a part of these millions go into Polish hands--let not the Polish stores remain empty when the foreign stores are crowded with customers. Believing our slogan, "Go to your own people", let us follow it that it may lead us to our own

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 14, 1911.

stores, and drive us away from foreign stores. Let us support each other in every way, because strangers will not support us. And besides, the merchandise of a Polish merchant is certainly no worse than that of others, about which fact anyone can convince himself; therefore why not go to our own brothers? Why not aid their development in commerce and industry?

After all the material well-being of Polish merchants and industrialists is the material well-being of all of us. If they have more, then we will be able more easily to earn something from them; and besides for nationalistic purposes, for the enlightenment of the masses, we could contribute money more easily if we were wealthier. Today we are much better able to contribute to all sorts of general causes than we were several years ago when we were poorer, and our offerings will become greater as we become wealthier.

Those things which you can, purchase from your countrymen, with the thought that this is simply your duty, and not a favor. Let our housewives consider it a national sin to pass up Polish merchants in order to enrich Jews or Germans. Your husbands have to work hard for these dollars, which you sometimes lightly,



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 14, 1911.

without due consideration, spend; therefore at least let them go to our own people--to the Poles.

Go to your own people--that is the slogan, which should not ring like a cracked bell, but which should be turned into action. Would that our words might find their way into your hearts and your Polish conscience!



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 16, 1911.

OUR COMMERCE

(Voice of the People)

Commerce is the foundation of every nation, the main pillar of every community. Today the prosperity of a nation does not depend upon the size of its army, but on its commerce and industry; in any given community, too, the more its commerce and industry are developed, the more enlightened, wealthy, skillful, and resistant to all kinds of temptations of the enemy it becomes.....

Our Polish people in America, in the matter of commerce and industry, are still standing at the very bottom of the ladder--a sad state of affairs for which specific individuals cannot be blamed. We must search out all the factors which, directly or indirectly, should influence the development of our commerce and industry; these must be corrected or strengthened, so that they will operate to the advantage of our entire community.



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 16, 1911.

A Pole is a farmer and a knight in one person. Our forefathers knew how to bear arms against great odds and still be victorious; they knew how to till the soil expertly and to draw profits from it; but they lacked trade instinct, and held commerce in utter scorn as being nothing but a swindle. Our blood rebels against business. This is the primary factor, and probably the most important of all factors, exerting a baleful influence on our commerce.

Another important unfavorable factor is the lack of professional commercial training among some of our businessmen. Coupled with this is a deficiency in business resourcefulness and rapid orientation. Still another deficiency is the lack of that vital link between the merchants and the people, national solidarity!

Is there a cure for our faults? We answer that there is a cure, an unfailing cure.

If we acquaint ourselves with the conditions under which our commerce is de-

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 16, 1911.

veloping, we will not be surprised at its inadequacy, but rather we will be surprised that a single peasant or factory worker, lacking these attributes of commercial success, is able, after a fashion, merely on the strength of his work and perseverance, to survive in the position of a businessman.

Let us remember what we were, what we are, what we desire to be, and what we must become. Let our past be the indicator of our mistakes. Today, in America, we cannot step out with a saber in our hands ready to fight; we cannot plow and sow on the pavements of great cities; but we can fight intelligently with the pennies we have earned, gathered together in the fund of the Businessmen's Association, and harvest the crop in the form of dividends.

Children of more comfortably situated parents should not be harnessed to the insignificant businesses of their parents, but should go to professional commercial schools where they can develop the faculties of orientation and resourcefulness in every kind of business. Only with such commercial education are people capable

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 16, 1911.

of conducting partnerships and of constantly increasing the business of the firm--because there will be no suspicion and lack of confidence among the members, since all of them will know their business thoroughly, and one will not be able to swindle the other; there will be no quarrels there, but work and more work geared to a professional business tempo.

Furthermore, an absolutely necessary factor in business success is advertising in the press. Our press lends very feeble support to business--because Polish business lends even less support to our Polish press; therefore, many publishers do not support Polish commerce and industry with all their strength and knowledge for fear that foreigners will refuse to give them any advertising; and it is this foreign advertising, meager as it is, which enables the publishers to make ends meet.

The solution is a simple one--our press and our businessmen, as the pillars of our society, must shake hands. Our businessmen in Chicago number more than forty thousand, easily enough to support the four Polish newspapers issued in

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 16, 1911.

Chicago at present. Our businessmen must advertise regularly in these papers, even though the advertisements are small.

Our press will then stand strongly behind them, seeing this new spirit of co-operation; and the hand of the businessman will be clasped by the hard, honest hand of the worker. Then when the patriotic capitals have united in brotherhood, the patriotic provinces will follow. And our warriors, who are fighting for the future of our people, will then rest in the blissful conviction that strangers will not disregard our community.

Your compatriot and servant,

(Signed) M. Kmiecik

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 7, 1911.

BUSINESS OF THE EAGLE BREWING CO. IS GROWING.

(Announcement)



The Polish settlement in Chicago is growing fast and with it the Polish enterprises. The best evidence of this progress is in the growth and development of the Eagle Brewing Co., 2608-2620 N. Western Ave., which was organized by a group of Poles who are members of the Polish National Alliance, and are at this time enlarging their quarters at a cost of \$50.000.

The beer brewed by the Eagle Brewing Co. is among the best in the country. The corporation was founded with a capital of \$30.000, which has increased to \$100.000. This year a 10% dividend will be paid on all invested capital. The Eagle Brewing Co. is at present under the management of T. Wardenski, president; J. Szymczak, vice-president; W. S. Zwiefka, secretary; J. Szymkowski, treasurer, J. Kortas, M. Marach, P. Opiela, S. Jaskowiak and J. Trandel, directors.

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Narod Polski, Vol. XV, July 26, 1911.

NEW BUILDING

The new building of the Polish bank, which is being constructed by Mr. Sikorski, grows like mushrooms after rain. The splendid building of this Polish financial institution will not only afford decoration to the Polish district, but will also prove the spirit and enterprise of our compatriot, Mr. J. Smulski, who through honesty and thriftiness came to such a remarkable fortune.

In addition to this, all construction works of the Polish building have been confided to the Polish tradesmen.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 11, 1911.

YIPR (ALL) PROD. 30275

A PRACTICAL INVENTION BY A CHICAGO POLE

Our country-man, Mr. L. Smiejkowski, who is a member of the Polish National Alliance, has invented a very practical and interesting window-sash. The invention consists of a metal frame into which a window pane is inserted. This frame is practically weather-proof and fits the window sash so snugly that putty is not necessary.

Windows equipped with these frames will not deteriorate rapidly because they are weather proofed. The window-pane can be replaced very easily and quickly because putty is not necessary. This frame can be used for any type of window.

Mr. Smietkowski has patented his invention and has started manufacturing. His factory is located at 1725 North Ashland Ave. and the name of the firm is The Puttyless Window Pane Fastener Mfg. Co. We wish him success.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 11, 1911.

A NEW POLISH BOOK STORE



Mr. Bronislaw Kukowski, a member of the Polish National Alliance has opened a new bookstore, at 1417 W. Chicago Ave.

He has a vast selection of imported and domestic books on science and history, religious, theatrical and school textbooks. He also has a large collection of very beautiful post cards, imported and domestic, and a full line of stationary supplies. We should patronize him.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 20, 1910.

MR. JOHN SMULSKI MADE TREASURER

Information reaches the Polish newspaper, Dziennik Zwiaskowy, to the effect that Mr. John Smulski, the president of the local Polish bank, has been unanimously elected treasurer of the Chicago Association of Commerce. This newspaper on behalf of its staff and of all its readers wishes to extend to Mr. Smulski its warmest congratulations on this distinction.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 27, 1910.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE POLISH BUSINESSMEN'S SOCIETY

The thirtieth anniversary of the Polish Businessmen's Society, Group 3 of the Polish National Alliance, was celebrated with a banquet on October 22, 1910. That the entire affair was a huge success can be attested by all who participated. At 9 P. M., Pulaski Hall began to be filled with members of the society and their families. The dance was in full sway to the melodious strains of Mr. Skowronski's orchestra.

At 11 P. M., Mr. Blaszczyński appeared upon the stage and delivered a brief, but very sincere, speech. In it he noted that thirty years have elapsed since the founding of the society and that only four members who built this association are still alive. Those, he said, who have left us permanently have left not just a memory of themselves, but a great deal more--they have left their proxies in the persons of their children.

The following speaker, the well-known Mr. K. Zychlinski, was greeted with tumultuous applause. He spoke at length and pointed out the straight road,

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 27, 1910.

POLISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

which is shown to our people by the greatest and most powerful Polish organization, that is, the Polish National Alliance. The Poles should be motivated by the feeling that there is a certain goal toward which every emigrant Pole should strive, and the most certain way to attain it is to follow the path indicated by the Polish National Alliance, because it was recognized and approved by the Polish people living in our motherland. The distinguished speaker was interrupted frequently by waves of hearty applause, and at the conclusion of his speech it seemed as if there would be no end to the manifestation of the peoples' approval.

At 12 noon, the president of the society, Mr. Blaszczyński, and Miss P. Brukwicka, as the first pair, and Mr. Brukwicki and Miss Bak, as the second pair, led the Polish dance known as the polonaise, in which 150 pairs of dancers joined. The happy and friendly affair lasted until 6 A. M., when all left for their respective houses.

(Signed) E. Goscicki, Secretary of the Committee

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 19, 1910.

LOCAL NEWS

The powerful Tradesmen's Union makes continuous progress--so much progress that today it is beginning to occupy a higher level in some localities. By its good example, it gives incentive to other labor organizations to pattern their system on it. Despite the rapid progress made by this Union, it must be admitted that not all the groups were consolidated. Because of this deficiency, several Polish locals of Chicago and vicinity have deemed it best to call a conference, to be held on October 23, 1910, in Chicago, at 1469 Milwaukee Avenue. The following order of the day pertinent to this matter was compiled by the Polish committee in Pullman, Illinois:

- (1) Opening of the conference.
- (2) Election of the chairman and the secretary.
- (3) Election of the committee on credentials.
- (4) Report of the credentials committee and reading of the list of delegates.
- (5) Development of the Tradesmen's Union among the Polish immigrants



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 19, 1910.

in the United States.

- (6) Propaganda and furthering of the Union's cause.
- (7) Literature and press of the organization.
- (8) Organization.
- (9) Position of the Tradesmen's Union taken toward political parties.
- (10) Sick and Death benefits.
- (11) New and unfinished business.

(signed) John J. Cwirko



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 13, 1910.

THE POLISH BUSINESSMEN'S ALLIANCE

A meeting of approximately fifty Polish businessmen of Chicago was held on Wednesday, September 12, 1910, at the headquarters of the Polish National Alliance. It was decided to form an association known as the Polish Businessmen's Alliance, for the purpose of developing Polish trade and commerce in America and encouraging mutual support. The other phase of the meeting was concerned with devising some plan whereby our business could withstand the strong competition offered by other nationalities and considering ways and means of rendering better service to their consumers.



The meeting itself was conducted by Mr. M. Idzikowski, while Mr. M. Skiermanski acted in the capacity of secretary. After lengthy deliberation, presentation of plans and projects, and debates, it was decided to form a Polish Businessmen's Alliance, into which forty members have enrolled. Mr. M. Idzikowski was elected as temporary president and Mr. Sajewski as treasurer. A bylaw committee was also selected. The next meeting of the newly organized Alliance will be held in the very near future, although a definite date has not as yet been given.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 22, 1910.

LOCAL NEWS

A permit to organize a building and loan institute was granted on September 21, 1910, by the State Auditor, Mr. McCullough, to the following authorized gentlemen: Messrs. Francis Wilkowski, Francis Gordon, Leon Zamorski, Francis Uzmanski, Joseph P. Mallek, Joseph Domek, and Francis Osmanski. The newly formed building and loan group is to be known as the Father Gordon Building and Loan Association, with its location in Chicago. This association has a charter for the duration of a ninety-nine year period.



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 17, 1910.

THE POLISH MASONS' AND BRICKLAYERS' SOCIETY

Through the efforts of the popular mason contractor and vigorous supporter of the Polish National Alliance, Mr. Edward Labendz, in co-operation with Mr. Joseph Petlak and several other citizens, the strong Polish Masons' and Bricklayers' Society, numbering over one hundred members, will soon become affiliated with the Polish National Alliance, as a group. It will be the first group composed of masters of the trowel who will stand under the national banner. Thus far there were various individual groups of Polish tailors, carpenters and businessmen in the Polish National Alliance. Now the masons are to join the circle that they may also aid in the building of this national edifice. The Alliance extends its cordial invitation to this group.

The administration of this society is composed of the following members: Messrs. Edward Labendz, president; Joseph Lewanski, vice-president; Stephen Dzwonkiewicz, recording secretary; John Brauer, financial secretary; Charles Buchman, treasurer; Dzierzanowski, marshal. The meetings of the society are held on the last Thursday of the month, at 8:00 P.M., at Mr. J. Petlak's Hall, at Hamburg and Leavitt Streets.





Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Zgoda, Jan. 12, 1910.

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF THE
NORTHWESTERN TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK

The annual stockholders' meeting of the Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank took place yesterday at 5 P. M.

Nineteen hundred shares out of a total of two thousand were represented either in person or by proxy.

President John F. Smulski presented the financial statement. He indicated the earnings of the bank, explained the system and the manner of its operation, and dwelt on the conservative nature of its loans, made only on the most secure collateral, to the full satisfaction of all the stockholders.

The savings deposits amount to \$1,000,000, and the regular deposits to \$2,000,000. In this last year the stockholders have received \$12,000 in dividends; the bank also set aside an undivided profit of \$7,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Zgoda, Jan. 12, 1910.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: John F. Smulski, president, Walter J. Raymer, vice-president, John A. Przybycz, second vice-president, T. M. Helinski, treasurer, Julius F. Smietanka, Maryan Durski, Joseph Korzeniewski, August J. Kowalski, and Herman Molner, directors, and J. H. Schmidt, secretary.

WPA (ILL) PR01.30275

Narod Polski, Vol. XIII, No. 32, Aug. 11, 1909

ANNIVERSARY

July 28, 1909 marks the third anniversary of the opening of the Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank, 810-14 Milwaukee avenue.

The successful development of this the only Polish financial institution in America will be shown in a few words. Incorporated and under the supervision of the State of Illinois it presents itself in the following figures:

| | |
|--|--------------|
| July 28, 1906 -Opening date deposits were | 13,531.72 |
| Up to July 25, 1907 - Deposits were | 1,000,000.00 |
| Up to July 28, 1908 - Deposits were over | 1,330,000.00 |
| and up to July 28, 1909 - Deposits were over | 1,650,000.00 |

Despite the fact that industry and commerce as well as employment have been at a standstill, the growth of the Polish bank has been extraordinary and is the best proof of the general confidence placed in it. Deposits of funds have been made by many thousand of individuals as well as Polish parishes, organizations and societies, the government of Cook County and of the city of Chicago, and large corporations such as City Fuel Company, Northwestern Elevated

Narod Polski, Aug. 11, 1909

Railway Company, Chicago and Oak Park Elevated Railway Company, Armour Company, Chicago Telephone Company, People's Gas Light and Coke Company and many others. This Polish bank was organized with the intention of advancing Polish industry and commerce with the same intention as that with which other banks were organized by Czechs, Germans, Swedes and other nationalities. This Polish bank stands on a sound basis; its initial capital exceeds \$2,000,000 and the surplus and undivided profits amount to over \$50,000. The officers and directors of this Polish bank are:

$\frac{1}{2}$ John F. Smulski, president
John A. Przbyasz, vice-president
Walter J. Kaymer, vice-president
Theo. M. Helinski, cashier
Wm. H. Schmidt, secretary

Julius F. Smietanka
Herman Molner
Jos. Korzeniewski
Maryan Durski
Aug. J. Kowalski

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, July 22, 1909.

[POLISH COMPANY ELECTS NEW OFFICERS]

Stockholders of the White Eagle Brewing Co., during their annual meeting last Thursday, elected the following new officers for the next year: L. Ruthowski, President; J. F. Balcer, Vice President; J. M. Pelka, Secretary and S. Wlekinski, Treasury. The elected directors are: L. Rutkowski, S. Bolinski, S. Wleklinski, J. F. Balcer, H. Nowak, P. Niedzwiedski, S. Skrzynicki, J. Cichocki, J. Kolbusz and B. J. Maciejewski. A dividend of 20% on invested capital has been voted and approved.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 28, 1909.



INVENTIONS AND PATENTS

Polish work of developing inventions and applying for patents in America is running ahead of a normal pace. The Bureau of Patents, in its notices, has brought to the attention of all the many accomplishments of Polish inventors. In this field of endeavor Mr. Leon Chmielewski, Chicago painter and decorator who was born in Warsaw, Poland, has met with great success in securing patent rights for three of his inventions, all of which have excellent marketing possibilities.

One of the patents is for a steam bath apparatus and cabinet which may be adapted to home use. The second is an adjustable surgery table which can be used for hospital surgery and likewise as an examination table for physician's office use. The third, perhaps the simplest and most practical of the group, is one which will find its way into every home as a domestic utility; it is an adjustable curtain and drape frame, constructed in such a manner that the housewife is able to hang her curtains and drapes and shades without climbing on chairs, tables or sills; thus many accidents will be averted. This new

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 28, 1909.

device does not require any nailing or drilling into the wall or window frame.

Mr. Chmielewski's articles are on display at his office, and he is daily receiving orders for them. If you desire any of these articles, or any information about them, write or call Leon Chmielewski, 22 Evergreen Avenue, Chicago. Phone Humboldt 1082.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 214, Sept. 12, 1908.

THE READERS SHOULD REMEMBER THIS

That every person, men as well as women, should save money as long as their health and life continues along the road of success, mainly between the age of 20 to 50 years. After this age your life and health begins to decline and this is the time when your savings come to your rescue, in the hour of sickness and need.

That deposit books can be had in the Polish bank located at 810-14 Milwaukee Avenue, near Division Street; this is the best insurance for old age.

That the savings in the Polish bank pay \$3 interest per year from every one hundred dollars.

That this interest is paid to the depositors every half year in January and in July.

That every half year this interest is added to your amount in your

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 214, Sept. 12, 1908.

bank book and from this time new interest is growing the same as it would grow from your deposits.

That bank accounts in this Polish bank can be had by married women and are solely their own personal accounts under their personal control.

That bank accounts can be had by minors and the deposits remain under their own control.

That parents can sign and start accounts for their children in this Polish bank and have full control over such deposits.

That this Polish bank rents deposit boxes at the small charge of \$3 a year, in which you can safeguard your jewels and valuable papers from fire and robbers.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 214, Sept. 12, 1908.

That the Polish bank sends money to all parts of Poland as well as to any section of the world.

That the Polish bank at 810-14 Milwaukee Avenue, corner of Haddon Avenue, settles and arranges all bank interests on the same level as the largest banks in America.



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 15, 1908.

AN INVENTION BY A POLE

(Chronicle)

A prominent Pole, Mr. Antoni Zdzieblowski, a talented dramatist and author of many stage plays, such as "The Siberians," "Unfortunate Wives", and others, well-known throughout Polish circles in both the U.S.A. and Europe, has ventured into the field of inventions. He has perfected a folding table which is both useful and practical. The largest model of this table can be hidden in any nook or corner. Because of its compactness its uses are many; that is, it can be used by merchants and manufacturers where space is very limited.

Mr. Zdzieblowski, was granted a patent for his invention, and many furniture firms are considering the purchase of this patent. The inventor, however, is undecided whether to form a corporation and manufacture this table himself, or to sell the patent outright.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 167, July 17, 1908.

REQUEST TO ALL POLISH POLYTECHNIC SOCIETIES AND TRADING
COMPANIES IN CHICAGO AND VICINITY

Citizens:

On June 25th the central administration of the Polish Buyers' Society "White Eagle" published in all Polish papers a request calling a parliament of constitutional societies for the 29th of July, at Mr. Romanowicz's Hall, located at 120 W. Division Street. The Polish public is also reminded that on the same day, the consecration of the first Polish bishop in the United States, Rev. Father P. Rhode, will take place. The administration is doing everything possible to make this the greatest celebration to ever take place in the city of Chicago among the Polish people.

This is a proof that our own flesh and blood, our brother, has finally achieved what the other nationalities never expected to see. Haven't the Polish people worked and slaved long enough to deserve this cele-

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 167, July 17, 1908.

bration and make the most of it? It was agreed that the parliament of constitutional societies was postponed one week, to August 5, at the same hall at 9 A. M.

As it is known, for the last four years this organization of Polish polytechnic societies and trading companies has existed under the name of "White Eagle." This organization consists of Polish business men, buyers, wholesale and retail enterprises, and the small individual businessman. This organization was formed to unite all Polish business men in one group for the betterment of business and promotion of good will.

You all know that every day some businessman is met by misfortune, and we must take steps to safeguard people in this hour of need.

Very often it happens that a husband dies and leaves his business to

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 167, July 17, 1908.

his widow and children. When the husband dies so does the business, and especially in the case the wife does not understand the business, what is she to do?

In incidents like these, our society sends out a committee, who takes charge of the business and sells out the entire stock reasonably, but not at a loss; or manages and continues the business until the widow understands the principles of buying and selling, and then leave the business in her hands, with the understanding that if she is in trouble and needs help, all she has to do is notify the society, and a committee is sent to her assistance, free of charge.

Many business people belong to different organizations and societies, but none gives the protection and insurance that this "White Eagle Society" gives.

All Polish businessmen are asked to form new groups. All information

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 167, July 17, 1908.

can be obtained from the central administration. Information can be received from any of the members of this committee:

Mr. W. Perlowski, President.

Joseph Blaszkowski, Vice-President.

Fr. Landmesser, Secretary.

Albert Novak, Cashier.

Mr. F. Kupski, Dr. Leonard, Mr. W. Sajewski, Mr. J. Wilkowski,

Mr. J. F. Singer - Board of Directors.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 11, 1908.

REORGANIZATION OF THE POLISH WHITE EAGLE BUSINESSMEN'S ASSOCIATION

The Polish White Eagle Businessmen's Association is undergoing a thorough reorganization. The plan, approved during the Association's last convention, calls for setting the organizations on more solid, financial ground in order to accumulate a more substantial capital.

Details of the plan are now being considered at the meetings of all groups of the Polish White Eagle Businessmen's Association, and will finally be confirmed or rejected by the Association's constitutional assembly, which will convene July 27.

To our knowledge, the plan has been unanimously accepted by the members of Group IV, who have agreed that each member contribute \$50.00 a year to the central fund of the Association; the majority of Group I however wants more time to consider the proposition.



THE BIG PROBLEM AND TASK OF THE POLISH BUSINESSMEN'S ASSOCIATION

(Editorial)

From all sides we hear menacing complaints about the steady increase of prices of staple articles and factory products; a tendency which has been repeating itself year after year. There are several outstanding causes which force market prices upward, the first of which is the steadily increasing demand on the market. The second lies in the raising of the workingman's wages, while the third, and most important factor lies in the operation of big industry. Based on large capital, industry creates exchanges, and establishes trusts; and, by these dictates such market prices as it deems attainable.

Because of the high tariff which bars the foreign manufacturer from our markets, foreign competition is not feared by our industrialists, who, in many fields control the markets. Rising prices hit, not only the consumer, but also the merchant as the middleman, whose income was reduced to a minimum. Rather than discourage the customers or indulge in controversy over the proportionate raise of price, he will sell at the lowest possible margin. High and steadily rising rent, increased wages, overhead and expenses in general, add to the many burdens of the merchant; depriving him of a profitable income. The only recourse a merchant has in a situation of this kind is to establish or join trade groups; thus, merchandise is bought in larger quantities at a lesser price, which enables the merchant to sell at a better profit.



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, June 4, 1908.

Forming merchant groups, will make it possible to consume the usurping impulses of the manufacturers, and even to boycott the unjust middlemen. Such trading and mercantile groups could organize factories and other enterprises, of their own, and have a ready market for their own group. We believe therefore, that the merchant should accept this suggestion with genuine regard for the betterment of his existence, and for the welfare of his employees as well as that of his family.

We hope that this suggestion will be regarded in a grave manner by the Polish Businessmen's Association and it is for this reason that we are bringing up that matter to-day; and shall do so again and again, until we see the coveted results.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy Zgoda, April 9, 1908.



POLES IN CHICAGO

Convention of the White Eagle Business Mens Assn. The White Eagle Polish Business Men's Association will meet at a convention in the Town of Lake Villa early in May. The time for the convention is almost here, and we are sure everyone is mystified as to why so little publicity is given, either to the members or the community. At a convention of this kind, it is possible to bring about reforms and new projects that should be carefully discussed and acted upon. We have on numerous occasions written a great deal about our businessmen's organizations.

The readers of this daily paper, therefore, know also that to the present time, none of these have been realized. This fact is due to a great deal of talk and no action. This organization at the present time is made up of four groups; the oldest, of which is in the Jadwigowo community and is about five or six years old, with a membership of about 100.

A program of activities is very plainly and definitely outlined in the constitution which varies but little from the average benevolent organization. They meet 12 times a year, about one-fourth of the members are usually present; they also have one banquet each year.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy Zgoda, April 9, 1908.



The South Chicago group has always been the most active, but at the present time they are reneging. This group has ventured into the cooperative field, and bought a large quantity of goods. They later, established a wholesale business which was a failure. At present dissensions are dominant among its members, due to a misunderstanding arising out of the proposed projects which were intended to be far-sighted, and profitable to the organization. It is now evident that a new organization, not related to the White Eagle Polish Businessmens Assn. is about to be formed. This is a sad state of affairs.

The third group of the White Eagle Polish Business Mens Association, exists in the Town of Lake Villa, and has a membership of about 40. This group appears to be dormant. This same group, however, proved enough initiative to suggest that the Polish Business Men use trading stamps. These were printed at a cost of \$100; and were to be used by all members; nevertheless, they are not being used, and are at present, deteriorating in the storeroom of one of the members.

The newest organization is group number four of the Holy Trinity Parish community. This group seems to be the most active, and from all appearances holds the most promising future. They have a membership of nearly 50. Among these are educated men—well educated men, men that understand business-organization.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy Zgoda, April 9, 1908.

The officers of this organization are recruited from two groups, namely, from Jadwigowo and from South Chicago. It may be possible, with a new membership, to bring about reforms that will make for greater progress.



The constitution of the organization, as far as I could ascertain from the members, is not very favorably received. It is not flexible enough, and too cramping. There is no doubt that energetic understanding men, could do things in a big way, but not existing conditions; radical changes will have to be made.

We have one more organization, not mentioned above, this one, too, seems to lie dormant. It is located in St. Adalbert's Community. They too, should be invited to the convention, and through the united efforts of all members, something can be done for the benefit of the Polish Businessmen's Organization. Our best wishes to them, for the benefit of all Poles concerned.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, March 24, 1908.

POLISH COFFIN FACTORY

The Standard Coffin and Casket Mfg. Co. is a Polish corporation which was established five years ago. Despite its many difficulties, the firm has grown very rapidly and is now a very successful business institution, of which we are proud; not only its founders and share holders, but also the whole Polish community shares this sentiment. One of the great barriers in the development of this concern was the lack of necessary capital; and were it not for the new individuals who came to its rescue with financial aid, it would still be struggling for a mere existence.

The business has progressed so rapidly that it was necessary to buy a larger and more suitable building which is located at Chicago Ave. and Carpenter Sts. This structure is to be converted into a first class coffin factory, and will be open for business on May, the first. Mr. Joseph Magdziarz is its president.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 13, Jan. 16, 1908

POLISH BANK

The stockholders of the Polish bank, the Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank, held their yearly meeting Tuesday, January 14, at 5 P.M. About two thousand stockholders were present at this meeting.

Mr. J. Smulski, president of this bank, explained in his speech the bank's prosperous position during the past year, which proves that this Polish bank is expanding very successfully, promoting and supporting Polish enterprises.

Since the annual meeting of last year the deposits of the bank have multiplied so many times that today the deposits amount to \$1,100,000, and the banks daily turnover amounts to \$1,330,000.

This Polish bank, since the day of its establishment, July 28, 1906, has paid out to its shareholders two semi-annual dividends at six per cent, and there remains in the treasury a surplus of over \$20,000.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 16, 1908

This should be the best evidence that, with a continual, careful management, this Polish bank will soon be one of the largest banks in Chicago.

The shareholders received this report with the utmost enthusiasm and thanked Mr. J. Smulski and all the directors for their honest and untiring efforts in successfully handling the affairs of the bank.

Upon reading the above report every Pole should be glad that at last the Poles have found a means of establishing such an important institution and with their ardent, honest and experienced efforts they have assured not only its well-being, but also its recognition and respect in the entire financial world.



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 12, 1908.

VPA 1-1-10

A VERY INTERESTING POLISH SHOP

Yesterday, I visited a very interesting Polish industry. It was Mr. M. Wojtecki's jewelry shop, which is located at 677 Milwaukee Ave. I take it for granted that it is the only Polish shop of its kind in existence. Although Mr. Wojtecki is a well known jeweler, and an excellent watch repairer, very few people know that those beautiful adornments and artistic jewels which are exhibited in his wondows, were made right in his shop, which is in the rear of his jewelry store.

This shop is equipped with the latest and very complicated machinery and tools; and a chemical laboratory. Mr. Wojtecki employs six proficient artisans, who know how to manipulate these machines and delicate tools. In that shop there is a jewelers furnace, in which gold and silver is annealed and purified to a fine carat. The molten metal is poured into specially constructed moulds, in which it hardens, then, it goes through the cutting, stamping, shaping and polishing process, after which it is

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 12, 1908.

WPA 601

formed into beautiful rings, pins, watch cases and other artistic objects.

Unusually interesting is the bench, at which Jewels are enameled. The enamel used in Mr. Wojtecki's jewelry business, is imported by him, from France. It is made by precious stones and is very expensive. Its cost is six dollars an ounce. Mr. Wojtecki's shop is also equipped with a special furnace which is used for enameling. Not less interesting is the electro-plating bench and machinery, where watch cases and other objects are gold plated. Mr. Wojtecki's establishment is a great success. The Poles should follow Mr. Wojtecki's example.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 15, 1908.

[POLISH BANK]



810-814 Milwaukee Ave. near W. Division St. This is a regular banking institution conducting a complete banking business. In the Savings Department you can deposit your money and get 3%, quarterly. In the Mortgage Dept. you can buy a mortgage which pays $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ per year. Through our Foreign Exchange you can send money to every part of Poland and buy a steamship ticket for a best line.

In the Polish Bank there is a strong Safe Deposit Vault, which is fireproof and burglar proof. You can rent a safety box for \$3.00 a year. It is the best place for keeping your valuable articles and papers.

Officers of the Polish Bank are: Jan F. Smulski, President; Walter J. Kaymer Vice President, Jan A. Przybysz, 2nd Vice-Pres; T. M. Helinski Cashier; Miss F. H. Mikitynska Assistant Cashier. The Directors: Theodore Ostrowski, Maryan Durski, Julius F. Smietanka, Joseph Korzeniewski, Herman Molner. Assistants: Wincenty Jozwiakowski, August J. Kowalski, K. Olszewski, W. Goslinkowski, I. Puekowski, Miss L. H. Kalacinska, Miss Helena J. Jendrzek, Miss Edna Rema, Miss A. Mikitynska.



POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 15, 1908.

The Polish Bank deserves full confidence and support. Money located there is safe and can not be lost. The officers of the Polish Bank are trying to make it the biggest and the best Polish institution; it will be a pride of American Poles.

Many Polish organizations have located their money in this bank and among them are the Polish National Alliance, the Polish Roman Catholic Union; the Polish Women's Alliance and others.

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IV Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. I, No. 112, July 27, 1907.

POLISH



THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF A POLISH BANK

The Polish bank located at Milwaukee and Haddon Avenues is the only financial institution in America that is under the control of the Poles, and celebrates today the first anniversary of its establishment. The entire bank is decorated with colorful wreathes, national flags, that of Poland and America.

The bank personnel adorned the offices of the president and cashier with floral pieces.

A heap of congratulatory notes were received from eminent Poles and people of other nationalities, with wishes for a most successful future.

We must state that this "Polish bank" has budded into one of the finest establishments of its kind, and may be compared with any other bank here in Chicago.



Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. I, No. 112, July 27, 1907.

It has a capital of over a million and a quarter dollars. It renders a great service for the Poles in Chicago, also to American Polonia. So then, on this great occasion, we wish the Polish bank and Mr. J. Smulski, president; T. Helinski, cashier; and A. Przybysz, the old Polish saying, "God Bless You!"

Let this Polish bank live, grow and bud for the good of the Polonia in America.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVIII, No. 154, July 1, 1907.

THE POLISH BANK PROSPERS

The Polish bank located at 810-14 Milwaukee Avenue has paid its own shareholders the first semi-annual dividend in the sum of \$3 per share. Besides this, there remains yet in the cash drawer over \$12,000 of net profit. It is the best proof that such a bank was needed among the Poles.

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POLISH

Dziennik Ludowy, May 6, 1907

THE "WAWEL HOTEL"

For a long time we have felt the absence of a Polish hotel in our city of Chicago. A vast number of our fellowmen who arrive in our great city, mainly those not knowing the English language, are forced to wander through the night about our city, which is a great inconvenience. Toward these many discomforts two prominent Poles rush to our rescue. Mr. S. Rokosz and W. Jaworowski decided to establish a big hotel at 732-34 Milwaukee Avenue. The present building will be reconstructed. Work upon this structure is already in progress. May 20th will be the grand opening. The structure will receive the wonderful name of "Wawel Hotel". The two above mentioned citizens hope that their fellowmen will joyfully welcome this great news,--the news of a new and respectable Polish enterprise, and above all won't abstain from supporting it. Everyone will be serviced quickly, courteously and in Polish.

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POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol.10. No.33. August 14, 1906.

Poles in Chicago.

The Polish bank located on Milwaukee avenue and Haddon Av. is open for business, and will handle all matters pertaining to the banking business. We are informed that John F. Smulski is the president; the secretary and cashier is Mr. Helinski. This bank avoids all speculative transactions and therefore deserves your patronage and support.

At the last Saturday's primaries the following Poles were successful:

| | |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| J.F. Smulski | State Treasurer |
| St. H. Kunz | Congressman of 8th District |
| J.F. Helminiak | Congressman of 27th District |
| E.O. Kowalski | Congressman of 4th District. |

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVII, No. 178, Aug. 4, 1906

WPA (ILL) PRD 3/2/5

LOCAL CHRONICLE

Patent for a Pole

Mr. Henry Paurowicz, the owner of a bakery at the Walsh Hall, received a patent for his invention, the so-called "serving dish," which is very practical besides being an elegant utensil.

The patent number 38,140 was given by the Patent Bureau in Washington, on July 31, 1906 and could be bought from the inventor. Any person who possesses sufficient capital and who would care to manufacture this item, could make for himself a little money.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Narod Polski, Vol. X, No. 22, May 30, 1906

OFFICERS OF POLISH BANK

The shareholders of the North Western Trust and Savings Bank met recently to elect officers and directors.

The result of the election was as follows:

President: Jan F. Smulski

Secretary and Cashier: T. Helinski

Directors: Korzeniewski, Smietanka, Ostrowski, Moller,
Durski, Przybysz.

The bank will open about June 15th.

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Narod Polski, Vol. X, No. 13, March 28, 1906.

FIRST POLISH BANK IN AMERICA
POLES IN CHICAGO SHOULD LEAD THE WAY

We need Polish banks. Our funds are present deposited in foreign banks, sometimes in unreliable and irresponsible ones.

People judge us not competent nor able to organize and establish a bank.

The organization committee consist of Jan Smulski, Tomasz Krolik and Theo. M. Helinski also many other energetic Polish businessmen.

The bank's capital is \$200,000.00 with a surplus of \$25,000.00.

The price of a share will be \$112.50.

The state auditor in Springfield has issued a certificate recognizing this organization under the control of the state.

Many Polish businessmen are shareholders, and all received the news about the Polish State Bank with enthusiasm.



Narod Polski, Vol. X, No. 13, March 28, 1906.

The whole building consists at the present time of three stories located on the corner of Milwaukee Ave. and Haddon Ave.

It is rented for this purpose, and about May 1 alterations will be started, for the large new bank.

There will be installed in the bank "Safety Deposit Vaults" fire and burglar proof boxes for money and valuable papers, etc.

The title of this corporation will be "North-Western Trust & Savings Bank".

The shares will soon be for sale and we are inviting all Poles to come and register.

Registration for the shares is in the office of Mr. Jan Przbysz, 814 Milwaukee Ave. in the building where the bank will be located.

A payment at \$25.00 should be deposited on each share, the balance may be paid about May 1.

Without any doubt the shares will pay good dividends, and their value will increase.

Let as many Poles as possible join this successful endeavor so as to show our people a way to future business and financial establishments.

Jan F. Smulski - Tomasz Krolak - T. M. Helinski.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVII, No. 67, March 24, 1906.

POLISH



THE FIRST POLISH BANK IN AMERICA
THE POLES IN CHICAGO SHOULD LEAD THE WAY

We need a Polish bank, Polish funds are deposited in other various banks, often in uncertain or dishonorable ones. Other nationalities are portraying us as incapable to establish such an enterprise. They shun us and say that even though there are so many Poles in Chicago we can't establish a bank of our own.

The committee which is organizing this bank, Mr. V. F. Smulski, Thomas Krolik, and Theo. M. Helinski, together with many other Polish businessmen, have and are working energetically on this affair and so the work of organization is nearing its goal.

The capital of this bank amounts to \$200,000, with a surplus of \$25,000, which makes the price of each share \$112.50. The state auditor in Springfield has issued a state permit for the organization of this bank, which will be made under the control of the state government. Many Polish businessmen have already subscribed as stockholders and everybody welcomes the cheerful news of the opening of the new Polish state bank.

The entire building, located at Milwaukee and Haddon, at present occupied by three stores, will be leased about the first of May and there shall be changes made in establishing this large and new local bank.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVII, No. 67, March 24, 1906.

In conjunction with the savings bank, there will be fire and burglar proof safety deposit vaults to preserve money and other valuables.

The name of this bank corporation will be The Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank, a Polish bank. The number of shares will soon be sold out, so we invite the Poles to come as soon as possible and register for these shares before the first of April. You may sign up for these shares in the offices of Mr. John Przbyasz, 814 Milwaukee Avenue, in the building where the bank will be located.

While registering for a share you must pay a deposit of \$25 per share, the balance of the payment will fall due the first of May.

We are sure that the shares will bring us profit and their value will shortly rise.

Let there be a vast number of you Poles prepared to join us in opening a way for our nation to future financial enterprises.



NAROD POLSKI Vol. VIII, No.13, Mar.30, 1904.
Chicago Chronicle.

POLISH

POLISH DRUGGISTS ASSOCIATION.

A Polish Druggists' Association has been organized in Chicago.

Mr. Bardonski has been elected president, Mr. Okoniewski, Secretary, and Mr. Sanoica, Treasurer. Of the 50 Polish druggists in Chicago, 24 have already joined the association.

A POLE'S INVENTION

From one of our readers, Mr. John Jasinski, 782 N. Wood St., we received an interesting letter in which he informs us of an invention by one of our fellow Poles.

A friend of his, Mr. Anthony Bartosz, 754 Noble Street, whom he had visited during the holidays, showed him a patent he had received from Washington, for inventing a brush apparatus to clean shoes from the snow, mud, etc.

This apparatus, we believe, shall be of great help to all of our housewives when placed by the door. It will clean the shoes of every entering guest and will not soil or mar your floor.

We give our heartiest congratulations to Mr. Anthony Bartosz's invention and sincerely wish him to prosper financially, and make famous the Polish nation

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIV, No. 103, May 2, 1903.

(THE POLISH DAILY NEWS) LOCAL CHRONICLE POLISH BANK

With the greatest pleasure we learn from the auditor of the State of Illinois that he gave a charter to the organization, forming a state bank here in our city, under the name of The Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank, which means it shall be an absolutely Polish Bank. The organizers are Mr. John F. Smulski, John F. Przbyasz and many other of our eminent Polish business men, whose names at the present we do not announce. The administration of this bank will be Polish and naturally quite a number of Poles will hold positions of officials in this bank.

With great happiness we hail this new Polish enterprise and from the bottom of our hearts we wish it success.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIV, No.98, April 27, 1903.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

ATTENTION GROCERS!

We offer an important notice to the Polish grocers, that Saturday the 2nd of May we shall open a large commission house at 181 W. Randolph St., between Halsted and Union St. We shall carry an inexhaustible stock on hand for your business. We shall try, to treat every one of our customers the best we can. Support the Polish enterprises.

Zgoda, Vol. XXII, No. 14, Apr. 2, 1903.

PROCLAMATION

To the honorable Polish Undertakers and the Public in General:

We are informed through the Polish papers that the Polish people in America do so little to establish factories, but the Poles with all their strength should endeavor to accomplish this. Therefore, the undersigned owners, after a long consideration, decided to open a factory under the name of Standard Coffins and Casket Company. Such factory requires a great deal of care and material outlay for which we are prepared, but what we need most is the general support, and therefore we call on you now, bretheren, and inform you that we have succeeded, and that a Polish factory of caskets is in existence on 110 Augusta St., where we already have a great selection of ready caskets in our warehouse for the customers who will have the opportunity to bury their relatives or friends in the caskets made by Poles. Our workmanship has been examined by certain undertakers and it was declared good; and those undertakers who have not yet visited us are invited

Zgoda, Vol. XXII, No. 14, Apr. 2, 1903.

to come and for those who live outside of Chicago and in other cities of the United States of America, we, in the meantime, will devise a few of the new patterns, and at the same time, the prices. We appeal to you to support the Polish factory of caskets, which will serve you just as good as the German or the Jewish ones.

The owners of the company and the workers:

Mikolaj Kordel
Bronislaw Roclawski
Antonio Ostrowski
Stanislaw Ambrozewski



• Narod Polski, Vol. Vi, No. 20, May 14, 1902

"LOCAL NEWS."

The firm of Mr. Smulski and Company, booksellers and printers, enlarged its business considerably. The present print shop was enlarged by addition to it of a big new building where more presses will be installed which will necessitate hiring of quite a large number of new workers. The machines will be run by electricity instead of by gas at the present time.

As a result of this enlargement of the plant the partner of the firm Mr. Szopinski is making a business trip to the "old country" in order to enter into commercial relations with the book publishers in all three part of the dismembered Poland.

We wish this well-merited firm luck and success.

NAROD POLSKI, Vol. IV No.39. Sept. 26, 1900.

POLISH



CHICAGO CHRONICLE

Our Polish saloonkeepers intend to establish a Polish Brewery, under the name "White Eagle Brewing Company."

Narod Polski, Vol. IV, No. 11, March 14, 1900.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

CHICAGO CHRONICLE

At last there is going to be a brewery whose owners will be Poles. The brewery is incorporated as "The White Eagle Brewing Company."

The founders and managers of the enterprise are known Polish businessmen of the neighborhood where the brewery is going to be located.

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POLISH (1)

Narod Polski, Vol. II, No. 32, Aug. 10, 1898

CAN WE POLES EXPECT A BETTER FUTURE IN THE
UNITED STATES?

There are two contradictory answers to the above question. Consequently, yes and no. So far, our existence in the United States proves to us conclusively that if we carry on further in the same manner as in the past we might just as well draw a line through our entire future and continue to live as pariahs pushed about and ridiculed at almost every step. It is almost more than twenty-five years since Polish emigration started to flow into this country in marked numbers, caused mostly by a vision of a better existence. Many have bettered themselves financially; our monetary earnings have been great during this length of time, but did we derive any benefit from our material position? Did we benefit by the political freedom that has been ours in this country? Have we done anything for our Fatherland? Have we bettered ourselves morally and intellectually? That is another question.

During the time that other nationalities have benefited in those directions, we have wasted our time and money on quarrels and squables,

Narod Polski, Aug. 10, 1898



adventures and souffles, and have diverted our attention from everything which betters the human race and increases its strength. Instead, we have gained the questionable fame of adventurers, unruly people, disrespectful of law and order, and, to be emphatic, a nonsensical and ignorant people.

Neither in the field of knowledge nor in the field of trade and industry; neither in the field of fine arts nor in the field of American politics so easily available to all nationalities, did we bring to ourselves any recognition, but everywhere we have been preceded and forced out by others, and we can say openly that our entire Polish emigration, with very few exceptions, has found itself trailing and has been left in the pitiful position of a working mule.

All other people who have emigrated to this free country have been able to monopolize for themselves some part in industry, and we are, unfortunately, always at the bottom; always on the side lines as if some ancient curse has weighted itself on our poor race.

Narod Polski, Aug. 10, 1898



Even the Italian lazzarones and brigands from the Calabrian mountains have been successful in monopolizing the fruit industry and bringing the macaroni trade to the American market; even the Chinese has taken over exclusively the management of laundries in the United States, not mentioning the already immense enterprises of the Germans and Englishmen, only we have nothing, and the whole amount of our part in commerce is the saloon or grocery.

I know that we have a few Polish factories, a few breweries; but the number of such enterprises is so small in proportion to our two million population that one can hardly take them into consideration when we refer to the development of our race.

So we can see as plain as the palm of our hand, that in view of the brilliant example set before us in this country, we have not been influenced one bit in the part we have taken in commercial enterprise; we remain continually in our sluggishness, apathy and thoughtlessness and if we continue to remain in the present state, the morrow of a brighter



Narod Polski, Aug. 10, 1898

future will never greet us. Then, what shall we do in order to go forward and not backward; in order to rise, instead of falling? What shall we do? Only work.... work and not bellow; work and not argue; work and not dream of castles in the air; work and not rely on the mercy of our Lord.

It is our duty in the first place to think about schools in which our children can acquire a higher education, and in colonies where Polish-American schools can be maintained and conducted; everyone should try to see that their children can educate themselves further in existing American institutions.

It is further your duty to support Polish newspapers, naturally those which are well represented by intelligent and capable persons. In this way we will acquire good taste in our reading and the shady and repulsive press, poisoning our soul and mind, will accomplish its own downfall.

We must establish not only a private type of enterprise with capital to small to meet foreign competition but with combined efforts, join our-

WPA (ILL.) FROM 504/2

Narod Polski, Aug. 10, 1898

selves mutually, bring forth our idle capital, develop our Polish factories, develop our Polish trade, and finally we must intend to support our Polish merchants and Polish corporations, fasten our ties of Polish trade relations with the old country, to import products from there and distribute them throughout America. By doing this we will endear ourselves a thousand-fold more to our Fatherland, improving her trade and good-will; so that we can shout from morning till night, until we are hoarse, "Poland is not yet dead."

It is only proper to think about establishing a Polish bank that will take care of our Polish capital, which is not bearing any interest but is uselessly hidden in some "pot" or cached in some "mine."

There is a great field for action in this country, complete liberty, no boundaries, taxes are small; only work, preparedness and enterprise is all that is necessary, and when we get rid of our ancient indifference; when knowledge ennobles our souls, when our welfare will improve as a

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Narod Polski, Aug. 10, 1898

result of business and industry, when our educated children acquire civil offices and influential positions rightfully ours, considering our number, then even the American people will cease pointing at us and looking askance, and they will have to admit, "These Poles are a desirable nation and a benefit to this country." Then we will be able to answer the question placed at the head of this article, "Yes."

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 26, 1897.

A NEW POLISH ENTERPRISE

Joseph Dudzik has opened a coal and feed store at 676 Noble Street, near Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish. We wish him success.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 24, 1897.

NEW POLISH BAKERY

Joseph Nizal has opened a Polish bakery at 304 Cornell Street, where quality goods are available at moderate prices. The best bread is sold at three cents a pound.

We wish our compatriot many customers and success in his business venture.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 15, 1897.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE GROCERY COMPANY FAILS

The Chicago Wholesale Grocery Company, a well-known Polish firm at 175 West Randolph Street, announced last Saturday that it was forced to go out of business. The cause of failure was given as poor business and lack of funds to pay creditors. Great doubt is expressed as to whether all bills will be met. The assets are placed at \$13,000 and the liabilities at \$21,500. Last Friday, the sheriff closed the doors of this firm at the request of a number of creditors. Its president was A. X. Centela, and its treasurer Albert Wachowski.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 11, 1897.

NEW POLISH SALOON

On Saturday, November 13, Witold Obecny is going to open a first-class saloon in his new home, 1027 North Hoyne Avenue. Everybody is welcome to attend the grand opening.

II A 2

II A 2 (Lithuanian)

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 30, 1897.

NEW POLISH-LITHUANIAN ENTERPRISE

We wish to inform the clergy and societies that we have opened a Polish-Lithuanian workshop of gold and artistic embroidery. Such fancy goods as pontificals, capes, canopies, flags, banners, badges, etc. are our specialty. Everything made according to style and design.

T. Andruszewicz and L. Bradel,
115 West Division Street.

MPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 23, 1897.

NEW POLISH SALOON

Robert Kuszynski has opened a saloon at 10-12 Hamburg Street and invites the Poles to patronize it. A large hall suitable for all occasions is for rent.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 23, 1897.

NEW POLISH ENTERPRISE

A. Klimek has opened a stove and furniture store at 631 Noble Street. We extend him hearty congratulations and wish him success.

II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 22, 1897.

NEW POLISH ENTERPRISE

A new butcher shop has been opened by our compatriot John Biedermann at 114 Frankfort Street, corner of Leavitt Street.

WPA (1111) PROJ 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 12, 1897.

NEW POLISH ENTERPRISE

S. Lisewski and J. Trojanowski have opened a hardware store which will cater to the building trade. This news makes us happy, especially because the business is established in a purely Polish community. Their place of business is on Noble Street near Milwaukee Avenue, and only Polish workers are employed.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 22, 1897.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONANZA CRIPPLE CREEK GOLD
MINING COMPANY

Stockholders of the Bonanza Cripple Creek Gold Mining Company held their annual meeting on September 21 at the Great Northern Hotel. Ralph Modrzejewski (Modjeski) was chairman and N. L. Piotrowski, secretary.

The retiring directors submitted a report showing the condition of the company, their accomplishments, and the difficulties ahead. Suggestions for more practical means of operation were also given.

Seven new directors were elected, namely: S. F. Adalia Satalecki, Mrs. Lubienka, S. T. Piotrowski, T. Stan, R. Modjeski, S. Janocha, and N. L. Piotrowski. The first four were on the former board while the others are new.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 22, 1897.

It is anticipated that the company will be able to show better results now that it has new blood on the board of directors. The new board has pledged to exert every effort to protect the stockholders.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 7, 1897.

BROTHER ZEGLEN INVITED TO ENGLAND AND GERMANY

The French Consul put Brother Casimir Zeglen's bullet-proof vest under a personal test yesterday and was dumfounded by the results. He used his own revolver, which was loaded with cartridges using dynamite. Ten shots were fired at the vest, and in each instance the bullets ricocheted, leaving the vest intact. The Consul asked Brother Zeglen for newspaper clippings relative to the various tests held on this invention and promised to submit a favorable report to his government.

In the meantime Brother Zeglen is to leave for New York City at the request of an official of the Japanese government. On September 15 tests are to be held in the presence of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, members of the New York State Militia, the Chief of Police, and ambassadors from other countries.

MPA (ILL) PFC 10275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 7, 1897.

... (RE) ...

Brother Zeglen also received an invitation by letter from London and Berlin to come to these cities and demonstrate the value of his invention.

After his return from New York, Brother Zeglen will go to England, and whether or not he will go to Berlin from there is not definitely known.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 5, 1896.

NEWS ITEM

Mr. H. Zaremba has opened up a new Polish drugstore at 8807 Commercial Avenue, in South Chicago.

MPA (ALL) PROJ. 3027r

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POLISH

Zgoda, Vol. XVI, No. 28, July 15, 1897.

THE FIRST POLISH PHOTOGRAPHY SCHOOL THAT WAS ESTABLISHED IN
AMERICA

Our popular Polish artist, better known to us as the "King of all Polish photographers". Mr. John W. Idzikowski, opened a photography school at 433 Milwaukee Avenue, here in Chicago.

Mr. Idzikowski's aim is that the Poles, who care for a career in this branch of art, can assure themselves of being well-tutored here for their future, when they seek better positions in the art of photography.

At present there are three Polish photographers, while in other nationalities we find hundreds, as for instance we have 445 German photograpners, 305 Italians, 210 French, and 150 Irish.

We wish Mr. Idzikowski the best of luck and success and support his aspiration--working for the benefit of the Poles, that being his aim.

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 12, 1897.

**BROTHER CASIMIR ZEGLEN VOLUNTEERS AS TARGET TO DEMONSTRATE
EFFICACY OF HIS BULLET-PROOF VEST**

Brother Casimir Zeglen, inventor of a bullet-proof material, volunteered as a target to demonstrate the efficacy of his invention. The test took place Saturday, July 10, at 5 P.M., on the roof of a building at 685 Ogden Avenue.

In order that the tests might be of educational and authentic value, the staff of the Chicago College of Dental Surgery was invited to act as judge. This body of men, who had previously witnessed the tests on a corpse and on a live dog, did not wish to take the responsibility of the present tests for fear of a serious accident.

However, Dr. L. C. Borland, one of the professors of the above-mentioned institution, was not only interested in this discovery but also considered it as one of the most humanitarian inventions of the nineteenth century.

Because of his enthusiasm, he arranged to have the tests on the roof of

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 12, 1897.

his own home and invited a group of outstanding professors, doctors, and reporters to witness the demonstration.

In order to safeguard the tests as much as possible from any danger, a wall of heavy boards was erected and covered with tin. An opening of fourteen by twenty inches was cut out. Behind this opening was exposed the chest of Brother Zeglen protected by his bullet-proof vest.

Before the tests began, Dr. Borland arranged for a photographer to be on hand, who took pictures of the entire group. Next, the doctor requested that Brother Zeglen save him the first bullet, not only as a souvenir but as a reward for his efforts. After this, the inventor put on the vest and placed himself behind the opening of the screen after shaking hands with all the guests.

Lieutenant Sarnecki, of the Austrian army, loaded a thirty-two caliber revolver, took his position ten paces (seven meters) from the target--and

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 12, 1897.

fired. The bullet was repelled and everyone ran toward the inventor, who was not only smiling but overjoyed because the only feeling he experienced was that of being prodded with a stick.

Other tests were also tried. Lieutenant Sarnecki fired again from the first revolver and then took a thirty-eight caliber gun and fired. The firing was also done at ten paces.

In each instance the results were the same. A part of the outer cover was penetrated but not that of the bullet-proof material. Brother Zeglen felt each impact but did not experience any serious pain.

At this point of the demonstration, Dr. F. H. Westershulte announced that he was willing to have the next test tried on him. A protest was made on the grounds that he was not properly dressed, that is, his undershirt was too thin, while Brother Zeglen wore heavier underwear. But Dr. Westershulte insisted on having his way and instructed that the test continue with him

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 12, 1897.

as the target.

The Austrian officer fired from a thirty-two caliber revolver at ten paces, and the results were the same. The doctor stated that he did not experience any other pain except that of being prodded on the chest with a stick. He exposed his chest for examination and no mark was found.

In conclusion, Brother Zeglen gave orders to have a bullet from a forty-four caliber pistol to be fired while he was behind the target with the vest. The impact was much greater, but the human target said that he could stand six or ten such shots before he would lose consciousness.

Lieutenant Sarnecki took the vest alone, hung it on a board and fired a volley of shots from a forty-five caliber gun. The bullets were repelled like beans from a wall without penetrating the material. Impressions were made on the vest which made it look like a sieve.

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 12, 1897.

The inventor was congratulated, and when all returned to Dr. Borland's office, the doctors examined Brother Zeglen's chest and after a careful diagnosis stated that there was not one piece of evidence indicating that he had been fired at from a gun. A statement was prepared to the effect, signed and notarized.

The following signed the report:

Dr. L. Copeland, Professor of Anatomy, Chicago College of Dental Surgery; William S. White, M.D., Professor of Dermatology and Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Chicago Homeopathic College; A. L. Clark, from the New York Journal; Joseph H. Finn, from the Chicago Chronicle; Kenneth Brown, from the Chicago Interocean; N. A. Maeterland, M.D.; P. T. Burns, M.D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, Chicago Medical College; Joseph Prendergast M.D., Lecturer and Demonstrator of Histology, Chicago College of Dental Surgery; G. Alonzo McDowell, M.D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, Chicago College of Dental Surgery; William Boyd, Sergeant of Police; P. A. Schaedler, A.M.;

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 12, 1897.

Stanislaus Sz wajkart; L. C. Borland, M. D., Professor of Practical Anatomy, Chicago College of Dental Surgery, Lecturer on Surgery, Post-Graduate Medical College of Surgery; Dr. F. H. Westershulte, Demonstrator of Anatomy, Chicago College of Dental Surgery; and T. P. Chrzanowski.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 8, 1897.

BROTHER ZEGLEN GETS ENGLISH PATENT

Brother Casimir Zeglen received yesterday an English patent for his bullet-proof vest. The document carries the number 5,536. Congratulations.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 3, 1897.

BROTHER ZEGLEN'S BULLET-PROOF MATERIAL TESTED AT
CHICAGO COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY

Brother Zeglen's bullet-proof material was tested last night before a body of professors, officials of the Humane Society, the chief of police, and some newspapermen at the Chicago College of Dental Surgery.

This test had an educational character and was conducted by Dr. L. Borland. A cadaver was employed for the experiment. It was set up against a wall of boards, and only the part that was covered with the bullet-proof material was exposed, that is, the breast. Stanislaus Sarnecki fired six shots at the target,

The first two shots were fired from a .38—caliber gun at twenty-four feet, and the bullets were found imbedded behind the top covering of the material which was used to conceal the workmanship of the secret material. Two shots were also fired from the same gun at sixteen and eight feet. Dr. Borland

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 3, 1897.

easily removed the imbedded bullets with his fingers. No mark of any kind was found on the body as a result of the firing.

The bullet fired from the .38—caliber revolver, made of pressed lead and charged with an extra dose of smokeless powder, made a deep impression in the material; however, no marks were found on the body when it was carefully inspected.

A .44—caliber revolver was also used. A bullet was fired from it at eight feet. Even this charge was not strong enough to penetrate the material, although the pressure broke one rib, according to a surgeon's diagnosis.

These tests have demonstrated that the material affords perfect protection, for the heaviest bullets did not penetrate it or leave a bruise, nor will a blood clot form where the bullet strikes.

Shots were also fired at a live dog which was covered with the same goods.

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 3, 1897.

A revolver used by the Chicago police force was used. Two shots were fired at five feet. At first the dog was covered with saddle-cloth and then with the bullet-proof material. A shot was fired while the dog was sitting. After the gun was discharged, the only reaction on the part of the dog was that of surprise; there was no indication that the animal had suffered any pain. The next shot was fired at the dog without the undercovering. This time he let out a yelp, as if a bee had landed on his nose, but soon afterwards he began to wag his tail. The onlookers were convinced that both shots had proved harmless. No bones were broken, nor was the dog's skin bruised.

After the tests Dr. Borland and the professors of the Chicago College of Dental Surgery congratulated Brother Casimir Zeglen on his invention, which is of great significance. There is no doubt that the future tests on a live person will prove successful.

This test is to take place next week. There will be no lack of volunteers for the test if Mr. Sarnecki is to do the shooting.

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 26, 1897.

ZEGLEN'S INVENTION UNDERGOES FURTHER TESTS

Brother Cisimir Zeglen's bulletproof material underwent rigorous tests last night at Folz's Hall, Larrabee and North Avenue, before a group of City officials, bankers and reporters. The purpose of the tests was to create a wider circle of the interested public in order that they could see for themselves the advantages of this invention.

Over two hundred persons gathered to see the tests, many were close friends of the inventor. The demonstration was conducted by S. Sarnecki, lieutenant in the Austrian army.

Bulletproof vests of various thicknesses were shown to the spectators. Each type used depended upon the caliber of the gun. The protective material of the vest measured from twelve to eighteen inches and the thickness did not measure more than half an inch. The thickest vest did not weigh more than three fourths of a pound.

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 26, 1897.

The tests proved highly successful. Thirty-eight and forty-four caliber revolvers were used, with varying charges. The owner of a German type revolver used by the cavalry was in the audience. [His revolver was also used in the demonstration.] A series of fifty shots were fired. The bullets were stopped by the bulletproof material and dropped flattened to the floor. Some of them penetrated the covering, which was used to hide the secret material, and remained inside the covering.

An amateur marksman was also on the scene with his own pistol. He was permitted by Mr. Sarnecki to test his skill. He fired six shots but each missed the target.

Several Austrian, Prussian, and American officers were also on the scene. All were convinced of the usefulness of Brother Zeglen's invention, for all doubts were dispelled under the severe tests. The inventor was congratulated upon his remarkable discovery. Although Brother Zeglen has twelve different types

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 26, 1897.

completed, he is working on one that will be as effective against the latest type of rifle.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 16, 1897.

BULLETPROOF VEST UNDERGOES FURTHER TESTS

(Editorial)

Further tests of Brother Casimir Zeglen's bulletproof vest were started the day before yesterday, at a wooded site on Lake Michigan, near Evanston. This vest is being tested for its merits under a succession of rifle salvos. The value of Brother Zeglen's invention was recognized by Stanislaus Korwin Sarnecki, lieutenant of the seventh regiment of Austrian Uhlans at Lwow, who has been visiting Chicago on a furlough and is very interested in this unusual vest.

Mr. Sarnecki possesses a rifle that is by no means inferior to the German or Austrian army rifles. He placed the bulletproof material on a board, one inch thick. This board was to be used as a target. The material, one inch thick and one foot square, was attached firmly to the board. In order that the construction of the bulletproof material would not be revealed it was covered with white silk.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 16, 1897.

The marksman took his position one hundred and fifty yards from the target and began firing. Each rifle bullet stuck in the material and did not penetrate the wood, and only slight indentions were noticed. Revolver bullets bounced off the target like beans off a wall. Several police officers were present to view this unusual demonstration. Mr. Sarnecki is convinced that at one thousand yards, at which range bullets from the improved rifles have caused fatal wounds, the bullets would be repelled by the bulletproof material, as **they** were today when the largest caliber revolver was used. The lieutenant of the Austrian Uhlans is going to test the material draped over dead horses and the final test will be on live horses.

There is no doubt there are still imperfections in Brother Zeglen's bullet-proof material. The reasons for this are obvious. It is made by hand and not by machine. If the material was of uniform thickness its durability would be greatly increased. Mr. Sarnecki is of the opinion that the Austrian Government will undoubtedly take over Brother Zegler's invention.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 16, 1897.

Results of the tests were publicized in the American and German press and as much space was devoted to Mr. Sarnecki as to Brother Zeglen. Many of the statements made were contrary to the facts. The invention is the personal property of Brother Casimir Zeglen. Mr. Sarnecki is only acting in the capacity of expert and instructor, and he eagerly desires to see this invention perfected to such an extent that it may be used on a large scale for practical purposes. He would also like to see our compatriot get a profitable return for his efforts.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 4, 1897.

CHICAGO POLE INVENTS BULLET-PROOF VEST

Brother Casimir Zeglen, of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, last June applied to the United States Patent Office for a patent on a bullet-proof vest he had invented.

The inventor received two patents, one for a lightweight bullet-proof vest (pistol), weighing less than a pound, the other for a heavyweight bullet-proof vest (rifle). The patent numbers are 577,999 and 573,000.

We wish our compatriot success in marketing this invention, since we know the great value of a vest of this sort. From the demonstrations we have seen, we can safely say that the bullets rebound from the vest like beans from a wall, leaving no trace on the vest.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 13, 1897.

PROMINENT POLES NAMED DIRECTORS OF MILWAUKEE
AVENUE STATE BANK

At the annual meeting and election of directors of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, the following were elected to the board: John P. Hanson, William Johnson, Peter Kiolbassa, M. A. LaBuy, Issac Hansam, James P. Sherlock, John F. Smulski, and Soren D. Thorsen. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: Paul O. Stensland, president; F. H. Herhold, vice president; Charles E. Schlytern, cashier; and H. W. Hering, assistant cashier.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 9, 1897.

DR. A CASIMIR MIDOWICZ A MILLIONAIRE

(Editorial)

Andrew Schultz and John F. Smulski, who recently returned from California, have informed us that the well-known Dr. Casimir Midowicz of Chicago is on the road to becoming a millionaire. They assert that he said he will be richer than all the Poles of our city.

Dr. Midowicz is the inventor of a device which may revolutionize the building of ocean liners. According to the principles of the discovery, the waves of the ocean are to act as the motor. We do not know the complete details, but according to all available information Dr. Midowicz's device is to use the force of the waves to generate electrical current with which to propel ships.

Tests of models have given satisfactory results and at the present time a large ship, built at the expense of a large shipping concern is nearing completion,

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 9, 1897.

and rigorous tests are to be undergone on the ocean. If they prove successful--all indications are that they will--the inventor will realize millions of dollars from this discovery.

At the present time Dr. Midowicz is residing at Los Angeles, California. He is supervising the work on the large model ship eighteen miles from Los Angeles.

We sincerely wish Dr. C. Midowicz all the success in the world in his venture.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30775

Narod Polski, Jan. 8, 1897

FROMHOLZ INVENTS NEW ELECTRIC MOTOR.

Citizen Fromholz, 73 Palmetto St., Brooklyn, N. Y., employed as electrician in the "Navy Yard," invented a new electric motor. American newspapers predict a revolution in electricity is at hand.

Two of the largest manufacturers in America, namely Westinghouse Electric Co. and Central Electric Co., have entered bids for his contract. If Fromholz can capitalize upon his invention he will become a millionaire.

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 25, 1896.

NEW SOCIETY IN BRIDGEPORT

On June 21 a new society, called the Polish Businessmen's Society Number One, was organized in Bridgeport. All those wishing to join it may come to the next meeting on Sunday, June 28, at seven o'clock in the evening, at Mr. Leon Czeslawski's hall, corner of 32nd and Laurel Streets.

W. Boberski, secretary.

II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 18, 1896.

NEWS ITEM

John K. Szuminski, a Pole, has opened a dry goods store at 604 Noble Street.

WPA (111) PR01 30775

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 15, 1896.

NEWS--BEER BY THE POUND!

The Union of Polish Saloonkeepers on the Northwest Side of Chicago, at their meeting held on June 12, decided that beginning to-day, they would inaugurate a novelty in selling beer, namely, that instead of selling it by liquid measure, in pints, they would sell a quart of beer, or two pounds, for five cents.

More than a hundred saloonkeepers in our community already belong to this Union, and it is a branch of the State Protective Association, which numbers over 6,000 members.

This new system of selling beer was decided on because the saloonkeepers were losing fifty cents on a barrel in selling it by liquid measure, by the pint, which was only guessed at.

So we shall drink our beer by the pound.

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 15, 1896.

Any member of the Union of Polish Saloonkeepers found selling beer by the pint will be fined the sum of five dollars.

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 13, 1896.

AN IMPORTANT CHANGE

The Polish Pulaski Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Chicago has advanced another step.

Formerly every person insured therein was obliged to sign a premium vote for the purpose of guaranteeing against loss.

At present this is no longer necessary, and if you are insured in the Pulaski Company, you need not give any vote.

This is a very important matter, and all businessmen should take notice of it.

This company has received the same rights and privileges which are enjoyed by all the greatest insurance companies.

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 13, 1896.

We sincerely congratulate the officers of the Pulaski Mutual Fire Insurance Company on the success which has crowned their efforts, and we heartily urge all Poles to insure in this Polish Company. We should support our own!

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 11, 1896.

MEETING OF THE BONANZA CRIPPLE CREEK COMPANY

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Polish gold mine known as the Bonanza Cripple Creek Gold Mining Company, which took place on Tuesday evening in the Sherman House, was characterized by lively discussions. Some of the stockholders demanded additional reports and specific lists of expenditures from the retiring board of directors. The discussion lasted until midnight. Those taking part in them, besides the directors, were Mr. T. Stan, Mr. Janocha, Attorney Palt, and Mr. Czarnecki.

As a result of the length of the meeting, it was impossible to elect a new board of directors. For this purpose and to satisfy the just demands of the stockholders, the meeting was adjourned to Tuesday, June 16, at seven o'clock in the evening, in the Sherman House.

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 20, 1896.

[NEW POLISH STUDIO]

John W. Idzikowski, well-known artist-photographer, opened his Polish photo studio last Sunday, at 433 Milwaukee Avenue, between Chicago Avenue and Carpenter Street.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 30, 1896.

POLISH NATIONAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION MEETING

The annual meeting of the Polish National Building and Loan Association took place yesterday at Mr. Thomas Malepinski's hall, 543 Noble Street. According to the secretary's report, shares of the first series issued eight years ago have a value of \$72.60, as against a total payment of \$54.12 made on each share. In these eight years the Association made a net profit of over \$24,000, of which sum, more than a quarter, that is, over \$6,000, was earned last year.

As the terms of office of some of the directors are expiring, new elections were held at this meeting. The officers for the coming year will be L. Osuch, president; John Adamowski, vice-president; Stanislaus Sz wajkart, secretary; Ignatius Kowalski, assistant secretary; Thomas Malepinski, treasurer; John Moronkiewicz, Gustav Litewski, F. Romanowski, and Stephen Gorecki, directors. Mr. John F. Smulski is notary public for the Association.

II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 25, 1896.

NEWS ITEM

Mr. L. X. Lugowski has opened a real-estate office in Avondale, at the corner of Central Park Avenue and Milwaukee Avenue, opposite the Hyacinth Church.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30215

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 22, 1896.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE PULASKI HALL SOCIETY

The Pulaski Hall Building Society has printed and distributed its financial report for the year 1895. Total income amounted to \$9,276.16. Repairs \$276.25. Interest payment was \$2,982.59, and repaid on loan \$4,109.50. Cash balance in the hands of the treasurer is \$458.78 (sic). All together, \$12,767.80 has been repaid on the loan, leaving a balance still due of \$472.60.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 20, 1896.

THE POLISH PAINTERS' UNION

(We have received the following correspondence with a request that it be published in the Dziennik Chicagoski.)

Our newly organized Polish Painters' Union is growing stronger right along. On March 3 of this year, we received our charter from Springfield, Illinois, and immediately thereafter we elected a permanent set of officers. They are as follows: Casimir Brukwicki, president; Stanislaus Jankowski, vice-president; A. G. Weight, recording secretary; Stanislaus Uznanski, financial secretary; K. Barwig, treasurer.

The regular meetings of the union will be held in Lisztewnik's Hall, at 589 Dickson Street.

We cordially invite our countrymen painters, who have not yet joined this

WPA (111) PP01.30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 20, 1896.

union but who would like to belong to it, to come to our next meeting on March 21, at the above-mentioned hall. This is the last opportunity to join at the low initiation fee of only \$2.50. After March 21 the initiation fee will be fifteen dollars.

We invite every Polish painter to join our Union now and take advantage of this low initiation fee.

Polish painters! Act while there is yet time. Let us all take into consideration our own business and the benefits accruing from it. Let us organize so that we will not be left behind the others.

A. G. Neight,
recording secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 2, 1896.

BRANCHES OF THE PULASKI
BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

We have already published the news that the Pulaski Building and Loan Association is opening two branch offices, one in the St. Casimir parish and the other in Avondale.

The Avondale branch officers are John Krus, president; Leon Lugowski, secretary; and Joseph Grabowiecki, treasurer. Meetings are held at the Kosciusko hall on Milwaukee Avenue, opposite the Polish church.

The officers of the St. Casimir parish branch are John Kusnierz, president; A. Prominski, secretary; Andrew Belinski, treasurer. The meeting place is at 971 Washtenaw Avenue. Meetings of both branches will be held today.

WPA (ILL.) FILE 9075

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 25, 1896.

NEWS ITEM

The Pulaski Building and Loan Association of the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish has opened two branch offices, one in the St. Casimir Parish and the other in Avondale.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 20075

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 22, 1896.

POLISH LANDLORDS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
OF CHICAGO

On Wednesday, February 19, the Polish Landlords' Protective Association of Chicago was incorporated in Springfield, Illinois. The following signed the papers: Frank A. Bieszki, August J. Kowalski, John F. Smulski, Isidor Komorowski, and others.

The purpose of the Association is to protect landlords from tenants who do not pay their rent, or who pay it irregularly. The names of such tenants will be entered on a blacklist, for the convenience of landlords who are members of this Association, so that they can know to whom to refuse to rent.

Members will pay one dollar and fifty cents a year for each tenant, which will be used to maintain the office. Actual business of the Association will not begin, however, until May 1, although the office at 602 Noble Street will be open in a few days.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 22, 1896.

This office will also collect rents, and will employ its own attorneys and constables. Such a business is a necessity in our community, as it will stop the landlords from being victimized. The membership of the Association is composed of citizens of this locality, namely St. Stanislaus Kostka parish.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 25, 1896.

NEWS ITEM

Messrs. Marcinkowski and Hensel have opened up a musical instrument store at 133 West Division Street.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 24, 1896.

NEWS ITEM

Mr. J. Szuminski will open a new dry-goods store on February first at 604 Noble Street. The Poles should support their countryman.

WPA (1111) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 24, 1896.

THE POLISH GOLD MINE IN CALIFORNIA

Judge M. A. LaBuy, the treasurer of the company which owns the Polish Gold Mine in Middle Creek, California, requests us to publish some information about this gold mine, some of which is favorable and some not so favorable.

The honorable judge first states that since the last report published in the Dziennik Chicagoski he has received another brick of gold weighing ten pounds from the manager of the mine, Dr. Midowicz.

Dr. Midowicz reports that the further they dig into the mine the larger the output of gold becomes. The vein of gold-bearing quartz is gradually getting wider as they dig deeper into the mine, and at the present time it is close to one hundred feet in width. It looks as though the mine will keep on producing enough gold to pay for digging it for many years to come. Experts declare that this mine is one of the richest in California or in America.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 24, 1896.

A gold refinery is being built not far from the mine, and this will greatly aid in the further exploitation of the mine and will help to increase the output.

This is the favorable news. Now we will give you some news that is not so favorable.

Dr. Midowicz has telegraphed that a great storm broke and damaged the canals through which water was being brought down from the hills for use in the mine, causing a stoppage of work in the mine. This sort of accident can happen in any such undertaking. Luckily, this affects the Polish Gold Mine only slightly, because these canals must be repaired by the Cabinet Company, which leases the land to the Polish Gold Mine.

The repair work will take not more than two months, after which time work will be resumed with greater energy than ever.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 14, 1896.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
MILWAUKEE AVENUE STATE BANK

The following were elected directors at this meeting: John P. Hanson, Isaac Hausam, F. H. Herhold, William Johnson, Peter Kiolbassa, M. A. La Buy, John Schermann, James P. Sherlock, John F. Smulski, Paul O. Stensland, and Soren D. Thorson.

As can be seen from the above, four Poles are included on the board of directors.

Immediately after the stockholders' meeting, the directors met and selected the following executive board:

Paul O. Stensland, president; F. H. Herhold, vice-president; Charles E. Schlythern, cashier; Henry W. Hering, assistant cashier.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1896.

[NEW POLISH STORE]

Mr. A. X. Centella, Mr. A. Wachowski, and Mr. John Szostakowski opened a whole-sale grocery business on January 2, 1896, at the corner of Washington and Union Streets.

They ask their countrymen to support this new enterprise, and assure them that they will find it more to their advantage to trade in their store than in stores of people of other nationalities.

WPA (ILL) P901 7 5

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 27, 1895.

THE GOLD MINE OF CRIPPLE CREEK, COLORADO

News has reached us from Cripple Creek, Colorado, where one of the Polish gold mines is located, that the production of gold mined daily is increasing.

Count Henry Lubienski, manager at the Bonanza Cripple Creek Gold Mining Company, has recently returned to Chicago from Colorado. He will stay here a few weeks and is to come to some kind of understanding with directors of the mine relative to the purchase of steam-powered machines for working the mine. Count Lubienski says that work has progressed to such an extent that hand labor can no longer be employed.

According to H. Lubienski, production of gold in various gold mines in Cripple Creek now exceeds a million dollars a month. The figures for October were set at over \$1,500,000. He said that there are 173 mines in operation. Capital of

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 27, 1895.

the East, and even of Europe, is beginning to show interest in these gold mines, and for the past few months speculation in the stock of gold mines began on the stock exchange.

Count Lubinski became an active member of the mining exchange at Cripple Creek and in the adjoining town of Victor. Plans are being made to open a mining exchange in Chicago.

Local exchanges play an important role, for they supply information as to the value of shares and the condition of the various mines affiliated with them.

On the one hand they spread speculation, but on the other they prevent the public from being swindled.

There have been American "gold mining" companies, shares in which were sold in Chicago, but which never owned a mine. Today, investment in gold mining

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 27, 1895.

stock has been put on a sounder basis, one that is much safer for the public.

It must be added that Prince John Sapiecha (son of Prince Adam Sapiecha of Galicia) is an outright owner of a mine in Cripple Creek.

As to the Bonanza Gold Mine, Count Lubinski is its manager and Ralph Modrzejewski, of Chicago, is the president.

During the absence of Count Lubinski, his wife manages the affairs of the mine at Cripple Creek. She resides in Victor, near the Bonanza Gold Mine.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 17, 1895.

POLISH SOCIETIES OF SOUTH CHICAGO MEET TO DISCUSS
PLANS FOR A BUSINESS ENTERPRISE

(The following interesting and important article was received by the Dziennik Chicagoski for publication.)

The announced meeting of all officers of the Polish societies of South Chicago was held on Sunday, December 15. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss plans for organizing and operating a Polish business enterprise.

Officers from all the societies were present at the meeting. John Szostakowski was appointed chairman and W. Pacholski acted as recording secretary.

The chairman announced the reason for the gathering. He said that the meeting was called for the purpose of working out a plan for the establishment of a large department store (on the pattern of The Fair or other such stores) in

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 17, 1895.

IV which all items used in the home may be purchased.

Money for this venture will be raised through the selling of stock at a par value of ten dollars a share. The reason for setting the par value of the stock at this low price is to give all Poles an opportunity to become a part of this business enterprise. This matter greatly interested the Poles of South Chicago.

At the meeting the following spoke on the subject: Reverend Adolph Nowicki, pastor of St. Michael Parish, Reverend F. M. Wojtalewicz, pastor of the Immaculate Conception Parish, Mr. Pacholski, J. Dudek, and others.

All speakers stressed the advantages of such a department store for the Poles of South Chicago. The Jews, the leeches of Polish society, have monopolized business to such an extent among the Poles in this section of town that a number of Polish businessmen have been forced to close their doors. If this condition is allowed to continue all signs of Polish business in South Chicago

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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IV will be destroyed. Only combined Polish effort will be able to compete with the Jewish businessmen.

That the Poles of South Chicago are aware of this was evidenced by the attendance at the meeting and by the number of shares sold. Four hundred shares were sold, representing four thousand dollars. The officers of each society have taken it upon themselves to promote this idea among the members.

The following temporary promotion committee was chosen: Reverend Nowicki, Reverend Wojthlewicz, J. Dudek, J. Szostakowski, C. Witkowski, T. Gordon, S. Sulski, Reverend Rydzewski, J. Hyma, W. Folmer, W. Forman, A. Walkowiak, and W. Pacholski.

The next meeting will be held on Friday, December 20, at the parish rectory on 83rd Street and Bond Avenue.

Hope is expressed that this project will soon be carried out. All that is

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 17, 1895.

needed is work, energy, unity, and co-operation. To work, brothers,
and God will help us!

W. Pacholski, secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 18, 1895.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS IN POLISH GOLD
MINE HELD AT PALMER HOUSE

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Polish Gold Mine of Shasta County, California, was held last night at the Palmer House. In the absence of the president, Dr. Casimir Midowicz, and the vice-president, Rev. Gruczy, Victor Bardonski presided.

A large number of stockholders were present. From a total of 3554 shareholders, 3006 were represented.

From the official reports presented by the secretary, the treasurer, and one of the directors, Reverend Vincent Barzynski, it is apparent that the mine is in a sound condition.

An official report of the status of the mine will not be given until after the special committee, which was appointed to check the books has made its findings.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 13, 1895.

A copy of this report will be published and a copy will be sent to each stockholder.

The following members were chosen for this committee: Thomas Krolik, Max Drzymala [also Drezmal], and A. Kowalski. This committee will be allowed four weeks to complete its work.

The gold mine has very few debts, and by the end of the year these few debts will have been paid off. So it will not be long before the company will be making a clear profit and paying dividends.

Over one hundred thousand dollars has been invested in the mine and expended for carrying out the work. Thus far over twenty thousand dollars' worth of gold has been mined.

After the gold has been mined, it is weighed, and then shipped to the treasurer of the company in Chicago, who has it smelted and sold in the open market at

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 18, 1895.

the prevailing prices. Up to yesterday the treasurer had received a total of one thousand and five ounces, or eighty-three and three-fourths pounds (of twelve ounces to the pound), of gold. Thus far he has received \$16,755.13 for the gold he has sold. There are, however, still a few thousand dollars' worth of gold on hand. When this has been sold the total sales will amount to over twenty thousand dollars.

Because the term of some of the directors had come to an end an election was held, and the following were elected on the board: Mr. [J. F.] Smulski and Judge M. A. LaBuy for three years, Peter Kielbassa for two years, and A. J. Kowalski for three years.

Upon a motion made by Dr. C. Venn it was agreed to reward all the members of this organization who have made this venture a success through their untiring efforts, with gold crosses of the first gold mined. Dr. Venn made especial mention of Reverend V. Barzynski. He proposed, and the motion was carried,

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 18, 1895.

to give gold crosses to, Reverend Jarzynski, Reverend Gruczy, J. F. Sulski, M. A. LaFay. It was also agreed to present crosses to Dr. Midowicz and Dr. Venn.

After the meeting of the stockholders, a directors' session was held. The board elected the following members to office for the coming year: Reverend Vincent Jarzynski, president; Reverend M. Gruczy, vice president; Judge M. A. LaFay, treasurer; J. F. Sulski, secretary. The following were elected to the board of directors: Peter Kiolbassa, A. J. Kowalski, Dr. Charles Venn, and M. Jarzynski.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 6, 1895.

NO FOUNDATION TO RUMORS OF BANKRUPTCY OF THE POLISH GOLD MINE

(Editorial)

Readers of the Dziennik Chicagoski probably recall reading an article we published relative to the rumors of the failure of the Polish gold mine in California. This fictitious story was released for public consumption by a certain Mr. "R," correspondent of the Kuryer Warszawski (Warsaw Courier).

Mr. "R" falsely stated that the mine had defaulted, that it was unproductive, that the cause of this syndicate's failure was J. F. Smulski, and other stories.

Our article, based on all known facts, repudiated the claims made by Mr. "R's" article and the Kurjer Warszawski was requested to rectify its error.

Yesterday we had another occasion to see the treasurer of the Polish Gold Mine, Judge M. A. La Buy, who expressed his indignation about the false rumors that have been spread by the article in question.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 6, 1895.

To protect the interest of the Polish investors of this enterprise, we repeat the words of Judge La Buy:

"If I only could get my hands on this Mr. 'R'", said the judge, I would certainly show him a thing or two. He is a liar of the highest degree. The company has failed! The mine operations have stopped--what nonsense.....Please take note about the following particulars as to how our gold mine is failing. As the treasurer of this enterprise, I received from California on August 5, eight pounds of gold, on August 20, five pounds and today, six pounds. This makes a total of nineteen pounds.....This is not bad!.....To this must be added the fact that the manager of the mine, Dr. Midowicz, has informed me that ten new machines have been purchased and put into operation. Work now will be doubled. In short, this explodes any grounds for the rumors. The mine is progressing rapidly. All obligations have been met and our interest is very sound. Attorney Smulski does not head any syndicate, but is only a stockholder, a member of the board of directors and secretary. This is the story of the status of our mine", concluded Judge La Buy.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 6, 1895.

These are basic facts of the condition of the Polish Gold Mine. Judge La Buy has also stated that a meeting of stockholders of the mine will be held in two months, and in this respect all persons will be given an opportunity to find out the true status of this company.

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 15, 1895.

STOCKHOLDERS OF BONANZA CRIPPLE CREEK GOLD
MINING COMPANY HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

On Tuesday, June 11, the annual meeting of the Polish Bonanza Cripple Creek Gold Mining Company was held at the Palmer House.

J. Kaser, M. Magdziarz and L. Janochy resigned as directors, and N. L. Piotrowski, H. Lubinski and S. Piotrowski were elected to the board in their stead. There were no other changes in the board of directors.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: Ralph Modrzejewski, president; S. F. Adalia Satalecki, vice-president; H. Lubinski, secretary; and N. L. Piotrowski, treasurer.

Work at the Cripple Creek mine started again last month, after the thawing of

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 15, 1895.

snow from the mountains. This work is under the direction of Polish miners from Colorado, namely, Szymkowicz, Sadowski and Labedzki.

Plans were made for the erection of buildings and the purchase of mining equipment. The ore containing gold will be sent to the smelter beginning next month.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 17, 1895.

NEW POLISH BUSINESS OFFICE OPENED

E. Z. Brodowski and M. Durski have opened a real-estate bureau and notary public office at 501 [north] Noble Street.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 20076

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POLISH

Biennin Chicagoski, Mar. 8, 1895.

NEW POLISH RESTAURANT TO OPEN

Ignacy Rozlowski, who has been employed by Mr. Wojanski, will open his own barber-shop tomorrow at 308 Noble Street.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 8, 1895.

NEW POLISH RESTAURANT AND SALOON
OPENED ON WEST MADISON STREET

A Polish restaurant and saloon has been recently opened by P. Kostrzewski on West Madison Street, near Halsted, opposite the courthouse. The new establishment is frequented by many Poles.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 12, 1895.

POLISH PLAYWRIGHT HAS NEW GAME COPYRIGHTED

Szczesny Zahajkiewicz, well-known local playwright and pedagogue, has recently put on the market a new educational game called "Play with the Presidents", which is instructive to young and old, and to Polish and English alike.

The game is on the order of lotto. The player receives a large board or card upon which corresponding sections contain the portraits of our various Presidents, and the important dates of their lives.

There is also a separate deck of cards, which is dealt by one of the players. The cards are printed with questions such as, "Who was the first, second, etc., President of the United States?" "What administration was in office from the year X to the year Y?" etc.

If the player answers the question and finds upon his card a portrait of the corresponding President, he covers this space with a square piece of pasteboard.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 12, 1895.

The one that succeeds in covering five squares across one row first is the winner.

The game is very interesting, and at the same time teaches American history. At the present time the game is made with the names and questions printed only in English, but plans are being made to publish it in Polish also. In the meantime Polish children can benefit a great deal from the English cards.

Mr. Zahajkiewicz has applied for a copyright at Washington, D. C. We hope that he sells a million copies of the game.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 7, 1895.

A NEW POLISH BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED

A new Polish organization, the Bartosz Glowacki Building Loan and Savings Society, located at 844 West 17th Street, was recently organized. Its officers are as follows:

F. Galoszewski, president; J. Wierzchowski, vice-president; O. Grochowski, first secretary; P. Jezierny, second secretary; J. Balcer, third secretary; S. F. Malicki, cashier; and S. F. Adalia Satalecki, attorney.

The directors are: S. F. Adalia Satalecki, O. Grochowski, M. Kucik, J. Wierzchowski, F. Golaszewski, S. F. Malicki, P. Jezierny, S. Budzbanowski, and J. Januszewski.

The following make up the Financial Committee: Joseph Tomas, J. Januszewski, M. Kucik, and W. Kuszewski.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 7, 1895.

S. Budzbanowski, J. Januszewski and Bernard Palt are on the Appraising Committee.

Jacob Kowalski is marshal.

Meetings are held every Saturday at 8 P. M. at M. Porozynski's Hall, 844 West 17th Street.

Shares are twenty-five cents each.

All persons desiring information or wishing to become members of this Society are invited to attend any of the meetings.

John Kroll, secretary,
642 Holt Avenue

WPA (111) PROJ 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 7, 1895.

POLISH COMPANY REORGANIZED

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that the firm of John Barzynski and Company, recently operated by John Macy (Matz) and the widow of the late John Barzynski, has been dissolved for the best interest of both parties. Hereafter all accounts will be payable to Mrs. Bronislawa Barzynska at the office located at North Avenue and Coventry Street. The sale of wood and coal will be handled by the widow, under the name of Barzynska and Company.

Mrs. Bronislawa Barzynska

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 19, 1894.

POLISH GOLD MINING COMPANY HOLDS FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

The shareholders of the Original Quartz Hill Gold Mining Company of Middle Creek, California, held their first annual meeting yesterday in the Palmer House.

Thirty shareholders representing twenty-five hundred shares attended the meeting. However, not all shareholders were present. Reverend Grutz and Mr. Niezorawski, both of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, represented the shareholders residing in that city.

Zbigniew Brodowski acted as chairman of the meeting and J. F. Smulski as secretary.

The report on mine operations was read by Dr. K. Midowicz, president of the board of directors. The report shows that the mine is in good condition, that more ore crushers are needed in order to increase the output. Up to

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 19, 1894.

now a total of 178 ounces of gold has been obtained.

The financial report was read by J. F. Smulski. Both reports were accepted. The financial report will be printed and a copy sent to every shareholder.

At this meeting it was decided to raise the nominal value of the shares to one hundred dollars, and to double the number of ore crushers.

Two directors--Peter Kiolbassa, and S. Szopinski--whose terms had expired, were substituted by Reverend V. Barzynski of Chicago and Reverend Grutz of Milwaukee. Z. Brodowski was re-elected director.

The following were elected officials of the company: Dr. K. Midowicz, president; Reverend Grutz, vice-president; J. F. Smulski, secretary; and Judge M. A. La Buy, treasurer.

The Polish Gold Mine is a great success. Right after the meeting, a few thousand dollars worth of shares was sold.

WFA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 8, 1894.

POLISH GOLD MINE IN CALIFORNIA
Company Rents a First-class Gold-Mining Mill;
Operations to Begin Soon

We have very good news for the shareholders of the Polish Gold Mine Company in California.

Just before the beginning of the New Year, Mr. John Smulski, the secretary of the Company, went to San Francisco at the request of Mr. M. Maryanski, the engineer. There was a good chance to rent an up-to-date gold-mining mill which is located near the mine. The mill, which belongs to the Calumet Mining Company and is equipped with modern mining machinery, is in a good condition and is operated by water power, which is very important. This gold-mining mill consists of six buildings and the necessary machinery. It cost the Calumet Mining Company one hundred thousand dollars to build and equip this plant. The water furnishing the power for operating it comes from the mountain and falls down two hundred feet on the wheels.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 8, 1894.

The Calumet Mining Company owns a small gold mine right near the Polish mine. This Company, having already exploited its mine with good profit for all concerned, does not need the mill for some time, so that it leased it to the Poles at very reasonable terms.

Since the operating expense is very low, because the mill is run by water power, it may be said that the Polish Gold Mine Company is very lucky in having rented it.

The lease was signed yesterday at Cleveland, Ohio, where Mr. John F. Smulski met the president of the Calumet Mining Company.

The mill has twenty-five crushers and the Polish Company will install that many more.

There are still five thousand dollars' worth of unsold shares. The Company needs this money for the purchase of new crushers. Shares may be bought from Mr. J. F. Smulski, secretary, or from Judge M. A. La Buy, the cashier of the

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 8, 1894.

Company.

The work will begin not later than April. We wish to add that Mr. Alexander, who represents a certain syndicate, has again offered one hundred fifty thousand dollars for the mine, but this offer was rejected.

Today, we are in a better position to say that the shareholders will have good returns, which we wish them wholeheartedly.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 3, 1894.

NEW POLISH BUSINESS ENTERPRISES
Polish Restaurant

I wish to inform the public that I have opened a first-class Polish restaurant at 779 Milwaukee Avenue. My ambition is to please the public. Quick service. Dinners 15 cents.

Joseph Wodzislawski,
799 Milwaukee Avenue.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 29, 1893.

[POLES IN BUSINESS]

Mr. John Trzcinski, a Pole has established a jewelry store and gold workshop at 94-96 State Street.

Messrs. Gize and Sukurski, Poles, have opened a cigar factory at 355 North Ashland Avenue.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 28, 1893.

[NEW POLISH DRUGSTORE]

Mr. Adam Sz wajkart and Mr. Ladislaus Burda, proprietors of a Polish drugstore at the corner of Noble and Blackhawk Streets, yesterday purchased the Masonic Temple Pharmacy, one of the foremost drugstores in Chicago, in the Masonic Temple, corner of Randolph and State Streets. They have already taken possession of this place but intend to continue doing business in the old location on Noble Street also. We extend our best wishes for success in this new venture to our countrymen.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 27, 1893.

[POLES BUY DOWNTOWN DRUGSTORE]

Interesting news! We hear that one of the largest drugstores in downtown Chicago, in the Masonic Temple, is being taken over by Poles. Further particulars will be published later.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 26, 1893.

A LETTER OF THANKS

I wish to thank the firm of E. L. Schultz for their help in patenting my two inventions.

The knowledge possessed by Engineer Schultz in the realm of inventions deserves the attention of every Pole in America contemplating an invention or an improvement of an invention. I had been thinking for some years past about realizing my projects, but on receiving discouraging advice from incompetent people, who demanded large sums of money to patent my ideas, I decided to postpone matters until a more favorable opportunity. I was also unwilling to entrust my ideas to any foreigners, for fear they would appropriate it for themselves, so was practically forced to forget about them. Unaware of the rewards from these inventions, I did not hurry to get my patents. Today, thanks to Mr. E. L. Schultz, I heard the wonderful news that my ideas have a real value and may be very beneficial to the human race.

Sincerely,
F. F. Sawadzki
Chicago, December 22, 1893.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 21, 1893.

NEWS ITEM.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. and R. Topor have opened a new ladies' furnishings store at 293 West Division Street (near Good Street).

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 16, 1893.

THE POLISH GOLD MINE IN CALIFORNIA

The company is progressing satisfactorily. The board of directors made the second payment of \$8,500 a few days ago.

The secretary of the company, Mr. Maryanski, received a telegram from California requesting one of the directors to come to the mine at once, because there is an opportunity to lease an old but well kept mill, to which half of the iron tracks are already built. This mill is operated by electricity. If the company will be able to lease this mill on favorable terms, then we can undertake the exploitation of the mine immediately.

Engineer Maryanski descended to a depth of one hundred and twelve feet in order to tap the main gold vein. Another Polish engineer, Mr. Jurski, is assisting him. Both of them came to the conclusion that near the main entrance, where samples of gold ore have been mined to be shipped to the Lwow Exposition, a new vein so rich in gold has been uncovered that now there can be no doubt that this

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 16, 1893.

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rich-in-gold ore does not extend right along the center of the vein for several hundred feet. A rich gold-bearing ore has also been found about thirteen feet below the surface in the tunnel.

In view of such a favorable report, the Polish mine will commence operations soon. At their last extraordinary meeting the directors decided to send one of their number to California, who is to thoroughly examine the offer for the mill standing idle near the Polish mine, and, if competent people consider it adequate, then he is to sign a lease for it.

Mr. John F. Smulski, the secretary of the board of directors, will probably travel to California.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 14, 1893.

NEW BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION IN ST. ADALBERT PARISH

Starting January 1, 1894, the new M. Kopernik Building and Loan Association will begin business. This Association will make loans for building purposes and on existing property in Polish localities, thus contributing to the welfare of all the Poles.

We invite all Poles who think well of the welfare of his countrymen and who believe in helping themselves to co-operate with us. One share costs one hundred dollars, payable at the rate of twenty five cents a week. No premium to be paid; interest is seven per cent. The board of directors, consisting of nine members, will be elected on Saturday, December 16, at 8 P. M., at the Pulaski Hall, 18th Street and Ashland Avenue. All those desiring to join are welcome.

M. Kopernik Building and Loan Society:

Casimir Mychlinski, Secretary.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 11, 1893.

NEW SHOP

Mr. A. Zegzda opened a watch repair shop in the Pulaski Hall Building, 800 South Ashland Avenue, in St. Adalbert Parish. We wish him success.

Dec 11 1893

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 6, 1893.

POLISH INVENTORS IN AMERICA
A Few Interesting Facts From the Office of
Mr. E. L. Schultz

(Correspondence)

We mentioned not long ago that a capable Polish technician, Mr. E. L. Schultz, in company with some Americans, opened up a patent-technical office to secure patents of inventions, prepare models, and assist in all similar matters. Mr. Schultz wishes specifically to assist Polish inventors, so that they can reap the benefits of their ingenuity.

We originally thought that in America not many Polish inventors would be found, but the letter written by Mr. Schultz and quoted herewith is a very pleasant surprise. Mr. Schultz writes as follows:

"It is a pleasure for me to note that the number of Poles applying to me with numerous inventions from all over the United States surpasses my

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 6, 1893.

fondest expectations. It is true that these inventions are oftentimes submitted only in the barest outline, yet, after some corrections and technical preparations, they are at times quite valuable.

"I want to mention a few here:

"Mr. P. Racinski from Pennsylvania invented a pouch that is continually in motion, which will be very useful in glass mills and silk factories.

"Dr. Rodis of Chicago has an excellent improvement for velocipedes which gives ten per cent greater speed, using the same propelling force.

"Mr. F. Sowański of Chicago has an invention that will be a real blessing for our mothers; it is a children's crib that will continue rocking for twelve hours with one winding of a key.

"We have also some important inventions for farm tools. Mr. Guzowski has a few. The most important is a "Karto Flarka" (Translator's note: potato

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 6, 1893.

harvester), which seems to have a great future. Mr. Szarkowski of North Dakota has a seeder which also may have a wide acquaintance.

Furthermore, Mr. Lukaszewski of Racine, Wisconsin, patented a chess table that can be folded up into a small box.

Mr. Gaya's (of Baltimore) wonderful success in receiving \$100,000 for his invention has aroused many others as to the possibilities in this field. We have already in our possession three different types of couplings for cars.

A total of twelve Poles have patented their inventions, and they are all grateful for finding this security, because they had thought of various ideas, but if they did not find anyone to advise them and help them they would have forgotten all about their ideas.

We manufacture the models of practically all of the inventions we handle in our own factory, and many of these inventors have given permission to send models of their inventions to the Lvov Exposition, so we sincerely hope

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 6, 1893.

that the ingenuity of Polish inventors in America will prove to be a grand exhibit in Lvov."

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 5, 1893.

[NEW ASSOCIATION]

A new Polish association, to be known as the Copernicus Building and Loan Association, is being organized in St. Adalbert Parish. It will open for business with the beginning of the new year.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 5, 1893.

A LETTER OF THANKS

I feel obligated to publicly express my thanks to the Polish firm E. L. Schultz & Company of Chicago for the businesslike way in which they had my invention patented. For a long time there had been a need for such a Polish business in America, and I feel certain that the new firm will help many of our countrymen.

S. J. Lukaszewski,
Racine, Wisconsin.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 27, 1893.

(NEWS ITEM)

The patent bureau of Schultz & Co. has six inventions made by Poles in America, whose patents and models will be shipped to the exposition in Lwow. Further details will be published in future editions of the Dziennik Chicagoski. [Trans-
lator's note: Schultz & Co. was a Polish Chicago concern.]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 23, 1893.

REGARDING THE POLISH GOLD MINE IN CALIFORNIA

(Correspondence)

At the last meeting of the officers of the corporation organized for the purpose of exploiting a gold mine in California, the directors decided to commence operations at once.

The engineer, Mr. Maryanski, was authorized to go to the mine with laborers and at once begin digging a tunnel which will be necessary for a water supply.

As soon as this is completed the directors will begin the erection of stamp mills. The machines will be brought from San Francisco. One of the largest firms in that city agrees to erect fifty stamp mills under very favorable terms for us. Another firm made an offer to place electric

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 23, 1893.

wires directly to the mine and advises the use of electric current for operating the machines. Our company could save a good deal this way, because it would not be necessary to haul fuel and erect expensive boilers, and we could have electric light if day and night work were desired.

Finally, we have information that an agent of some English syndicate made an offer to our treasurer, Judge [M. A.] LaBuy to buy this mine, but the directors will not listen to a proposal of this sort. They feel that if the English can benefit why shouldn't the Poles profit by it?

The directors did not sell a single share to outsiders, so that the possibility that other people can take over our business later on is definitely excluded. There are only a few unsold shares that can be purchased in smaller or larger amounts from Judge M. A. LaBuy, 581 Milwaukee Avenue, or from the secretary, Mr. J. F. Smulski, 561 Noble Street.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 9, 1893.

COMMITTEE REPORTS ON POLISH GOLD MINE IN CALIFORNIA

The following letter was received for publication in Dziennik Chicagoski:

"We, the undersigned, a committee delegated by the Polish Corporation Original Quartz Hill Gold Mining Company to investigate the gold mine in California, have returned to make the following report:

"The State Bureau of Mines advised us to engage the engineer Luckhardt, a metallurgical expert who has spent the last thirty-four years on the Pacific coast, and who is generally recognized as a capable and conscientious man. He accompanied us to Redding, Shasta County, from which the mine is four miles distant. The mine itself is located on the left east bank of the Sacramento River, 220 feet above the river and 300 feet above sea level. The vicinity is densely wooded and will supply plenty of lumber for fuel and mine supports.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 9, 1893.

"The mine consists of the 'Main Ledge,' 'Red Ledge,' and the so-called 'Storm' and 'Snow' claims. The total length of these claims protruding above the ground is 3,200 feet. The main vein protrudes above the ground for a distance of more than six hundred feet. The masses of quartz in this vein, reaching a height of from ten to thirty-seven feet, with a width of from twenty-one to thirty feet, form a long wall. In the center of the hill through which the main vein runs, is a tunnel extending seventy-two feet below the surface. The tunnel cuts both the main and the red veins, the latter not visible on the surface at this point. A forty-five-foot well has been dug in the tunnel, which reveals that the main and red veins come together to form one mass at about a hundred and twenty feet below the surface.

"In Luckhardt's opinion, with which our engineers Maryanski and Aleksander, who also examined the mine, agree, the veins, which extend deep into the earth, contain about a million and two hundred thousand tons of gold ore. This estimate is for the main and red veins alone, and does not include the other claims.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 9, 1893.

Taking the opinions of mining experts as a basis, we can count upon large profits with practical certainty; according to the above estimate, a hundred mills/mining mills for pulverizing ore/will be kept busy day in and day out for eight to ten years, each mill yielding from seven to eight dollars daily.

The surface veins alone contain about thirty thousand tons of ore. The most conservative estimates, based upon analysis of the ore, set the gold content at about \$150,000, after all costs of production have been deducted.

"We can honestly say, then, that those who invest in this enterprise are not risking their capital, for the surface veins alone will repay it with interest. On the other hand, investors may realize an enormous profit, perhaps even wealth.

"Dr. Casimir Midowicz, August J. Kowalski, and John F. Smulski."



Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 2, 1893.

POLISH GOLD MINE IN CALIFORNIA

The corporation Original Quartz Hill Goldmining Company has been permanently organized and the mine itself is now the corporation's property; the first payment has already been made. J. F. Smulski left San Francisco yesterday after all formalities had been satisfactorily attended to.

The list of stockholders who have purchased a share in the mine is as follows:

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Nine hundred and seventy-three shares of stock [representing an investment of \$23,875] have been sold. Exploitation of the mine will begin soon. Shares in the mine can be purchased at forty dollars each at the present time, but it is expected that the price will rise.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 19, 1893.

POLISH GOLD MINE IN CALIFORNIA

Two weeks ago, the Original Quartz Hill Gold Mining Company, a Polish corporation, delegated A. J. Kowalski, J. F. Smulski, and Dr. C. Midowicz to investigate the gold mine discovered by Mr. Modest Maryanski, a Polish engineer. This committee was authorized to hire a competent metallurgist for a thorough examination of the mine's possibilities. The task was entrusted to the mining engineer C. A. Luckhardt, who has had forty years experience in the California hills. His opinion is definitely authoritative. Mr. Luckhardt's report was completed Friday afternoon. The committee submitted its findings in the following telegram:

"San Francisco, August 18.

"Engineer Luckhardt's report confirms in full the report made by Mr. Modest Maryanski. Analyses were very carefully made. It is a wonderful invest-



Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 29, 1893.

ment. Water is easily available for mining purposes. Exploitation cost will be small since the gold-bearing ore protrudes high above the ground. Collect necessary funds to meet first payment. Kowalski and Midowicz are returning to Chicago.

Smulski, Kowalski, and Midowicz."

Upon receipt of this important telegram, a director's meeting of the Corporation was called and the price of stock raised from twenty-five to forty dollars per share. This price will rise soon to its par value of one hundred dollars. Everyone who would like to invest in this enterprise should do so without delay.

Thus, the Polish gold mine grows daily in importance. It is not a day-dream nor a fantastic enterprise, but a solid and indubitable fact. In




Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 29, 1893.

support of Mr. Maryanski's opinion that the original capital will be returned as profit within a year's time, is the testimony of three of our well-known citizens, as eyewitnesses. Finally, we have the opinion of an expert, whose word is not to be doubted.

In the face of this information, the Polish gold mine can be regarded as an established fact. To those who invest in it, the enterprise will undoubtedly be a veritable golden apple. Poles--we are certain--will take advantage of this wonderful chance to improve their material condition and to help establish a purely Polish enterprise. Investors ought to hurry in their own interests, for the time is short. The enterprise promises to be a very profitable one; let the profit be enjoyed by Polish people.

Further details may be found in an advertisement in this paper.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 12, 1893.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

(Editorial)

The unreasonable panic gripping large and small capitalists in this country has communicated itself to the shareholders of building and loan associations. It is felt in Polish associations of this kind also; never before has the withdrawal of money been so general as at the present time. Naturally, those who profit the most are the shareholders who do not succumb to the general fear and do not withdraw their money; for the interest lost by withdrawing shareholders is divided up among those who remain.

Some people justify their actions with the claim that they are unemployed, and, needing money, have no other course. This is a very unreasonable way of thinking. It would be far more profitable for them to use their shares as security for a loan at the very association in which their money is invested.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 12, 1893.

Let us have hopes that now, when confidence is slowly returning and money is again circulating more freely, this panic among the shareholders of building and loan associations will also end.



Dziennik Chicagoski, July 13, 1893.

THE ORIGINAL QUARTZ HILL
GOLD MINE

(Adv.)

A great gold mine, known as the Original Quartz Hill Gold Mine, was discovered last year in Slasta County, California, by the mining engineer Modest Maryanski. According to the estimates of competent metallurgists, this mine contains an enormous quantity of gold ore, assuring great profits to those who invest in it; in all probability, the original capital will return as profit during the first year.

For purposes of working this mine to its fullest possibilities, the Original Quartz Hill Gold Mining Company has been formed. This corporation received its charter from the State of Illinois on the seventh of this month, giving it the right to sell stock.

Since a considerable portion of stock has already been sold, and since it is



Dziennik Chicagoski, July 13, 1893.

desired that the remaining shares be distributed among Poles, our countrymen who wish to invest may apply to J. F. Smulski, secretary of the corporation, or to Judge M. A. La Buy, treasurer. The shares have a par value of one hundred dollars, while the price has been temporarily established at twenty-five dollars a share.

Whoever wishes to obtain shares at the above price must apply immediately, for the price will rise shortly. J. F. Smulski's address is 565 Noble Street; Judge La Buy's office is located at 581 Milwaukee Avenue.

Board of Directors, Original Quartz Hill Gold Mining Company: E. Z. Brodowski, M. A. La Buy, Dr. K. Midowicz, Peter Kiolbassa, Victor Bardonski, Marion Durski, Modest Maryanski, Leon Szopinski, John F. Smulski.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 9, 1893.

A NEW POLISH BANK IN CHICAGO

A new Polish building and loan association, the first in that part of the city, is being formed in St. Hedwig's Parish. The matter has been undertaken by a group of parishioners, among whom are Messrs. Armknecht and Lewandowski. A mass meeting will be held in the parish hall on February 12 relative to this matter. All those who desire to take part in this undertaking are asked to attend.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 5, 1893.

POLISH NATIONAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

(Announcement)

The Polish National Building and Loan Association opens its twentieth series on Friday, January 6, 1893. The fifth year of the Association's existence already shows great profits for its stockholders. We publish a quarterly statement of account so that everyone can see the steady progress of the Association, and the businesslike manner in which the books are managed. Weekly payments are twelve and one-half cents per share. We loan money on real estate at six per cent and a small weekly premium.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 17, 1892.

NEW POLISH STORE

(Advertisement)

A new Polish business enterprise, the Columbus Tea, Coffee and Butter Store, 581 Milwaukee Avenue, was opened recently by F. Nalepinski.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 13, 1892.

NEW POLISH BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION FOR SOUTH CHICAGO

The Aug. Kordecki Building and Loan Association of South Chicago was incorporated yesterday under the laws of the State of Illinois. The incorporators are F. X. Rydzinski, J. Szostakowski, and others.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 12, 1892.

NEW POLISH BUSINESS

Francis Smietanka, one of the outstanding Polish citizens of St. Adalbert Parish, has recently opened a large sausage manufacturing company at 703 West 18th Street.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 10, 1892.

POLISH COMPANY TO OPERATE RESTAURANT
AT THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

A Polish company is being organized to take over the permit given to Count Lubienski to operate a Polish restaurant at the Columbian Exposition. According to reports this company is to be incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois at a capital value of \$25,000. These reports further state that the following individuals have taken ten shares of stock at a par value of one hundred dollars: Peter Kiolbassa, Andrew Szulc, A. J. Kowalski, and F. Wleklinski. The following have subscribed for five shares of stock: Mrs. Barzynska, Andrew Kwasigroch, Mr. Kobrzynski, P. Arkuszewski, T. Krolik, Mr. Suwalski, Mr. Zalinski, M. Drzemala, and M. Mucha. Count Lubienski's share will be \$10,000, or one hundred shares. At the present time the stock is being handled by F. Wleklinski, who is the acting treasurer. Shares are being sold at 25 per cent of their original value.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 10, 1892.

It appears that this Polish enterprise is being capitalized by private subscription. This is a deviation from the regular form, that is, an appeal for support before the company is organized. This company, however, is not asking for any help.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36-35

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 22, 1892.

NEW POLISH GROCERY STORE

Michael Osuch has recently opened a new Polish grocery store in St. Hedwig Parish. The store is located at the corner of Kosciusko and Leavitt Streets.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 4, 1892.

POLISH RESTAURANT TO OPEN AT WORLD'S FAIR

A permit to operate a Polish restaurant at the World's Fair has been given to Henry Lubienski.....The restaurant will be located at one of the most beautiful places of the Fair grounds, next to the Palace of Pisciculture, near the shore of the boat harbor, and only separated by the road that leads to the most beautiful buildings on the Fair grounds, namely, Argentina's, Mexico's, Brazil's, Chile's, and England's pavilions. A \$6,000 frame building, designed in the form of a typical hunters' palace will house the restaurant. Large verandas will surround the structure, the interior and exterior of which will be decorated with the Polish national colors and portraits of Kosciusko, Pulaski, and other national heroes. The waitresses will be girls dressed in typical Cracow costumes; a Polish orchestra will entertain the guests. The cuisine will be Polish and French. The liquors are to be chiefly Polish, including honey, Hungarian wine, whiskey, etc. Without doubt, the Polish restaurant will be a success. It will open on April 1, 1893.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 19, 1892.

NEW POLISH HOTEL OPENED

A new Polish hotel and saloon was opened by John Piotrowski at 99 South Canal Street, across from the Union Depot.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 5, 1892.

P. H. RUBINSKI TO OPERATE RESTAURANT AT THE
WORLD'S FAIR IN 1893

P. Henry Rubinski has received a permit from the World's Fair Committee to operate a Polish restaurant on the Midway Plaisance during the World's Fair in 1893.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 22, 1892.

GREAT EXCURSION TO KOSCIUSKO PARK

(Advertisement)

A great excursion to Kosciusko Park will take place Sunday, September 25. Eighty beautiful lots for residential and business purposes are for sale. The streets are leveled, the sidewalks are completed, and shady trees are growing. This section of land is near the city limits. It borders on Milwaukee, Forest, and Park Avenues. A beautiful park, filled with beautiful flowers and trees, will grace this new subdivision. It is to be one hundred feet wide. These lots are at a high level and are thoroughly drained. They are situated close to the Northwestern railroad and only a few blocks from the Calumet Terminal railroad. Those who desire to purchase a site for their new home are reminded to do their buying now while prices are low.

Thirty trains daily. Only twenty-five minutes to and from work.

Four lots have been given free for a new Polish church and school.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 22, 1892.

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Lots are selling from \$225 and up. All that is necessary is one tenth of this amount as down payment, the balance to be paid at the rate of five dollars or more a month.

The train leaves from the Wells Street depot at 1:30, and at 1:40 P. M. it leaves from the Clybourn Junction. Tickets, maps, and other information are available at A. Gray, 77 Clark Street; J. Prange, 161 Blackhawk Street; and A. J. Kowalski, 617 Noble Street. Tickets may also be obtained from the agents ten minutes before train time.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 16, 1892.

PULASKI BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION ANNOUNCES ITS THIRTEENTH SERIES
(Adv.)

The Pulaski Building and Loan Association announces that its thirteenth series [of stocks] is now on sale. Those willing to buy them should register their names with Mr. A. J. Kwasigroch, secretary, 163 W. Blackhawk Street, or come to the meetings which are held each Saturday evening at the office of A. Schultz, corner Blackhawk and Noble Streets. Our society, the books of which are expertly kept, is an efficiently managed permanent organization. One-hundred-dollar shares can be purchased at the rate of twelve and one-half cents per week. Terms on loans are very reasonable.

Any person, no matter how poor, can purchase a few shares on easy terms, thus saving money for the future. Sign up today.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 16, 1892.

BEAUTIFUL WEST PULLMAN

(Advertisement)
Lots in West Pullman

Lots in West Pullman can be purchased at a great advantage to the investor, as their prices are bound to shoot upward very soon.

Those who are in doubt are requested to go with us to view the factories, homes, improved streets, cement sidewalks, water mains, sewer systems, and transplanted trees.

The lots sell from \$350 to \$1,000 each; only ten per cent down and the balance on easy terms.

These lots will double in value in a short time!

West Pullman Land Association, 103 Dearborn Street.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 16, 1892.

For further particulars and free passes, call at the office of C. Antoszewski,
agent, (editor of Reform), 701 W. 18th Street.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 10, 1892.

POLISH SOCIETIES IN AMERICA
Polish National Building and Loan Association
in Chicago, Illinois



Building and loan associations under the statutes of the State of Illinois have long existed among the Poles of Chicago. The main purpose of these associations is to grant loans to the shareholders for the purchase of real-estate and for the construction of homes. The resources are derived from the weekly or monthly dues, and depend on the number of shares bought. Usually, the loan made to the shareholder is not more than two-thirds the value of the home he is building on his own grounds. The building association collects from six to eight percent interest from the shareholder on this loan, along with the so-called premium which is variable with the size of the loan. The capital loaned is repaid to the association by means of these weekly or monthly rates on which is placed an interest charge and sometimes a premium.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 10, 1892.

Those who pay their dues regularly and do not make a loan save money in the same way. As soon as the shares reach a nominal value, the shareholder receives the principal from the association. On the other hand, for those who have made a loan from the association, the debt is discharged.



The earlier associations of a similar nature differed from these in that they were more profitable because, with the exception of the secretary, no other officer was paid. Besides this, the halls for meetings were secured either free of charge or very reasonably. Therefore, the benefits were greater and the associations more prosperous. The associations which collected twenty-five cents on a share were able to pay one hundred dollars for each share within five years and about two or three months.

The first association among the Poles to decide upon the collection of twelve and one-half cents a share was the Polish National Building and Loan Association, founded in 1888. According to calculations, it would

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 10, 1892.



take about eight years for the shares to reach their par value of one hundred dollars. This duly incorporated association has been operating since April 6, 1888. New series are opened quarterly, at which time new shareholders may join the association.

The first directors of this association were Messrs. M. Osuch, president; P. Binkowski, vice-president; I.N. Morgenstern, secretary; J.A. Adamowski, assistant secretary; A.J. Kowalski, treasurer; K. Szeszycki, R. Meclewski, J. Klosowski, and M. Rzeszotarski. The association secured a considerable number of shareholders, for in the first series over twelve hundred shares were sold.

After a year and a half, this association met with a catastrophe. The secretary, I.N. Morgenstern, upon losing his position after the convention of the Polish National Alliance, disappeared with a few hundred dollars. Naturally, this created a panic among the shareholders,

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 10, 1892.

although the sum was comparatively small and, in any case, easily replaceable, since it was insured. The more broad-minded shareholders decided at a shareholders' meeting that the members of the association should cover this loss, for by so doing the value of a share would depreciate only a small fraction of a cent--a loss which no one would feel. In spite of this, many shareholders began to drop out and to withdraw their investments to such an extent that within six months the association was unable to make any new loans, at the same time being compelled to pay out the money for the withdrawn shares.

Thanks to the energetic efforts of the president, Mr. M. Osuch, and other directors, and, as well, to the faith inspired by the new secretary, Mr. S. Szwajkart, and the new notary public, Mr. John F. Smulski, the association survived this misfortune. Today it is progressing nicely, with the eighteenth series already opened, and a considerable gain showing in every quarterly statement. In the first quarterly series following the misfortune, at the



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 10, 1892.

most only about one hundred to two hundred shares were sold, whereas in the sixteenth series this had increased to over 640 shares.

The most inspiring facts are that, by the provisions of the new charter, the yearly accounts are sent to the State Auditor; and, also, the fact that this is the first building association to do so.

The present administration consists of Messrs. M. Osuch, president; R. Meclewski, vice-president; S. Szwajkart, secretary; F. Romanowski, assistant secretary; T. Malepinski, treasurer; J. Adamowski, K. Dorszynski, G. Litewski, J. Sztermer, and J. F. Smulski, the notary public.

The loans made to the members during its four-year existence amounted to seventy thousand dollars. New series are opened on the first Fridays of January, April, July, and October. Regular meetings are held every Friday. The address of the secretary is: S. Szwajkart, 141-143 West Division Street.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 5, 1892.

POLISH SOCIETIES IN AMERICA:
POLISH HUNTERS' CLUB OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

In the latter part of 1890, a group of hunting enthusiasts conceived the idea of establishing a hunters' club. The chief promoter was Mr. M. Durski, with the assistance of Messrs. Brodowski, Piotrowski, Marson, the two Augustynowicz brothers, and a few others.

At the meeting, it was decided that at present there are not enough Nimrod adepts among Chicago Poles properly to develop their activities. The idea was not neglected, however, and a resolution was agreed upon to broaden the club's field of activities, which could be done by uniting pleasure with business. In view of this, a constitution was formulated on the basis of which all members of the Hunters' Club were obligated to purchase at least two shares in the building loan, irrespective of the ordinary twenty-five cent monthly dues. The funds derived from the payment of these shares were to be used to purchase a large tract of land. This tract was to be subdivided into either lots or farms which the Hunters' Club would, after the American



Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 5, 1892.

custom, sell to small owners. In order to justify the inclusion of the original motive in the name of the club, it was decided to hold hunting and fishing excursions which the members were not obligated to attend unless they wished and had the time.

On this basis, the Polish Hunters' Club was incorporated in January, 1891, at Springfield, Illinois. The administration consisted of the following officers: A. J. Kowalski, president; Francis Aleklinski, vice president; A. Szulc, treasurer; M. Durski, financial secretary; J. I. Migdalski, recording secretary. J. Marson, T. Ostrowski and A. Kaletta were in charge of the treasury. When founded, the club had thirty-three members.

In the beginning, while the customary Polish enthusiasm was still glowing, the club held a number of fine excursions. Everyone busied himself with the search for more capital with a view of starting commercial operations, since this was the ambition of many members who had not been interested in hunting when they joined the club. Shortly afterwards, this enthusiasm wore off and the public took on an attitude of indifference toward the club, which

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 5, 1892.

depended so much upon its support for there was no other organization that involved a larger real-estate business. A number of the Polish salesmen of lots would not take into consideration the fact that by selling their own lots [sic] they would please their customers more and secure greater profits for themselves. The public at large showed very little interest, as evidenced by the fact that the high point in membership was only forty-two.

Meanwhile, many members have resigned, either for lack of time, or because of departure from the city; a few new members have been initiated. The early ardor has deserted everyone, and were it not for the strong determination of a few administrators who had faith in the advantages of such an institution and who also had hopes of breaking their fellow citizens' indifference, who could tell whether or not this club would still exist? Thanks to the efforts of these men, however, the club is progressing--even though at a snail's pace,--and we hope that in the near future it will yield the longed-for fruit.

Justification of the title is still necessary, since most people have the



Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 3, 1892.

impression that in addition to hunting the club has no other field of activities, and for that reason they have kept aloof. The title probably might be changed to "Real-Estate Company", and then undoubtedly the club will increase its membership.

The present administration consists of Stanley J. Piotrowski, president; F. Wleklinski, vice president; T. Okoniewski, treasurer; M. Durski, financial secretary; J. I. Migdalski, recording secretary; while J. Larson, M. Baranski and W. Wleklinski are in charge of the treasury.



Dziennik Chicagoski, July 6, 1892.

POLISH HUNTERS LODGE

On the 30th of June the Polish Hunters' Lodge completed a year and a half of its existence.....We should be pleased to acquaint our readers somewhat with the activity of this lodge.

We referred to this organization several weeks ago in an article entitled "Why Don't We Establish Associations?" Speaking about the small amount of interest taken by the public in this institution, we expressed our opinion, perhaps not with sufficient clearness, that Americans pay no attention to who organizes an association but rather inquire what prospects it possesses.

In consequence of this statement we have been charged with knowing little about American conditions. That is possible; we will not deny this. We understand, however, very well that no man, be he an American, a German, or a Jew, will approach an association to which he is encouraged by people of doubtful character. In the Hunters' Lodge, which we have discussed, there were no such

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 6, 1892.

people, a fact which the names of citizens widely known here will attest; and for that reason we expressed our thought in brief terms, perhaps without sufficient clearness. That, however, should not be considered as our fault. And then again, as in every society, so too in every lodge, among the good one can also find the evil; the lodges are nothing else than parts of societies. If, therefore, some one in a group of forty members should notice, let us say, four to whom he would not intrust his savings, that still is not sufficient reason to set an association like that aside without understanding its principles. Every lodge enacts its laws in mass meetings where the majority of the members decides. If this majority is free of charges against its character, then such an association as that must be honest. It is another matter as to whether it is practical. One can find out about this partly by its constitution, partly by the numerous examples of other societies acting in the same manner. Our fellow citizens, again, do not investigate the foundation. Without considering the practical side of such an association, without in the least knowing its purpose, they pass judgment upon it casually and say,

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 6, 1892.

"Eh, what is that to me? I already belong to one or two lodges from which I can obtain aid in the event of sickness; why should I associate myself with one that does not promise me a thing?"

Because of such an attitude we constantly complain of the Jews that they abuse us, that they make fortunes on our labor; but we do not endeavor to organize ourselves into capitalistic associations, by the aid of which we could displace every foreign trader among us. The Hunters' Lodge has determined not to detract from a soundly established business but to add to it. Has it accomplished a great deal? Thus far, nothing. Why? It did not find popular support. These members who enrolled at the time of the organization of the lodge, either had no sincere purpose, or they had no time to be interested in this, and were it not for the strong will of a few and their faith in the usefulness of such an institution, who knows whether the Hunters' Lodge would exist today?

Thanks to these few members, the organization still exists, and although slowly, not [so rapidly] as it should, it grows and develops. Thus far it has made no

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 6, 1892.

business transactions because of lack of funds, and despite this the members have lost nothing; on the contrary, they have gained more than if they were to place their money directly in the building and loan banks. We say "directly" because thus far the Hunters' Lodge also invests its funds directly in the building and loan banks, but the lodge does not lose a thing by the withdrawal of individual members, whose shares it continues to pay from its own funds.

The small number of members, as we have previously stated, has not permitted the association thus far to undertake any larger operations. That is too bad! The lodge has had offers in the last half year on which it could assure its members up to fifty per cent profit, even with the small capital which it possesses. It did not want to dip into doubtful matters because it did not wish to lose the confidence of the members. The entire activity under such conditions had to be limited to receiving the savings and investing them in a building and loan bank.

We have hopes, however, that in the future, as time goes on, the lodge will

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 6, 1892.

grow and develop.

There still is time to correct the evil which the idleness of our compatriots has caused. Trading in real estate is not yet finished. Many of our compatriots and many strangers could purchase from us instead of from Germans and Jews; it is only necessary to make sure that we have something to sell. We can attain this only by the compilation of small amounts of capital because there are no millionaires among us. We do not wish to talk our readers into enrolling in the Hunters' Lodge by this article; we only ask of them to become better acquainted with its aim.

Tomorrow, that is, on Thursday, June 7, at 7:30 P. M., a semiannual meeting will be held at Mr. A. J. Kowalski's hall at 617 Noble Street. Let all those who desire organization work among us come to this meeting. There the activities of the last half year will be read; those who are interested will be able to read the constitution, and those who have something to inquire about will be informed. They themselves will decide the rest. It is possible that the

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Hunters' Lodge has not developed properly thus far because its members have not advertised its qualities loudly, as have the other associations; they did not promise gold mines to their shareholders. But the members of the Hunters' Lodge have always held to this principle, that it is not necessary to praise the good, and they would consider it an insult to themselves to induce some one to become a member. The only fault of this organization was this, that it did not make itself known to a wider populace, and for that reason it vegetates. However, we now have hopes that it will change for the better, and that we shall find that such articles as "The Causes of Our National Stagnation" are not ignored. We shall show that patriotism consists not only in conducting exercises and practicing elocution but also in organized work.

(Signed) Not-An-Omega.

Zgoda, Vol. II, No. 20, May 18, 1892

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Joseph Guzowski is trying to secure a patent for his invented barrier for the opening of bridges over canals or rivers. The arrangement is simple but perfect. Opening the bridge causes the closing of the barrier without any assistance of any kind

II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 25, 1892.

BUILDING CONCESSION

Herman Bonski was granted a permit to erect a one story green-house on the Northeast corner of Western Avenue and Ridge road. Cost \$3,500.



II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 19, 1892.

BUILDING CONCESSION

A permit was issued to Fred Ranski to build a two-story building at 931 Thirty Third Street; cost \$2,500.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 19, 1892.

MILWAUKEE AVENUE STATE BANK ADDS THREE POLISH DIRECTORS UNDER NEW
ADMINISTRATION

At a special meeting of stock-holders of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, three Polish directors were added yesterday. This session also brought about an entirely new policy of this well-known banking institution of the near northwest side.

The Polish directors are: John Schermann, M.A. La Buy, and John Smulski. This has brought the total number of directors to twelve. The others are as follows: John P. Hanson, F. H. Herhold, William Johnson, A. C. Lausten, John McClaren, Thos. G. Morris, Paul O. Stensland, and Soren D. Thorson.

Officers of the bank are: Paul O. Stensland, president; Andrew C. Lausten,



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 19, 1892.

vice president; Chas. E. Schlytern, cashier; and Donald L. Morrill, counsel.

The Poles are well represented in the stockholding group. Out of forty-nine stockholders, sixteen of them are Polish, namely; Victor Bardonski, Max A. Drezmal, Anthony Groenwaldt, Albert Jendzejek, Peter Kielbassa, Joseph Kowalski, Miss A. La Buy, M. A. La Buy, I. P. Mikitynski, P. P. Okoniewski, Julian Pischke, John Schermann, Stanislaw Slominski, John F. Smulski, Frank Wleklinski, and John H. Xelowski.

This bank was formerly a private concern, under the direction of Paul O. Stensland and company. It has become well-known to the Poles of this section of town. Many of them have been doing business here for years.



II A 2
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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 19, 1892.

The Milwaukee Avenue State bank is located at Milwaukee Avenue and Carpenter Street.



II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 19, 1892.

POLISH-AMERICAN PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION

(Advertisement)

The Polish-American Printing Association, equipped with the latest printing machinery and system, using skilled labor, is qualified to do various kinds of publishing with the least possible cost and in the shortest time.

It specializes in doing printing work for Polish societies in the Polish, German, English, and other languages.

Jubilee books, annuals, and various other books and pamphlets are printed at reasonable rates. Those desiring any work to be done in



II A 2

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 19, 1892.

this field will get prompt attention if they communicate with the office of Faith and Nationality, 141-143 West Division Street, in person or by mail.



Zgoda, Vol. IX, No. 39, Sept. 24, 1890

TOWN NEWS

Last week our reporter visited a picture frame company, owned by operated by a true Pole, Mr. Anthony Sowinski, located near Green St.

It is without a doubt the largest Polish factory in America. It consists of one hundred fifty-five workers, all Polish. The net profit of this factory is over \$200,000 a year.



ZGODA

Oct. 31, 1888

Vol. 7 No.44

WROCLAW PR. 1888

"Why"

Whoever passes by the streets, in the neighborhood of Milwaukee and Noble Street, must have noticed the Polish business establishments going out of business while others not only stay in business but manage to make nice profits. The Poles, are forced to close their establishments, because they cannot meet their expenses.

When you pass some of the stores you will be dragged in by the arms and find yourself in the hands of a Jew and bidding for some article that you may need. But never fear he will meet your price. Many of our Poles, especially the women folks, claim they have saved money by their ability of knowing how to "Jew down".

Naturally our Polish business men do not use this method, although their prices are not any higher than the Jews, and don't seem to progress in their trade.

Zgoda, Oct. 31, 1888. Vol. 7. No. 44.

WPA 111, 110, 2072

We should be ashamed of ourselves, that we take our hard earned money to the others, instead of to our Polish business man.

The Jew or German would never aid a Pole, if he were in need, and not one cent would he give for Polish affairs, although from the Poles he manages to secure his wealth. So then for this reason we wish you would patronize your fellow-countryman and not others.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

a. Arts and Handicrafts



Narod Polski, Vol. VI, No. 20, May 14, 1902

"Local News."

The religious art painter Mr. Jan Czajkowski is finishing a painting representing Christ on the Cross which will be placed in the main altar of the St. George church where Rev. Krawozunas is the pastor.

II A 3 a
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 6, 1893.

FROM MRS. SLOMINSKI'S WORKSHOP

In Mrs. Slominski's workshop we have seen two beautiful banners--one for the St. Barbara Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, the other for the St. John Cantius Society of St. Joseph Parish in Town of Lake. The first has an image of St. Barbara on one side and on the other the beheading of this Saint. On one side of the St. John Cantius Society banner is an image of this Saint and on the other Christ on the Cross.

The banners are richly embroidered in gold. Besides these, Mrs. Slominski is making many other banners for various societies in Buffalo, Detroit, and other cities.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 25, 1893.

[USES 6,235 PIECES FOR ONE TABLE]

- . Mr. Juszczenec, a Pole living on West Division Street, has just completed a very remarkable piece of work. He has constructed an occasional table of 6,235 pieces of wood without the use of a single nail or a bit of glue. It is a very beautiful and original piece of work. Persons who would like to buy it, can apply to Dziennik Chicagoski for further information.



**II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

b. Music

II A 3 b
II B 2 f

POLISH

Polonia, Oct. 4, 1936, Vol. VII, No. 39.

WPA (U.L.) PROJ. 30275

A SCHOOL OF MUSIC IN SOUTH CHICAGO

We will have a school of music in South Chicago headed by the Poles. We need such a school for some time. Our young people take music lessons at any second rate school, and later doubting their ability give up their instruments, for instance piano, for which the parents paid a good price. In order to serve not only Polish but also American public, our popular musician, Mr. Adam Urbanek, who is well qualified, in co-operation with a first class musician decided to establish a first class school of music under the name of Calumet School of music. The faculty will have professional musicians who will teach all instruments. Those interested in music please call at Polonia's office.

II A 3 b
II B 2 f

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, March 17, 1928.

1119 (ILL) Fm. 30271

CHICAGO POLE IN VIOLIN RECITAL

Joseph E. Chapek, the well - known violinist, was born in Chicago, and received his musical education here, under the direction of his father, Professor Joseph H. Chapek, eminent violin pedagogue. He grew up in an atmosphere of music, and as a young boy was noted for his artistic violin playing, appearing as soloist in many concerts and recitals.

He became professor of violin at the Chicago Conservatory of Music and later, at the Chapek music conservatory, 3350 Broadway, Chicago. Mr. Chapek spent the seasons of 1926 and 1927 in Europe, where he devoted his time to further study; appearing as soloist in some of the principal cities. Professor Otokar Sevcik, of the Budapest conservatory, said: "He is an excellent violinist and a remarkable teacher." Professor Henry Feld of the Prague conservatory of Music highly complimented Mr. Chapek's excellent technique and said that in the study of his concert repertoire he displayed great talent and musical understanding.

On Wednesday evening, March 28th, at 8:00 P.M., Mr. Chapek will be heard in a violin recital at the Kimball Hall, 306 South Wabash Ave.

II A 3 b
 II B 2 f
 II A 1
 III H
 I C
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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, March 8, 1928.

444 (ILL) PRO. 50275

AT A POLISH ARTIST'S INTELLECTUAL FEAST P.A. SKALSKI'S EVENING
 CONCERTS - THE ARTISTIC ELITE - THE FAMOUS CONDUCTOR OF CLASSICAL
 MUSIC - "SHERWOOD MUSIC" - A. SKALSKI

As yet the deep feeling of appreciation did not wear off for those who were present at the new musical production. The enchanting tones penetrated the hearts and souls of everyone, held a reverent silence, while the flicker of the candles in their old-fashioned candelabrams faded in awe of the bewitching musical strains. As the enchanting strains flowed through this auditorium filled with spellbound listeners, the audience was filled with wonderment at life and its many passing trials. Truly, nothing adds to life, nor soothes more readily the pains of **existence**, the desire of the spirit, or the call to love, than do the charms of **tones** from the magic hands of an artist on his instrument. During the concert the audience discovered the arranger of these captivating compositions at his beloved instrument, the piano, where he played throughout the concert; leaving the air filled with his dert technique, which is equal to that of artists who have already reached their height of fame.

Among the Polish artists who performed at this concert were: Michael Wilkomirski and George Spinalski. These concerts, or **musical** gatherings are conducted by Andrew Skalski at the "Rozany Club," **36 Bellevue Place** to a select group of persons.

II A 3 b
II B 2 f
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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, March 8, 1928.

At these concerts gather only the artistic elite, who are especially invited by the organizers. This is not a financial enterprise; but is given for the benefit of only those who love and appreciate the immortal classics. Under the direction of Mr. Skalski, the difficult as well as the more popular classics are played. Many of the selections played at these concerts are seldom heard in the large concert halls, because of their difficulty and the lack of understanding among the general public of such artistic works. Mr. Skalski is the central figure of these festivities and is regarded somewhat as a saint covered with garlands, who, with his successful talents, lifts the name of Poland into prominence in Great Britain and America. Mr. Skalski has also conducted an opera in London.

Skalski's musical career has taken him over many strange roads of which interesting tours he often speaks. At present he is the head of the Sherwood Musical School in Chicago. Here he virtually lifted the Polish spirit toward the goal of appreciation of the finer things of Poland to such a degree that we now can express ourselves, in our own way, with the great dreamers and creators on this earth in appreciation of such efforts. The Sherwood Musical School is reputed to be one of the best musical institutions in the country. We are pleased to say that Mr. Skalski,

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II B 2 f

II A 1

III H

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, March 8, 1928.

who is a learned individual, never fails to stir the Polish atmosphere among his associates where and whenever an opportunity presents itself, using his native tongue whenever possible. It is a known fact that, as an artist; namely, as a musical director, he will leave behind him the immortal record of the Polish character and fame.

In the history of the "Sherwood Musical School" there will be a vivid page given to a Polish name on which will brilliantly shine the letters describing the greatness and love of the most sublime music: Andrew Skalski.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 7, 1928.

A SPECIAL NEW YEAR'S PROGRAM STAGED BY THE
ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF MUSIC (SIC)

The first day of the New Year was started in grand style at the Illinois College of Music and Dramatic Art, which is under the direction of Marion S. Rozycki. A special entertainment program apropos the holiday season was given. A capacity crowd attended the festivities despite the severity of the weather. Parents, children, followers, and teachers filled the hall at Wicker Park, on Sunday evening.


The musical program was opened by the young string orchestra, under the direction of Mrs. Wanda Simbor-Manke, which played Schubert's "March Militaire." The second number on the program was the presentation of the scenic epilogue "A Scouts Trip to Fairyland." The students of the school, both boys and girls, took part in the play. The stage and musical direction was handled by Miss Leokadja Ziemba. She not only showed that she was an

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 7, 1928.

able director of the orchestra but also a talented stage director. The amateurs gave their best. The orchestra gave a splendid rendition of their numbers throughout the play. Their harmonious tunes added color to the songs of the singers on the stage. A great hand was given to both at the conclusion of the play. A silver cup was presented to Miss Ziemba by the college. Incidentally, this was her first [or debut] appearance as a music director.

During the course of the play Miss Ziemba recited Barclay's beautiful verse "The Wheels of Time." A monologue was executed in professional style by Miss L. Rozycka. The title was "The Cullud Lady on the Phone." It was given in humorous and rapturous style. Another monologue was presented by Miss A. Rozycka, it was "The Youngest in the Family." All received generous applause.

"Around the Christmas Tree" by Tobani was the next musical number to be played by the orchestra, under the baton of Miss Ziemba.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 7, 1928.

The final number on the program was a dramatic sketch, "The Neighbors," which was also given by the students.

After the program Mrs. E. Jensen was honored with a silver cup for her work. Mrs. Jensen was the piano accompanist throughout the evening.

At the very close, Mr. Rozycki, the director of the school, came out on the stage and thanked the entire audience for their support and cooperation in making the New Year's program a success. He announced that the school has initiated something new in its annals. Hereafter, every Saturday afternoon, beginning at four P.M. parents are free to bring their children to attend special programs at 2021 North Western Avenue. A variety program will be presented each week without cost. He then told the people that a polonaise about the Christmas tree will be given in honor of the children attending the school, and later, for the parents and guests. Santa Claus will present a gift to all, he concluded.

Gifts were also given to the contestants who competed in the voice contest.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 7, 1928.

First prize went to Miss Bellinger, who received a diamond ring. Miss Florence Gantz, the runner up, was also given a diamond ring. Others received expensive bracelets, electric lamps, etc.

The affair as a whole was packed to the brim with entertainment. All enjoyed a memorable evening. At the end of the program most of the younger people stayed to take part in the dance, which climaxed the festivities of the evening. Music was furnished by M. S. Rozycki, son of the director of the Illinois College of Music and Dramatic Art, and his Illinois Collegians.

Thanks must be extended to Mr. Rozycki, his wife Helen, the school faculty, and the entertainment committee, including Miss Ziemba, for planning and producing such a splendid program for the public.





Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Nov. 10, 1927.

ABILITY OF YOUNG POLISH VIOLINIST GIVEN RECOGNITION

Anthony Kawalkowski, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Kawalkowski of 5347 Leland Ave., is to be congratulated on being selected as a member of the Chicago Civic Orchestra. This organization is under the direction of Mr. Frederick Stock conductor, and Mr. Eric Delamarter assistant conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. Its purpose is to prepare people, who already have mastered an instrument, to qualify as players for the symphony orchestra.

Mr. Kawalkowski, graduated from Crane High school last June, and since then, has been devoting all of his time to music. He already has several pupils, and we hope that the number will increase so that this promising young musician may devote himself to music exclusively. Mr. Kawalkowski played last Sunday evening, at the reception given in honor of Mr. Alexander Brahocki. Many members of the Polish Arts Club and their friends were present at this reception which was given at the home of the Misses Hyacinth and Agnes Glomski.

Among others on the program, were Miss Blanche Kula and young Miss Wojciehowski, pupils of Mr. Brahocki.

II A 3 b
IV

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Oct. 27, 1927.

WPA (111) 601 3037

A CONCERT OF FAMOUS POLISH ARTISTS

On next Sunday evening, October 30, 1927, a grand concert will be given at Schoenhofe Hall at Milwaukee and Ashland Avenues. Many famous Polish Artists of Chicago will participate in this concert, and especially Mrs. Sophia Mazurkiewicz, a dramatic soprano, and member of the United Polish Society of America. Also appearing will be the world-known pianist and composer Mr. Mieczeslaus Ziolkowski.

It is with pleasure, that we announce the aforementioned concert, which will be an artistic attraction, and a pleasant treat for lovers of good music and song. Following the concert, there will be dancing to the music of a very good orchestra.

We are inviting the Poles in Chicago and vicinity to attend this concert, and to spend a pleasant evening getting acquainted with our famous Polish Artists.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, October 6, 1927.



CONCERT OF POLISH COMPOSER

We are about to hear the Polish artist Mr. Mieceslaus Ziolkowski who has just arrived in America from Poland. His concert in Kimball Hall is sponsored by an American producer, Bertha Ott.

The unusual programs have attracted the attention of critics who recognized the talent displayed at our concerts. At the conclusion of Mr. Paderwski's performance, at the University of Poznan, he requested the Polish artist, Mr. Meceslaus Ziolkowski, to play his own composition.

Mr. Paderwski's enthusiasm for the composer Mr. Meceslaus Ziolkowski was beyond measure. The maestro invited the young musician to his magnificent villa in Morges, Switzerland, where music was discussed for hours.

Mr. Meceslaus Ziolkowski will appear in a series of concerts, which mark the implanting of Polish culture in the United States. We are delighted to share this news with our readers, who are proud of their Polish name.

In future editions, we will publish, without exception, all unusual criticisms of our great poet pianist. We are exceedingly happy to know that the lovers of music in our society are interested in the unusual talent of this Polish artist.

II A 3 b

IV

II B 1 d

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Aug. 4, 1927.

NEXT SUNDAY, AUG. 7TH, POLISH CONCERT AT RAVINIA - BUY TICKETS NOW!

Our second annual Concert of Polish Music at Ravinia Park is next Sunday, Aug. 7th, at 3 P.M. Madam Janina Burska will sing three songs by Stanislaw-Niewiadomski and, of course, a few encores. Miss Eleonora-Koskiewicz will play several selections by Chopin and other composers. The Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Eric-Delamarter conducting, will play a program of music by Polish composers. The opera scheduled for the evening is Rigoletto.

As the Polish Arts Club must pay for the 1000 admission tickets to Ravinia Park by Aug. 7th, we would appreciate it if we could receive a check for one or more tickets from members and friends who are planning to be there on Aug. 7th, or on any day before the end of the concert and opera season on Sept. 5th. The tickets which you will receive are good - for one admission-on any day throughout the season. We are not allowed to offer tickets for sale at the entrance, so your order would be appreciated by return mail.

Tickets are on sale at Preys's or Lenard's restaurant, at the Home Bank, window #1, or the Northwestern Bank, Foreign Exchange Dept. and at the Division St. Y.M.C.A. You can also receive them by mail, by sending a check for the number of tickets desired to Mrs. Irene-Rusocka, 2526 N. Kedzie Blvd., Phone - Spaulding 1346 after 6 P. M.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Aug. 4, 1927.

Information can also be obtained from T. Sleszynski, Phone - Brunswick 3000, from 9 to 4 P. M. For the concert all seats in the auditorium are free. Children under 12 are admitted without charge before 4 P. M. If you desire reserved seats for the opera, telephone Rogers Park, 9112.

The last train on the Northwestern Railroad that will reach Ravinia Park in time for the concert, leaves the Madison St. station at 1:50, Chicago time, and the Clybourn station (Ashland and Cortland St.) at 1:58, city time. A special round trip ticket costs \$1.00.

The last train on the North Shore Electric which arrives at Ravinia in time for the concert, leaves the Adams & Wabash station at 1:48, city time, and Wilson Ave. station at 2:10, city time. Other trains leave every 15 minutes. A special round trip ticket, including admission to the park, costs \$2.00, but the admission tickets purchased from the Polish Arts Club are accepted by the ticket agents at \$1.00. Parties of five can purchase a 10 ride ticket at Wilson Ave., for \$2.85, which makes the round trip fare per person less than .60 cents. Ten-trip tickets from the Adams St. station cost \$4.16.

Those traveling by auto can reach Ravinia Park by way of Sheridan or Green Bay Road. If you wish to avoid the ravines above Glencoe, you can turn West into Green Bay Road

II A 3 b
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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Aug. 4, 1927.

at the brick water tower in Glencoe, and reach Ravinia from the West, where parking space is better.

The Ravinia Park Opera and Concert Season continues until Monday, Sept. 5. Please purchase all admission tickets (good any day) through the Polish Arts Club.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, April 11, 1927.

THE OPERA THE HAUNTED MANSION

PA (ILL) PROJ 116

Poles of Chicago and vicinity have been promised an unusual musical production, with beautiful scenes, presenting a renowned singer, and a company of eleven solists. It will truly be, a musical extravaganza, because we will witness the opera of the immortal Pole Stanislaus Moniuszko, "The Haunted Mansion", in three acts and five scenes.

The Poles of Chicago were successful in inducing the famous Polish basso, Mr. Adam Didur, to come to America and take the leading role in this great operatic work. The name of Mr. Didur is well-known throughout America, even though this is his first appearance in this country. This program will be held on May 2, 1927, at the Ashland Boulevard Auditorium, at Van Buren and Ashland Boulevard.

The opera, "The Haunted Mansion" by Moniuszko, does not need publicity. It has been staged successively for the past thirty years in Poland, and it shall continue in its appearance, for it is the work of the immortal Moniuszko. A cast of 50 people, tutored and directed by Adam Didura, will appear on the program; they will arrive from New York on a special train. Artists who will participate in the program are: Marja Bogucka, Teodozia Bandyecz, Salomea Zbytniewski, Walter Grigajtys and John Zuchlinski.

II A 3 b
IV

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, March 26, 1927.



THE SECOND CONCERT OF MECESLAUS ZIOLKOWSKI

On Sunday March 27, 1927, at 3:30 P.M. Mr. Meceslaus Ziolkowski, will make his second appearance in America at Schoenhofen Hall. The concert will present the following selections of Chopin, Paderewski, and Liszt.

Sonata in B flat minor, opus 35 - Chopin.

Grave, Doppio Movimento, Scherzo Marche Funebre, Finale, Presto.

Valse in A flat major - Chopin.

Cracovienne Fantastique - Paderewski.

Erl-Koenig -- Schubert Liszt.

12th Rhapsodie -- Liszt.

The entertainment committee is composed of many prominent Poles of Chicago, who are inviting the public of Chicago and vicinity to attend this concert, and enjoy the music of Mr. Ziolkowski.

II A 3 b

IV

II B 1 d

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Feb. 18, 1927.

POLISH

COMPOSITIONS OF CHOPIN AND PADEREWSKI ON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA PROGRAM

At the suggestion of the Polish Arts Club, Mr. Frederick Stock, conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, has arranged a program of compositions by Chopin and Paderewski, including also, several Slavonic composers, such as Scharwenka and Rachmaninoff for the concert on Thursday, March tenth, when our own Eleanor Koskiewicz will appear as soloist.

This is the first time such recognition is given a young Polish American artist, and to our Polish composers, by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

II A 3 b
IV

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Feb. 8, 1927.

THE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA WILL PLAY POLISH MUSIC

Miss Eleanor Koskiewicz, the promising young pianist, will appear as the soloist at the Popular Concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on Thursday evening, March 10th, 1927 at Orchestra Hall. Miss Koskiewicz was selected through a competitive recital at which many other accomplished young pianists took part.

Mr. Frederick Stock, the conductor has promised to play selections by Polish composers.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. VI, No. 181, Aug. 4, 1926.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR POLISH YOUTH
FREE COURSE OF STUDY ON HOW TO PLAY PIANO

WPA (L.A.) 10071

The well known school of music, the Gunn School of Music and Dramatic Art in Chicago, announces that Miss H. Glomska, teacher of that school, has determined to grant a free course of study on the piano during the season 1926-1927, comprising forty private lessons on how to play the piano to the boy or girl student of Polish descent, who, in a public examination demonstrates the most ability in piano playing. The one who wins that privilege will receive a double benefit - not only the study of piano under the direction of a highly capable instructor, but likewise, relations in the world of music which are given by such a well known school, and which is supported by great artists.

Miss H. Glomska has worked herself up as a first-class artist in Chicago. She acquired her wide routine in a musical education under the direction of many of the most prominent and most skillful American teachers, including Leon Sowerby and Glen Dillard Gunn, the well known critic on music and distinguished pedagogue, also president of the above mentioned school. It is only proper to add that Miss Glomska has attended the Universities of Northwestern and Chicago, the Art Institute of Chicago, and is a graduate of the Chicago Normal College. She has also taught in the Medill High School, and at present is a teacher in the Lake

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. VI, No. 181, Aug. 4, 1926.

View High School; and in this capacity, she has directed many successful operatic presentations. As a result of such an extensive routine, she is unusually capable in the application of the scientific pedagogy of music.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. VI, No. 176, July 29, 1926.

POLISH MUSIC AT RAVINIA PARK

For the first time since the organization of Ravinia Park, over fifteen years ago, Polish music and Polish songs will be heard by the many hundreds of music lovers who gather there every Sunday afternoon during the summer concerts and opera season.

Every good American citizen of Polish birth or extraction who can afford the small expense (\$2 including railroad fare). should try to attend on the afternoon sponsored by the Polish Arts Club; because if the number of tickets guaranteed by the Club is not sold, such a program will never be arranged again as the management of the Ravinia Company would say, "You Poles are not interested in your own music".

The first number on the orchestral program will be Richard Wagner's inspiring intermezzo "Polonia", which is based on familiar Polish themes; "Poland is not Dead Yet", and many others. Compositions by Paderewski and other Polish composers will follow. Finally, our own Janina Burska, (Mme. Ina Bourskaya) of the Metropolitan Opera of New York, will sing three songs - one by Zelenski, another by Noskowski, and the third by Kosobudzki.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. VI, No. 176, July 29, 1926.

If we are there one thousand strong, there no doubt will be many encores.

If you do not have a ticket as yet, be sure to get one for only \$1, which includes admission to the park and concert auditorium.

Anonymous - "The Polish Singers' Alliance Convention", Chicago Society News (Monthly), Vol. III, No. 2, October 1924. p. 6.

[POLISH SINGERS' ANNIVERSARY]

Simultaneously with our Get-together and Jubilee, the Polish Singers' Alliance will celebrate the thirty-fifth anniversary of their existence on October 12 and 13 in the Orchestra Hall, Chicago. The crowning event of this anniversary and convention will be a grand concert of seven hundred voices, rendered by members of the Singers' Alliance not including a number of other distinguished soloists.

Mr. Joseph Florian Mikolajewski, well known opera singer will render a baritone solo; violin solo by Mr. Melin; Miss Teodora Wisniewska of Los Angeles, Cal., renowned for her wonderfully cultured voice among Poles and Americans alike, will sing a solo; Mr. Baluta, well known pianist will also participate. The concert will be directed by the Director-General of the Polish Singers' Alliance of America, Mr. John J. Kaputka with the accompaniment of the symphony orchestra.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVII, No. 116, May 19, 1923.

OPERA "HALKA"; FIRST TIME ON CHICAGO STAGE

Due to the efforts of those prominent in the field of music and song, Messrs. B. Rybowskiak and S. Kujawski, under the direction of G. Chrzanowski, member of the Russian opera, there was staged yesterday for the first time on the Chicago stage, the opera "Halka," by Stanislaw Moniuszko.

It was given in the Auditorium of St. Stanislaus, at Bradley and Noble streets.

The cast which played the most important roles consisted of the following: Miss Regina Przybylska and Mr. E. Rybowskiak. The art director was Mr. Gabriel Chrzanowski, a singer of Russian opera.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVII, No. 90, April 17, 1923.

A FAREWELL BID TO OLGA ORLENSKA

Senator Lewis, American counselor, Mr. F. Rendon, the famous American critic, H. Devries, Congressman S. Kunz, and many doctors, druggists, lawyers, as well as the mass of admirers of Olga Orleńska's talent, proposed to gather in the St. Stanislaus hall in order to bid farewell to the one, who for many evenings has thrilled the Poles in Chicago with her artistry, giving them unforgettable moments of pleasure.

The program which is to be given in her honor, appears to be a splendid one.

II A 3 b

POLISH

Dziennik Wschodu, Vol. XVII, No. 20, Dec. 4, 1922.

CONCERT OF MISS ORLENSKA.

Yesterday we listened to the concert of Olga Orleńska, Polish opera prima donna. Miss Orleńska fulfilled her concert engagement at Mitchell Hall, which was filled to capacity by the public. She was accompanied by John Wiedemann, and the program consisted of six numbers: operatic arias and Polish folk songs.

This concert can unquestionably be listed as one of the best given at any time to our lovers of song and music in this country.

Miss Orleńska without doubt possesses a rich and sonorous voice. Technically she uses this voice in an expert manner without exerting any effort, and pouring into the technique much feeling and ardent temperament, leaving the listener overwhelmed with delight.

The program yesterday opened with an aria "Our Child is Dying" from the opera "Polka" by Moniuszko. Miss Orleńska rather colorfully portrays in song the emotions of the loving, though perplexed mother, who, despairing and revolting at destiny,

Dziennik Niezłomności, Vol. XVI, No. 11, Dec. 7, 1923.

gazes apathetically at her only child, dying. In an aria from the opera, also, by Verdi, the artist, conforming to the libretto and the colorful military melody, excellently enhanced the spirit and the power of heroic life.

The operetta by Moraczewski and the Russian librettist, "Tobylko La Liza" were also very good.

The aria from "Madame Butterfly" by Puccini, and a selection from the opera, "Cavalleria Rusticana" by Mascagni rendered in Italian were sung very well, because undoubtedly they would be accepted with recognition on any first-class American stage, and perhaps even in the operatic world.

The chain of operatic selections was ended with a ballad from the opera, "The Dutch Vagabond" by Wagner, in which Orlenska sang the passages from the mighty Wagnerian music extremely well.

The program was concluded with Polish folk songs, but due to such applause the

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XVII, No. 283, Dec. 4, 1922.

artist, as an encore, sang the well-known lovely song, "The Last Mazur".

Miss Olga Orlenska surely belongs to the better Polish songstresses, known here to us in America. However, her program yesterday, for some unknown reason, was so arranged that it did not allow her to display either the technique, so characteristic of well accomplished artists, or the volume of her vocal range. In the entire concert there was not even one calenza or one difficult passage, nor was there a single note beyond high "C". In this, however, it was not the fault of the artist alone, who sang, as aforementioned with facility and grace, as much as that of the one who selected the compositions for the program.

Besides this, in yesterday's concert at certain times, the artist lacked the freedom of a stage veteran, that sturdy certainty of movement, that ardor and temperament, which enraptures the listener and puts him into a frame of wonderment, charm, and compels him to admire the artist.

These few observations presented themselves to me yesterday at the concert of the prima donna.

II A 3 b

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POLISH

Dziennik Życia noczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 25, No. 4, 1922.

1922; 11271.0 9271

This concert, nevertheless, is ranked among the best which have been heard here in our colony in recent years, and the kind which we want to hear often, not only within a circle, strictly Polish, but American, international, so that the renown of Polish art will go forth far and wide.

Hecki.



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 259, Nov. 4, 1922.

MRS. A NERING AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLISH SONGS IN CHICAGO

The late Mrs. Agnes Nering was the most powerful lever in the development of Polish artistic life and song in Chicago. This talented artist was tireless in her efforts to organize singing groups. She never refused to participate in concerts or entertainments for charitable purposes. Her rich voice caught the attention of critics of English newspapers and the singer was urged to begin regular vocal studies.

In order to complete her artistic education, she left for Europe, where she studied opera under some of the world renowned teachers, Schoen-Rene, Bellincioni and Loli Beeth. Thus endowed with the best of schooling, she made an artistic tour, visiting all the European capitals, appearing in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Budapest, Milan, Rome, Naples, Venice, Cracow, Poznan, and Warsaw. Everywhere she met with great success to



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Nov. 4, 1922.

which testify the praises of critics in all of the important European newspapers.

She returned from abroad in 1914 as a famous songstress and from then on she enraptured the public with her voice and artistry, making appearances in all of the large cities throughout the United States.

When upon her return from Europe she appeared in a concert at Orchestra Hall in Chicago, the public was enraptured to such a degree that she was showered with flowers, and the stage was transformed in one moment into a garden of flowers.

Her concert in Orchestra Hall on January 18, 1914, was a really artistic entertainment. Mrs. Nering charmed the audience with the mellow tones of her soprano voice. She sang with great feeling the following Polish songs: "Ach Zejdz Do Gondoli" (Oh, come to the gondola), by John Gall;



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"Obawa" (Fear), by Wozela-Czynski; "Halka," by Moniuszko, and "Pamietam Zlote Dnie" (I remember golden days), by Karlowicz. The late Mrs. Nering sang Karlowicz's composition for the first time in America, and the music critics were enthralled by her singing. Felix Borowski, critic for the Record Herald, published at that time, wrote: "Mrs. Nering deserves great credit for acquainting the Chicago public with the compositions that she sang. Mrs. Nering rendered all of these songs splendidly, especially the composition of M. Karlowicz, "Pamietam Zlote Dnie."

The symphonic works of Karlowicz are of priceless value, wrote Borowski.

At this concert also the Poles of Chicago greeted Agnes Nering with enthusiasm. The Polish colony in Chicago felt very proud that they had such a talented artist.

Not only did we Chicagoans express our recognition, but the artist was well written up and praised by European critics also.



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Before her arrival in America in 1914, Mrs. Nering gave a series of concerts in the larger cities of Europe. The critic of the Militaer-Musiker Zeitung wrote: "Mrs. Agnes Nering, Polish-American songstress, possesses a splendid power for voice. She masters with ease the most difficult parts."

The same was repeated by other German newspapers, such as the Berliner Allgemeine Zeitung, Vossische Zeitung, Berliner Tageblatt, and Der Musiksalon.

Northwest Side Opera Company. Through the efforts of Mrs. Nering the Northwest Side Opera Company was organized in 1916. Mrs. Nering selected for her first presentation of opera the play "Stradella," by Flotow. Her intention was to present the opera with the cooperation of only Polish amateur singers, but this aim fell through on account of lack

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of well schooled amateur singers. During that year the singing groups were good, but there was a complete lack of soloists. Mrs. Nering had to engage, therefore, those of other nationalities. The opera did not make a satisfactory impression. This was felt by the artist herself, and further appearances were abandoned. Her knowledge of what is art did not allow her to carry on any further attempts in this direction, so she devoted herself completely to concert appearances. Through her death recently, the Polish colony in Chicago has lost a great and worthy artist.

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 248, Oct. 21, 1922.

POLISH SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

We must admit, that the organizers of the Polish Symphony Orchestra, have accomplished a lot in the field of universalizing Polish music among the Poles. Yesterday's concert was not made up exclusively of works by Polish composers, but the overtures from the opera, "Halka" by St. Moniuszko and three compositions by Chopin were played. The symphony orchestra, in spite of the difficult conditions under which it was organized, acquitted itself very ably. Directors Zygmunt and Kapalka know well that before the present orchestral assembly can be called a real symphony orchestra, much work has yet to be done. They must make endeavors for more talented musicians and enlarge the orchestra as to instruments. This made itself felt yesterday, in Schubert's composition A Minor, and the more in the Allegretto of the Seventh Symphony from Beethoven.

The great meaning of a symphony orchestra was brought out in his talk by the president of the Polish Singers Alliance, Mr. Petrykowski. He gave us to



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 248, Oct. 23, 1922.

understand that all singing groups in Chicago will lend their efforts toward the success and development of this orchestra. A concert to be held Downtown will not appear so soon. Probably in the spring, because the orchestra must be more finished.



II A 3 b
II B 1 a

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 244, Oct. 18, 1922, (22) 100-1000

MUSIC AND ART.

This fall and winter we will have many diversified pleasures within our circle. The director of the opera promises a series of beautiful presentations, likewise many new and able singers and songstresses. A series of orchestral concerts will also be held. One of the choice concerts in the heart of the Polish center in Chicago will be held next Sunday in Schoenhofen's Hall. The Polish Symphony Orchestra organized through the efforts of Messrs. Edmund Zygmant and John Kapalka, will appear for the first time.

This orchestra has wide plans for the future, because it does not desire to limit itself only to appearances among the Polish center, but they wish to acquaint the American Public with the creations of our composers. An intention worthy of support! To enable the organizers to bring their intentions into action, they need the support of all the Poles, who undoubtedly will comprehend the matter and will hurry in throngs to the concert next Sunday.

II A 3 b
II B 1 a

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 218, Sept. 18, 1922.

APR 11 1923 3075

CONCERT OF CHOPIN CHOIR.

A concert of the universally popular and well-liked Chopin Choir No. 1 was held last Sunday evening. The large hall of the Polish R. C. Union was filled to capacity. This proved that the Chopin Choir is enjoying support and interest among the Poles in Chicago.

The program was composed of ten numbers. Four of these were taken up by the Chopin Singers alone, rendering choir compositions with great artistry, color and full of emotion.

The rest of the program was composed of solo appearances. An excellent selection from the opera, "Il Trovatore" was rendered by Professor Rybowski, leader of the Chopin Choir and Miss Martha Szlachciak, well-known singer. Mr. Casimir Jasinski, who played the composition "Canson A Boire" from the ballet "Fiametta" on the cello violin, received a thunderous applause. Mr. M. Gaworski and Mr. Now-

II A 3 b
II B 1 a

-2-

POLISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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akowski rendered selections from the opera "Verdi".

With the greatest of enthusiasm, however, was received the appearance of Miss Sophia Maciejewski, who sang arias from the opera "La Traviata". Miss Maciejewski has seldom appeared on the Polish stage. Her appearance, however, so overcame the public, that whenever in the future she decides to appear among us, she will always be welcomed with enthusiasm and recognition as one of the best of our Polish singers in America.

II A 3 b
II B 2 f

POLISH



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 210, Sept. 8, 1922.

SEP 10 1922 30275

POLISH SCHOOL OF MUSIC IS ADVANCED.

The cultural and artistic life of our city is making slow but steady strides forward, organizing and developing more and more cultural outposts.

Progress is being made in the field of music. The former Polish School of Music, as a result of the well-deserved success, which it has enjoyed, has been changed into a Conservatory of Music. The director of the former school, Mr. Stephen Sieja, who became known as an esteemed musician, singer and composer, at one time an active co-organizer of the children's choirs, invited on the 30th of the current month, the most prominent Polish musical artists to the office of the Conservatory, where a joint deliberation took place. After a discussion on organization matters, a program of activity was worked out. The Conservatory has three courses: lower, intermediate and higher. Everyone learning some special subject benefits without extra charge, from added lectures for six months on theory and practice.

The professors personnel is composed of: A. Karczynski, M. Pierzchala, K. Knoch, T. Orzada, E. Walkiewicz, P. Kapalka, and Director S. Sieja.



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The educational program covers playing instructions on all instruments and solo singing lessons, which will be given by an artist from the Warsaw opera-Miss K. Surzynska.

This is the first co-operation of outstanding artists; some of them are the pride of music, not only that of the Emigration, but of the general Polish creative power of music. Besides musical talent, every individual mentioned has already done meritorious service in community and national work. That gives a guarantee that the Polish Conservatory of Music desires to give to society good and honest work and calculates on the general support of that society, which more and more values these noble impulses and diligent work. The central office of the Conservatory of Music is located at 1235 N. Ashland Avenue with branches in Town of Lake and Avondale.



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 199, Aug. 25, 1922.

TRIALS OF PRESENTING THE POLISH OPERA "HALKA" IN CHICAGO

It is not the first time that we have had the opportunity of hearing about the trials of presenting a few Polish operas in Chicago.

Already several years ago, yet even before the war, there was talk in our Polish centers about the necessity of establishing a permanent theatre, or a society, which would present, from time to time, important stage plays as well as Polish operas. This ended as usual with projects for a permanent theater. As to presenting Polish operas or an opera in Polish, this was done twice in Chicago. Through the efforts of Miss Agnes Nering there was staged in 1912 the opera "Stradella" at the Crown Theatre, and next, through the efforts of Prof. B. Rybowiak, the opera "Halka," by Moniuszko, was presented. If we want to be sincere, we must say the presentation of these operas were failures. If in the future we must present "trials" of opera on the stage, then it is better to abandon such work. When it comes to a permanent theatre in Chicago, we cannot even dream about that, even if the Polish organizations would take this project seriously under consideration, then



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we would have in Chicago a permanent theatre financed by Polish organizations. Alas! the representatives of the Polish emigration do not think as the Germans do and the way they are working for the cultural needs of their fellow countrymen.

The German theatre in Chicago prospered well before the war and is prospering at present. It was closed during the war. All German organizations are obliged to pay a tax for the upkeep of the theatre and every member of the German societies must sell at least ten tickets a year. If something similar was instituted in our organizations, then the Crown Theatre at Division St. would be the property of the Poles. In this theatre there would be staged instructive plays and not nonsense as has been played in secondary Polish theatres.

The Presentation of Moniuszko's "Halka." An Opera Club has been organized and at present is occupying itself with agitation for members. Every member will have to pay \$5, and his name will be written into a memoir book on the occasion of presenting the first opera. The committee is composed of prominent people, but we imagine that demanding \$5 will meet with difficulties. It would be better to take for example the Germans



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and endeavor to get our own theatre in Chicago.

The committee of the Opera Club did not mention whether it has the intention of permanently presenting operas, but limits itself only to the presentation of "Halka," which could be better accomplished if the committee would turn with this proposition to the Alliance of Polish Singers, rather than to the Illinois Chapter. The names of the persons on the committee give a guarantee that the organizations which they represent would come with aid from the Alliance of Polish Singers, without special agitation in acquiring members. These organizations have an educational fund and can easily give a ready sum for the presentation of Polish opera in Chicago.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 188, Aug. 12, 1922.

CONCERT OF MISS A. FRANKOWSKA

Miss Antonina Frankowska belongs to those many Polish concert artists who already have won for themselves a wide circle of admirers and who, with their initial efforts, have come forth to a leading position. Miss Frankowska has distinguished herself in a series of former appearances, gaining the applause of both the Polish and American circles. Endowed with a beautiful dramatic soprano voice, she graduated with excellent marks from the Chicago Musical College, from which she finished during the past year. Everybody also remembers her appearance at the welcome of Mrs. Curie-Sklodowska, which was her great triumph.

The news that Miss Frankowska is staging a concert personally, which will be a real entertainment in the way of song and music, has created a great sensation.

This concert will be held Sunday, August 20th, at the Calumet Theatre in South Chicago. Her program will be composed of Polish songs, especially selections from the opera "Halka," then selections from Italian opera

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and English songs with the accompaniment of the leader of the Calumet Theatre orchestra.

Many prominent Polish and American artists are also taking part in the concert of Miss Frankowska and, above all, Olga Kochanska, wife of the well-known violinist virtuoso, who with the accompaniment of Mrs. Julius Smietanka, will play the violin. The program finally will be composed of a song by Louis Dubiza and a piano solo by Mr. Raymond C. Howe, who will endow the listeners with "Minuet," by Paderewski and "Evening," by Hunter.

Miss Antonina Frankowska, very popular in both Polish and American circles in South Chicago, is a member of the St. Cecilia Choir and because she has taken a lively interest in everything which could be beneficial to the Polish cause, with her voice she formally enraptures her audience. Therefore, it is certain that her concert, scheduled for August 20th, will be an outstanding success; that it will bring together the ranks of music and song lovers, as well as those who wish to get

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 188, Aug. 12, 1922. 100 P. 11371

acquainted with the talent of Miss Frankowska, as hearing her sing is a real spiritual pleasure, and besides that, Miss Frankowska deserves the greatest support in every respect.

II A 3 b
II B 2 e
IV

POLISH



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 182, Aug. 5, 1922.

RADIO CONCERT OF POLISH SONGSTRESS

This evening between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, Mrs. Rose Kwasigroch will be heard in a radio concert over station KYW, in three beautiful selections. She will make her appearance in the Edison Building at Adams and Clark streets, where she will sing to the accompaniment of Mr. Vincent Baluta.

^{RS.}
Mrs. Kwasigroch is a resident of Chicago.

II A 3 b
II B 1 a

POLISH



Wiernik Ljedmoczenia, Vol. XVI, No. 41, No. 21, 1922.

The women's choir, Polins, will give a splendid concert on Sunday, Feb. 26th, in the Polish Roman-Catholic Union Hall at Milwaukee and Augusta Sts. The concert promises to be a rare one and will be excellent.

Miss Cecilia Kwiatkowska, very seldom active in public, will appear as a solo violinist. Miss Kwiatkowska is a student of Professor Chayek, who has appeared with great success under the direction of Mr. Chayek at the Auditorium in downtown Chicago.

Miss Cecilia Kwiatkowska, talented violinist, will appear in a beautiful pro ra in the Polins choir concert.

II A 3 b

II B 1 c (3)

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 9, 1922.

ONE OF OURS

Andrew Kwasigroch was born October 20, 1855, in Poland, in West Russia
[Translator's note: Nicknamed by the Germans after the World War the Polish
Corridor]. He obtained his elementary education in his native town.
After graduation from grammar school he was sent to a relative of his who
was a teacher of singing and organist that he might obtain instruction in
organ music. At the same time he was preparing for an entrance examination
to a Normal school, and in 1871 he successfully passed the examination
and entered the school in Meynia, province of Poznan (Posen), to prepare
for the profession of teaching.

On the advice of his parents he discontinued his studies and emigrated with
them to America, settling in Chicago in St. Stanislas' parish. There he
continued his musical education with **Professor** Gondlach, attending at the
same time Loyola College. Soon after his arrival in Chicago he joined
the St. Stanislas Kostka church choir, which was then under the direction

II A 3 b

II B 1 c (3)

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 9, 1922.

of the late Anthony Mallek. In 1875 a vacancy occurred, and he assumed the duties of parish organist, continuing in this capacity for forty-six years, until serious illness forced him to **relinquish** his beloved post. The attack took place suddenly while he was conducting the parish choir in its rehearsal. The sad news of his illness was a great shock to the friends and acquaintances of the beloved organist. Seeking to regain his health, he went to **California**, but he was only partially successful; his strength never returned, and he could not resume his duties at the organ.

In 1882 Mr. Kwasigroch married Miss Josephine Siuda. The marriage was blessed with eight children. He lives in St. Stanislas Kostka's parish at 1458 Blackhawk Street.

Besides belonging to many singing and music clubs Mr. Kwasigroch is a member of the Polish Roman Catholic Union and of the Order of Catholic Foresters, in which he is a senior. He was one of the organizers of the Casimir Pulaski Building and Loan Association and is a member of the

II A 3 b
II B 1 c (3)

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 2, 1922.

board of the Polish Publishing Company. In his time he has frequently directed the united national and church choruses on festive occasions or at national celebrations. A few of these were the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, the Polish national celebration in honor of Joseph **Kraszewski** (famous Polish novelist), the silver anniversary of Archbishop Feehan, the commemorative celebration in honor of Adam Mickiewicz [Poland's greatest poet] in the Auditorium, the Chopin celebration, and the Army show in Grant Park in 1918. These performances were among the most elaborate artistic productions ever undertaken by the American Polonia.

Mr. Kwasigroch belongs to the older generation of Polish immigrants who awakened, sustained, and strengthened here the Polish spirit. It is therefore right that he should be so generally honored, this noble citizen and true patriot.

Gazetnik Ejednostenia, Vol. XXX, No. 17, Jan. 15, 1922.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Yesterday's concert by Jacek Kochanski can be called a real success of the artist, and also a comprehension of the necessity of supporting our artists by broader masses of our public. The Polish public closely filled the concert hall of the Polish Grand Opera House, by which it displayed unto itself evidence of sense of the masterful artistry and appreciation of Kochanski's playing.

The violinist played the "Sonata in E Minor" very exquisitely, but a slight nervousness could be felt which nevertheless did not flow unfavorably even for one moment in the performance of Mendelssohn's composition. A great storm of applause was gained by the artist for his execution of the very beautiful and difficult composition "Traut," by Wieniawski, the "Hungarian Dance," by Brahms-Jochim and "Caprice," by Florilla was played solo by the artist with truly perfect technique, then "Romance," by Karlowicz in the performance of Kochanski can be called a masterpiece.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 12, Jan. 12, 1922.

The public was enraptured by the playing of the artist, from which we can feel proud having Kochanski earn our nation as the best violinist.

It would be desirable that Mr. A. Kochanski would stay a little more after these splendid artistic treats not only downtown but in the heart of our Polish population; so as to convince the greater part of our public that music is the greatest artistry, that music flows favorably upon the perfection of characters. Unfortunately, our Polish people did not attend in very great numbers. The concerts in our section staged by local singing groups, singers, violinists, pianists, through non-support of the concerts, discouraged the willing artists into inactivity. Our Polish people stir only when a violinist of great fame arrives and our newspapers announce it day in and day out. It should not be so. Every concert given, whether it is by a great artist or a beginner, or even by a group of singers, deserves our support, because Polish music and song in a foreign land is the main factor in joining us with the culture of our brothers beyond the ocean.

Dziennik Ljedmoczenia, Vol. 1921, No. 12, Jan. 12, 1922.

It is to be hoped that Mr. J. Kochanski will not overlook certain efforts, so that Polish music will be better represented in Chicago. Our violinist was accompanied by Mr. Gordon Campbell, recognized by critics as an excellent pianist, and his playing yesterday belongs to the technically best. It is a pity that the public did not give more attention to the pianist, who played certain solo parts, and at the conclusion of playing by J. Kochanski, not waiting for the last tones, showered him with much applause. This is completely understandable because we value our artist, but under artistic consideration it is proper to wait for the last tones of the piano.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 13, 1922.

ONE OF OURS
Rose Kwasigroch

On the Northwest Side of our city, near the Polish section of Avondale, lives our eminent compatriot, honorably known to Poles all over America, Mme. Rose Kwasigroch. People of other nationalities call her the "Polish nightingale". She was born in Chicago, the daughter of Peter Kielbasa; her father, one of the most eminent Poles in America, was at one time treasurer of our city.

She received her elementary education at St. Stanislaus Kostka's parish school; later she attended the Sacred Heart of Jesus Academy, situated near the Chicago Cathedral. Her interest in music and her love for it were awakened by the Notre Dame Sisters. They gave her the elementary principles of the theory of music and singing. Later, because of the enthusiastic encouragement and praise of Mr. Stanislas Sz wajkart, then editor of Dziennik Chicagoski, she enrolled at the Chicago Musical College, from which she graduated with high honors. She continued her vocal studies with such out-

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 13, 1922.

standing singers as Edward D. Reszke, Bandrowski, Mme. Sembrich-Kochanska, and others, during their brief stays in Chicago. Her other famous teachers were such noted singers of the Chicago Opera Company as Messrs. Herman Devries and Maurice Devries and Mme. O. Fox. One can say without fear of contradiction that she received the finest instruction in the theory of music and in voice production.

Her first public appearance was in the Auditorium under the Direction of the noted teacher and conductor, Theodore Thomas. She sang an aria from the opera "Mignon". All the receipts were given to the Alexian Brothers Hospital. Later she took part in many concerts, but the receipts were always given to charitable institutions, such as the Polish hospital [St. Mary's Hospital], St. Hedwig's day nursery, the fund for Polish war victims, the Iroquois Memorial organization, and many others. She also sang in other cities; in New York City she appeared in the Terrace Garden. Her repertoire includes many operas; among them are "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Mignon," "Lohengrin," and "Il Trovatore". Mme. Rose Kwasigroch could have had a

WFO (111) 100 602 1

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 13, 1922.

career in grand opera were it not for the fact that she married Francis A. Kwasigroch, a substation postmaster, and because of her love for her family gave up her operatic work.

She always has been and continues to be very active in our Polish community. She has sung with Polish parish choirs as soloist; for many years she was a soloist in the Chicago Cathedral. Her recitals are always successful.

She is an honorary member of the Polish Singers' Alliance; she also belongs to many other Polish and non-Polish organizations. Her marriage has been blessed with five children, now all married and well established. Many of her vocal successes are recorded on Victor records; they are thirty in number. Mme. Kwasigroch lives at 2651 North Kimball Avenue.

WFO (41) 580.3603

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 6, 1922.

A NEW SCHOOL OF MUSIC

Well known by her frequent appearance at the meetings called to discuss the Upper Silesian question, Miss Anne Rydlinska, an actress of Cracow, Poland, and a graduate of the Cracow Conservatory of Music, has opened a school of piano music at 1355 West Chicago Avenue. Miss Rydlinska's school is conducted according to European methods, and it teaches both classical and modern music. Special stress is laid on the use of the pedal, practice in which is completely neglected by many piano teachers. For those who wish to give to their children a musical education and at the same time to provide them with an opportunity to develop their sense of beauty and to refine and ennoble their instincts, the instruction in Miss Rydlinska's school will be an effective help. Music, it is well known, is a revitalizing and ennobling source from which we should drink generously; it soothes and diminishes our pains and worries; it strengthens the patriotic spirit; it ennobles men. Do not spare expense [in prompting] such a study, in ennobling the young generation, for it is the insurance of the future.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1921.

POLISH ARTIST BIDS CHICAGO FAREWELL
IN SPECIAL CONCERT

[Half-tone, one column-eighth of a page,
bust of Mrs. J. Korolewicz-Waydowa]

At a special farewell concert given by her friends last night at the Polish hospital auditorium, Mrs. J. Korolewicz-Waydowa bade the Polish people of Chicago goodbye.

The committee which arranged the program deserves to be commended for their efforts. It was through their energetic work that this concert was not only made possible, but also a grand success. Although a severe cold, which was contracted by the Polish singer at a recent benefit, threatened to keep Mrs. Korolewicz-Waydowa in bed for an indefinite period, she managed to recover sufficiently enough to make her final appearance. Because of the importance of the event and the sentiment attached to her happy days in

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1921.

I G

IV Chicago, the Polish songbird was at her best. Then, too, the large crowd added inspiration to her voice. She sang her best as one Pole to another.

For her first portion of the concert, she sang an aria from Verdi's "Aida" in Italian; a number from Massenet's opera, "Cyd" in French; an air from Puccini's opera, "Manon Lescaut," in Italian; and a selection from Puccini's opera, "Madam Butterfly" in Polish. After her operatic numbers, she sang several Polish numbers. Songs from the pen of Paderewski, Moszkowski, Niewiadomski, Maniuszki, and Walter which were excellently rendered.

The entire concert was indeed a musical review of operatic and classical numbers. If she never before displayed her artistic talents in full, Mrs. J. Korolewicz-Waydowa did so last night. The variety of her well prepared repertoire taxed her every ability, however, her brilliant command of her voice conquered all the difficulties and enraptured the entire assemblage. Never before was such talent displayed on a Polish podium.



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1921.

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Her display of talent at the Polish hospital auditorium was direct evidence of the artistic qualities of her voice, which has been heard in the four corners of the world. Although specializing in another part of the theater, it can be readily admitted that she has gained the same recognition as our immortal Modziejewska, who has gained international fame.

We have written before about the quality of Mrs. Korolewicz-Waydowa's voice. It would be difficult now for us to write something new. If we were to take all the comments expressed by the critics the world over about her voice in the press, many volumes would be printed. All we wish to say is that we had a wonderful opportunity last night to see her display her talent. Her mighty fortissimo and her miraculous pianissimo could belong to some nocturnal bird which sang in a dream. Her unusual dramatical expressions, her subtle interpretations, and her clear diction made every word, feeling, and movement comprehensible during her musical renditions.



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1921.

I G

IV This was especially true when she sang the arias from the opera
 "Cyd," and "Madam Butterfly," and in the Polish numbers, "Dudziarzu"
(Bagpipe Player), and "Przadce."

Her beautiful singing captivated every person present. The applause was long and loud. Shouts of "encore," "encore," were heard throughout the applause. At the conclusion of her singing, she was presented with many bouquets of fresh flowers, and a fitting speech of farewell was given by Miss J. Wachtlow. One of the local editors gave a short speech, pointing out the many invaluable services Janina Korolewicz-Waydowa has rendered the Polish people in Chicago. Her appearance in Chicago was donated to a national cause--Upper Silesia.

This Polish artist has long been noted for her charitable work in her native country during and after the World War. At times, it seemed as if she worked more for Poland than for herself. It was because of her patriotic feeling that she consented to appear in Chicago in connection with the committee from Upper Silesia.



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1921.

I G

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The concert terminated at 10 P. M. However, many people tarried to bid this generous artist adieu. It was long after 10 o'clock when she finally shook the last hand smilingly, and left the auditorium.

Mrs. Korolewicz-Waydowa will leave Chicago shortly on an extended western concert tour. After her appearance in the West, she will appear in an important concert at New York City. She does not expect to return to Chicago after her American tour is over.

Although her decision to leave Chicago came unawares, a group of interested Polish women managed to prepare last night's concert. Those deserving credit are: Mrs. P. Dyniewicz, Mrs. Paczynska, and Mrs. Smietanka, who played the piano accompaniment.

Among those present were: Captain Grzesikhauke, Miss Sullivan, noted pedagogical worker, Dr. G. Mueller and wife, W. Kochanski, well-known violin



II A 3 b

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POLISH

II D 10

III H

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1921.

I G

IV virtuoso, and wife, Attorney Smietanka and wife, L. Dyniewicz
 and family, and many prominent Polish doctors, dentists, lawyers,
and businessmen.

The concert, as a whole, was a success. A capacity audience filled the beautiful auditorium of the Polish hospital.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 10, 1921.

MRS. WAYDOWA LEAVING!

Well-known Singer Is Going to Detroit



News has reached us that the well-known Polish singer, Mrs. Jeanneatte Korolewicz-Waydowa is going to leave our city in the near future.

Mrs. Waydowa has just signed a long contract that will take her on a concert tour through many western cities. She will start very soon. Before the holidays, however, Miss Waydowa has ample time to go to Detroit.

When Mrs. Waydowa had some free time she came to Chicago to give her support to the delegation from upper Silesia. We all know how much of her time she has sacrificed and how devotedly she has worked. Her services will be remembered for a long time by our citizens.

A group of her friends is arranging a farewell concert for her, which will be held at the recreational hall of the Polish hospital, in the evening of December 14. When this popular Polish singing star arrived in Chicago she was shown

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 10, 1921.

about the town. During the sight-seeing tour she was taken to the Polish hospital. Although her visit was short, she made many friends there. Because of her attachment to this place, her friends decided that it would be fitting to have her give her farewell concert in this hospital.

Special plans are being made to accommodate the many friends and followers of Mrs. Waydowa. It is expected that a large number will turn out to hear her sing and bid her adieu. Chicago Poles will certainly miss her beautiful voice.



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COLIS



Union ik Ljedmoczenia, Vol. LV, No. 55, Oct. 12, 1921.

AN POLISH CONSUL IN CHICAGO

Madame Joanna Korolewicz Maydowa, a noted Polish singer who triumphed in orchestra hall last May, returned to Chicago after a successful concert tour to New York and other cities.

We will have the pleasure of hearing Madame Korolewicz Maydowa in a short time, at a beneficial concert which will be composed of great operatic arias and popular songs.

Madame Korolewicz Maydowa will reside in Chicago and from here she will conduct her tours to different cities, where she will give concerts.

Madame Korolewicz Maydowa decided to open a higher operatic school for solo singing on the pattern of Mr. Jan Reszke's school in Paris, where she finished her studies.



Gazetnik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XIV. No. 28, Oct. 12, 1921.

Mrs. Korolewicz Wydowa, as we all know, finished the Lemberg Conservatory of Music (in Poland under Austrian rule), where she was rewarded by a gold medal. It is the same conservatory where many famous singers studied, including Adam Didura. She also studied music in Laddalon, Italy, under the famous teacher of music, Maestro Carignani, who is the friend of Puccini and Maestro Campanini.

Her whole career is one great success and all the critics of the whole world proclaimed her a mistress of music.

Mrs. Korolewicz Wydowa, on account of her great talent, was made a director of the Warsaw Opera, where she guided the culture and art of Warsaw singers. This is a guarantee that she will train the voices of our Chicago music students and make first-class singers of some of them. Our community should receive this new center of culture with great enthusiasm.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 22, 1918.

YESTERDAY'S CONCERTS OF WRONSKI'S MILITARY BAND

In accordance with a previously arranged program, two splendid concerts were presented yesterday by the Polish Military Band, under the direction and with the assistance of Thaddeus Wronski. The attendance at both concerts surpassed all expectations and hundreds of people had to be turned away for lack of seats.

The first concert was held at the St. Hedwig Parish Hall on Tyndale Street, beginning punctually at 3:30 in the afternoon with a rendition of the Polish and American national anthems, while the Polish and American flags, were held by two young volunteers to the Polish Army on the front of the platform.

The first part of the concert consisted of seven Polish ballads....which the audience rewarded with great applause. Next, the lights were lowered, and to the quiet accompaniment of the orchestra playing "Piesn Wieczorna" (The Evening Song) by Moniuszko, Wronski spoke on the misery and ruin in

II A 3 b

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POLISH

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III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 22, 1918.

III H

I G Poland end of our fine Polish Army which has gone to fight for the
IV freedom of our motherland....He spoke so emotionally that there were
few people in the hall who did not have tears in their eyes.

In part three of the program, Wronski sang a few melancholy Polish ballads to the accompaniment of the orchestra. The final number of the third part of the program, "From a Polish Village," delighted everyone. In it, all the barnyard noises, the barking of dogs, the croaking of frogs, the crying of children, the ringing of church bells, were skillfully imitated; the audience was so enthusiastic that it seemed there would be no end to the applause.

After a short intermission, a film concerning the "May Campaign" [A million dollars for the Polish cause and ten thousand recruits for the Polish Army] was shown, and it was explained so eloquently by Wronski that surely everyone will support the noble efforts of the campaign's initiators.

II A 3 b

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POLISH

II B 2 e

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 22, 1918.

III H

I G The next number was a dance, a Mazur, executed by four couples in
IV Cracovian costumes. They danced so well that one felt like leaping
upon the platform and dancing with them. As an encore, they repeated
the number.

In conclusion, Wronski spoke again, explaining that his orchestra's only aim is patriotic agitation; for the extremely low price of admission can hardly cover transportation and other costs. Following this short speech the orchestra played a medley of Polish songs, bringing the concert to a close. The concert had a great effect upon the audience, and the general impression was that it was all too short.

Acknowledgement is due to the Reverend Obyrtal and the local citizens' committee for their aid in making the concert a success. We are sure that Wronski and his military band will receive the same enthusiastic welcome, which they richly deserve, wherever they go.

II A 3 b

- 4 -

POLISH

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III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 22, 1918.

III H

I G The second concert was given at the St. Joseph's Parish Hall at 48th
IV and South Paulina Streets. The fifteen hundred seats in the hall
were all taken and many persons who came too late had to be turned
away. The program of the concert was the same as the one given in St.
Hedwig's Parish; evening concerts, however, are more effective. At the close
of the concert, A. Wolski, chief recruiting officer for Center II, delivered
an address in which he urged the young men to enlist in the Polish Army and
called upon the older people to contribute money to the cause. In conclusion,
Wronski thanked the local pastors from the community of Town of Lake and the
local Citizens' Committee with its president, B. Kowalewski, at the head,
for their aid in making the concert a success. As a final number, the orchestra
played a medley of Polish songs, after which the audience left for their homes
with faith in a better future.

Among the audience, we noticed the Reverend S. Cholewinski of St. Joseph's
Parish, Reverend F. Karabasz of Sacred Heart Parish, and Reverend L. Grudzinski
of St. John of God Parish; also, the Reverends J. Grzesinski, K. Pijanowski,

APR 21 1918 3 27 PM

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POLISH

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III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 22, 1918.

III H

I G and others. In addition to a select public from Town of Lake, there
IV were many people from other communities present, including Mrs.

Harriet Smulski, Mrs. Antoinette Zebrowski-Perlowski, accompanied by her husband and mother; W. Szrojda, of the Central Citizens' Committee; W. Lubicz, vice-president of Circuit II, Polish Falcons' Alliance, and many others. As many persons remarked to one another, such concerts should be given oftener in Town of Lake.

II A 3 b
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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 28, 1918.

THE MARCH, "FREE POLAND"
NOW ON SALE AT BOOKSHOPS

Beyond a doubt, it must be admitted that the march by B. Rybowiak, entitled "Free Poland" after the hymn by our great pianist Ignace Paderewski and sung all over America during the military band concerts, has aroused much interest in singers' circles; a great demand for the march has been created.

During the past few months, from the time of the military band's first appearances, Rybowiak's march has become so popular that almost everyone knows it by heart. Its popularity is due to its beautiful battle motif and splendid harmony. Rybowiak harmonizes well. He has the virtue that he avoids difficult combinations, and harmonizes so that the composition can easily be sung, creating at the same time rich chords that inspire the Polish spirit. This virtue is especially apparent in "Free Poland," and for this reason, the composition is assured of great success.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36470

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 28, 1918.

"Free Poland" has finally been published in an arrangement for piano. Rybowiak has not yet had time to arrange it for other instruments but will do so in the near future. It will be sung for the first time by a great mixed choir during Sunday's manifestation at the Coliseum.

A rehearsal of this choir was held yesterday at the Polish Women's Alliance Hall and was extraordinarily successful. A great many singers answered the appeal. A greater participation of young people is expected tomorrow.

MPA (111) P-100

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 8, 1917.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE ANTHONY MALLEK

Yesterday the funeral of the father of Polish song in America and former secretary general of the Polish National Alliance, Anthony Mallek, took place. The funeral was impressive because the deceased earned this last service with his whole life.

Holy Trinity Church, where the religious service was held, was packed. Everyone who knew Mr. Mallek came in order at least to look at the casket which held the beloved remains.

The funeral procession formed in front of the Alliance building on West Division Street, where the hearse and a hundred automobiles halted. The wreaths had been previously taken to the Alliance building, from whence friends took them and carried them to the church. The Alliance building was hung with crepe and the flag was at half mast. Work was stopped at the Alliance building for two hours in

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 8, 1917.

I B 4

III C order to enable the employes to attend the church services.
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All the members of the Central Board of Directors of the Polish National Alliance attended, and the censor was represented by his secretary, Mr. S. Litko of Milwaukee.

The funeral procession started at 11 A.M. from the Alliance building, preceded by a platoon of police which kept order, since the crowds were so great. Mr. F. Przybylski's orchestra, composed of several dozen musicians, played funeral marches and was followed by a long string of people, friends of the deceased, who carried magnificent wreaths.

Reverend Casimir Sztuczko, rector of Holy Trinity Parish, celebrated the Requiem Mass. He was assisted by Reverend Roman Matciniak and Reverend Boniface Iwaszewski. The following priests were present at the church: Reverend W. Kruszka, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Reverend K. Trusinski, of South Bend; Reverend

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III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 8, 1917.

I B 4

III C B. Sztuczko, of South Bend, nephew of Reverend Casimir Sztuczko,
IV Reverend Hawrocki, Reverend Denbinski, Reverend Jasinski, Reverend
Swientek, Reverend Repinski, Reverend Kowalczyk, Reverend [Francis]
Wojtalewicz, Reverend [Frank] Lange; Reverend Krzywnik, of Whiting, Indiana;
Reverend Stachowski, of Indiana Harbor; Reverend Budnik, of East Chicago;
Reverend Feldheim, of Evanston; Reverend Scieszka, Reverend Olszewski, of Joliet;
Reverend Pyterek, Reverend Knitter, Reverend Siatka, Reverend Swierchowski,
and all the priests of Holy Trinity district.

The choir of the Society of Polish Lithuanian Organists of Chicago sang in church. Mr. Alexander Marcowski, organist of St. Peter and Paul Church conducted. Organist Kowalski sang the solos.

Reverend Sztuczko, rector of Holy Trinity Church, where Lallek was organist for many years, delivered a moving address over the bier of the deceased, mentioning the great work that he had done for Polish song, church, and people.

II A 3 b

- 4 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 8, 1917.

I B 4

III C The church ceremony lasted a long time, and it was not until about
IV 5 P.M. that the funeral procession arrived at St. Adalbert's Cemetery,
where the remains of Anthony Mallek were laid to eternal rest in the family
lot.

Reverend W. Zapala, rector of St. Stanislaus College, made a moving speech over
the grave. He was followed by Mr. K. Zychlinski, president of the Polish
National Alliance, who spoke of the great work which the deceased had done for
the Alliance, and who expressed the final farewell in the name of 120,000 Alliance
brothers and sisters.

The organists' choir sang funeral responsories at the grave. A prayer was said
for the peace of the soul of the deceased and bits of soil began falling on the
grave. Thus ended the last service rendered the deceased champion.

May he rest in peace.

WPA (ILL) REC 3675

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II A 1

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 7, 1917.

POLONIA PAYS ITS LAST RESPECTS TO THE FATHER OF
POLISH SONG IN AMERICA

At the time of writing, crowds of people are gathering at the home of the late Anthony Mallek, 2125 Haddon Avenue, to pay their last respects to the father of Polish song, the meritorious national worker who practically to the end of his life remained a champion and who did not let go for a moment of the ploughshare with which he plowed a hard and frequently ungrateful soil.

Great preparations have been made for the funeral, which will be unusually impressive. The procession will leave the house of mourning at 10:15 A. M. and will proceed on Haddon Avenue to Division Street, passing before the Polish National Alliance building, which has been draped in mourning. The family of the late Anthony Mallek has considered the suggestion of the Board of Directors of the Polish National Alliance of having the body rest for a while at the Alliance building too difficult of execution, because of lack of time.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 2 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 7, 1917.

II A 1

II A 2 Therefore, the funeral procession will halt in front of the Alliance
III C building, where everyone will get out of the automobiles and walk to
IV Holy Trinity Church.

The entire Board of Directors, together with the honorary vice-president and Mr. S. Litko, official representative of the censor of the Polish National Alliance, will proceed en masse to the house of mourning to witness the sad rite of transporting the body of the former secretary general and member of long standing of the Polish National Alliance.

The Requiem Mass will be celebrated by Reverend Casimir Sztuczko, rector of Holy Trinity Parish, where the deceased fulfilled his duties for many decades and was the spirit of the parish. Reverend Roman Marciniak and Reverend Iwaszewski will assist.

The choir of the Society of Polish-Lithuanian Organists will sing during the

II A 3 b

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POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 7, 1917.

II A 1

II A 2

Mass under the direction of Mr. Alexander Karczynski, organist of
St. Peter and Paul Parish.

III C

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Many people from other localities have come to Chicago for the funeral, among them Reverend W. Kruszka of Milwaukee and Reverend T. Trusinski and B. Sztuczko of South Bend, Indiana. The obituary will be spoken by Reverend Casimir Sztuczko at Holy Trinity Church.

The funeral rites at the cemetery will be performed by Reverend W. Zapala, rector of St. Stanislaus College, and Mr. K. Zychlinski, president of the Polish National Alliance, will speak in the name of the Alliance and other friends.

We wish to add that during the funeral procession the offices of the Polish National Alliance will be closed and the employees will repair in a body to the church for the services, with the exception of those departments which must work.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50275

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- 4 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 7, 1917.

II A 1

II A 2

The respect with which the work and deserts of the father of

III C

Polish song are regarded by our people is attested to by the un-

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usually large number of people from all strata of society who are taking part in the funeral.

The casket will be carried from the home to Holy Trinity Church and from the Church to the hearse by John F. Smulski; John Scherman, Stanley Pliszka, Leon Wojczynski, Caesar Dluzewski, Stephen Gorecki, John [B.] Pallasch, Peter Rostenkowski, August [J.] Kowalski, and Teophile Weyna.

The honorary pallbearers are Judge Michael Blenski, Judge Edmund K. Jarecki, Judge Joseph La Buy, Judge E. Dankowski, Casimir Zychlinski, Joseph Magdziarz, John Zawilinski, K. B. Czarnecki, Captain Casimir Szeszycki, K. Drzymala, Anthony Klinek, Albert Rostenkowski, Joseph Ruszkiewicz, J. S. Konopa, L. Zamorski, Teophile T. Gordon, W. Bardonski, J. Nehring, J. Olbinski, Michael Rzeszotarski, S. Orpiszewski, S. Sz wajkart, J. J. Chrzanowski, Jacob [M.] Romanowicz, Frank Rezmerowski, M. Idzikowski, Paul Nawrot,

II A 3 b

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POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 7, 1917.

II A 1

II A 2

Alderman Zwiefka, Alderman [John] Szymkowski, Alderman [Stanley]

III C

Walkowiak, Alderman Sitz, and Alderman B. Adamowski, F. P. Danisch,

IV

Commissioner F. Rydzewski, Commissioner Albert Nowak, S. Kunz,

Stanley Adamkiewicz, W. Kloska, W. Szrojda, F. Koraleski, J. Gilmeister,

F. Schweda, Paul Drzymalski, T. M. Holinski, Vincent Jozwiakowski, Lawrence

Przybylski, A. Zembal, I. Stankiewicz, S. Kuflewski, A. Chmielinski,

W. Szymanski, Joseph Szeszycki, Joseph Sminiewicz, Jacob Sadowski,

Anthony Kaczorowski, Paul Giersch, A. Majewski, W. Dobinski, J. Schweda,

M. M. Nowicki, F. X. Wleklinski, P. Mazurkiewicz, Joseph Hellmuth, Lieutenant

Joseph Palczynski, Attorney J. Janiszewski, W. Stanczewski, F. Konkowski,

J. Derpa, N. Dudzban, Albert Wachowski, Albert Orzechowski, N. L. Piotrowski,

A. Czarnecki, Ludwig Pinderski, Joseph Wieczorowski, M. Majewski, John Czekała,

Stanley Glomkowski, W. Perlowski, Joseph Chelminiak, F. Perlowski, F. Kendziora,

Z. Perlowski, M. Perlowski, J. Urban, Julius Smetanka, J. R. Zielinski,

L. Parzynski, John Gorny, John Hibner, Leon Dyniewicz, Simon Wojtalewicz,

II A 3 b

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POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 7, 1917.

II A 1

II A 2

H. Siwecki, Joseph Konczyk, Herman Fry, M. Wojtecki, J. Lorkoski,

III C

J. P. Szymanski, Michael Kolassa, J. Steinbach, F. J. Klajda

IV

Dr. A. Balcerzak, Dr. W. A. Kuflewski, Dr. Statkiewicz, J. [F.]

Singer, S. Zahajkiewicz, F. Marchlewski, Dr. A. Szwajkart,

F. Wegierski, W. Szrojda, W. Modrzejewski, F. Urbanski, the Brummel brothers,

H. Darmar, A. A. Suwalski, A. Suchomski, M. Gatkowski, K. Wiechecki,

J. Tuszkiewicz, B. J. Zaleski, I. Wrzeszcz, K. Mikitynski, M. Thiel, R. Hensel,

Andrew Byczek, K. Pettkoske, W. Balassa, F. Garbarek, A. Stachowicz, and others.

Great masses of flowers and wreaths, sent to the house of mourning, were placed about the casket of Anthony Mallek. We have noted flowers and wreaths from the following organizations, alliances, and individuals.

Laurel wreath from Judge M. Blenski of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, censor of the Polish National Alliance; laurel wreath from the Central Board of Directors of the Polish National Alliance; laurel wreath from the Board of Directors of

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II A 3 b

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POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 7, 1917.

II A 1

II A 2

III C

IV

the Polish Women's Alliance; also wreaths from the following groups:

Goplana Singing Society of Milwaukee, Kurpinski Singing Society,

First Choir of St. Hedwig's Parish, St. Hedwig's Choir of St. Hedwig's Parish, church committee of Holy Trinity Parish; choirs of Holy Trinity Parish, M. G. Hallek's choirs in Milwaukee, Building and Loan Association of Holy Trinity Parish, United Butchers Packing Company, the Polish Attorneys' Society, Father Gordon Building and Loan Association, Polish clerks of the Municipal Court of Chicago, Friends of the Pulaski Club, Society of Polish Organists, B. Denbinski Singing Society of South Chicago, and Holy Trinity Singing Society.

Flowers were sent by the following individuals: J. P. Smulski, T. J. Melinski, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Hallek of Milwaukee, Mary Hallek, Professor Fitzek, Mr. and Mrs. Medrzecki, Joseph P. Miszniewicz, John J. Hallek, Stanley Mliska, Mrs. Mary Luza, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wojcikiewicz, the deceased's grandchildren, Mary, Joseph, and Robert, the pupils of Miss Cecilia Hallek, T. Przybylski's family, the Brummel brothers, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Smulski, Mr. T. Chala, Joseph Blaszk, Joseph Szeszycki, Dr. J. B. Wielinski, John S. Dorna, Attorneys

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II A 3 b

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POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 7, 1917.

II A 1

II A 2

Royal W. Irving, Joseph Pisz, James M. Breen, Robert C. Busse,

III C

Leslie E. Cole, Patrick E. O'Neill, F. Grzeszkowiak, John Harris,

IV

John Victoria and Joseph Januszewski, and many others.

We will publish the details of the funeral in tomorrow's issue of our paper.

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II A 3 b

II B 1 a

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 7, 1917.

RESOLUTION OF THE ST. CECILIA'S CHOIR
ON THE DEATH OF ANTHONY MALLEK

At the meeting of the St. Cecilia's Choir of St. Wenceslaus Parish, in the district of Avondale, on the news of the death of Anthony Mallek, father of Polish song in America, a resolution was unanimously accepted expressing honor to the memory of him who elevated Polish song here in a foreign land to the heights and who established it permanently here among us. He was justly considered the father of Polish song in America. The St. Cecilia's Choir has deeply felt the loss of this worker in the field of song and music, and in quiet concentration over the grave of this worthy colleague decided to express its sincere sorrow at this irreparable loss and to send the orphaned family, plunged in sorrow, its condolences through the paper.

St. Cecilia's Choir:

Reverend F. C. Scieszka, chaplain
Ignace Suwalski, president

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II A 3 b
II B 1 a
IV

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POLISH

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Julia Mokielski, vice-president
Anastasia Nowak, general secretary
W. Nowicki, financial secretary
Frank Blowy, treasurer
Felix Pawlowski, conductor

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II A 3 b

III B 2

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 7, 1917.

THE DEATH OF ANTHONY MALLEK

(Editorial)

This is the day of Anthony Mallek's funeral.

Michael Bienski of Milwaukee, censor of the Polish National Alliance, has sent an impressive wreath for the bier of the father of Polish song in America.

The Central Board of Directors of the Polish National Alliance also sent an imposing wreath and took part en masse in the funeral of the former secretary general of the Alliance.

Crowds of Polish people took part in the funeral of this national worker and indefatigable champion of Polish song, which resounds now over foreign soil, thanks to the efforts of such men as Anthony Mallek.

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III B 2

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 7, 1917.

His spirit has gone beyond, and the cold grave has covered his body. Foreign soil has taken a Polish patriot to its bosom, to whom it was not granted to lay his bones in a free and united Poland, as he so ardently desired in his lifetime.

It was fitting that our people should honor the memory of this worker, placing masses of wreaths on his bier, and taking part in large numbers in the funeral. Thus does one take leave only of persons who have done the nation a great service.

Honor to the memory of a gallant worker and former officer of the Polish National Alliance, who worked for the Alliance when it was small, persecuted and poor, without material assets. Anthony Mallek worked not for profit or fame and remained at his post during the most difficult times.

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II A 3 b
II B 1 a
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 7, 1917.

[POLES HONOR MALLEK]

Resolution of the Choir of St. Hyacinth's Parish in Avondale
on the News of the Demise of Anthony Mallek, Father of
Polish Song in America, Accepted at the Special
Meeting of February 5, 1917.

Inexorable death has taken from us a great musician of the common people, who brought up a whole singing generation of young Poles in America, whose patriotic songs have lighted the burdens of the Polish immigrants in the free land of Washington for a quarter of a century.

Polonia has lost a worthy citizen, the church has lost one of the best religious poets, the family has lost a most eminent representative, and the singers and musicians have lost their best bard.

Sincere sorrow touches us to the depths. We will miss him for a long, a very long, time! Honor to his spirit; respect for his tireless work and great deserts!

II A 3 b

II B 1 a

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 7, 1917.

May God reward him with heaven, may his song and memory live in Polish hearts for ages!

To the grieving family we send our heartfelt sympathy.

St. Hyacinth's Choir

Rosalie Barwig

L. Lieman

J. Mikulski

II A 3 b

III B 2

III H

I G

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 6, 1917.

RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF ANTHONY KALLEK

Now when the great war rages in Europe, inexorable death, as though mocking our fate, strikes in our ranks, taking away our leaders and Poland's best sons, not only on Polish soil but in all the countries where they have gathered to work for her deliverance from bondage.

Here we stand at the bier in which rest the remains of Anthony Kallek, our dear brother in the Alliance, indefatigable worker in the nationalistic field and in the Alliance, the first composer and father of Polish song in America, secretary general of the Polish National Alliance, a citizen of great virtues and deserts.

Whereas, Anthony Kallek, as one of the first pioneers of the Polish emigres in the United States, continued from beginning to end in his noble work for the homeland; and

Whereas, Anthony Kallek took over the office of secretary general of the Alliance at the eighth convention, at a most difficult and critical time, when from

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II A 3 b

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POLISH

III B 2

III H

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 6, 1917.

I G

IV all sides thunderbolts were being hurled at our small ranks in an attempt to break them up and destroy them, and to bury the patriotic work begun by the Alliance; and

Whereas, Anthony Mallek, as secretary general, persevered in his policy, and by great effort, tact, and good advice saved our organization from destruction; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the Central Board of Directors, gathered today at their meeting of February 5, 1917, motivated by deep grief at the loss that the Alliance bears through the loss of this fearless champion, honor him by rising; and be it further

Resolved, That they shall be guided by his example and will persevere in the work for the homeland to the end; and be it further

Resolved, That this memorial resolution be entered in the minutes and published in the Alliance publications for the information of all brothers

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 6, 1917.

RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF ANTHONY MALLEK

In memory of Anthony Mallek, our oldest worker, organist, and teacher in Holy Trinity Parish, Chicago, Illinois.

Sincere grief has enveloped our entire parish and along with it the Pulaski Club.

We members, gathered together at our meeting of February 5, upon hearing the sad news of the death of Anthony Mallek, were plunged in sorrow at the loss of one of the oldest workers of Holy Trinity Parish and of the Pulaski Club, the father of Polish song in America.

We members of the Pulaski Club express our deep sympathy to the family of the deceased in the name of the Club.

Administrative Board:

Paul Nawrot, president

E. S. Melle, vice-president

J. Andrzejewski, general secretary

J. Poleyn, financial secretary

F. J. Schweda, treasurer

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 6, 1917.

RESOLUTION OF THE DEPT. OF JUSTICE: ALLAN

He who in a foreign land revived and encouraged Polish song with all his might, who nursed it and spread it abroad, has passed away.

Our father, mentor, and teacher is no more. He has left us in deep sorrow,
us his youngest children of song.

Nevertheless he lives and will continue to live in his work and in the noble maxim, "service of the nation, service of God calls me."

May this foreign soil weigh lightly on this indefatigable worker.

To his family immersed in grief we send sincerest expressions of sympathy.

The choirs of the Church of
Holy Trinity in Chicago

II A 3 b
II A 2
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 6, 1917.

RESOLUTION OF THE ALLIANCE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
ON THE DEATH OF ANTHONY MALLEK

Considering that inexorable death has taken from our midst and the midst of the Polish emigres in America a noble, sincere, and true Pole, Anthony Mallek, father of Polish song in America, a good adviser, and official notary of our association; and

Considering further that Anthony Mallek encouraged young Polish-Americans in every way possible toward productive efforts in the social field; and

Considering that our young people have been deprived of a wise councillor and friend,

We the undersigned directors of the Alliance Building and Loan Association and former pupils of the deceased do hereby offer the widow and family our sincerest sympathy in their hour of grief.

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II A 3 b

II A 2

IV

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 6, 1917.

May the foreign soil weigh lightly on him.

(Signed) Adalbert L. Balassa, president
F. P. Garbarek, vice-president
Anthony J. Zglenicki, treasurer
Directors:
Frank A. Osuch
Joseph Slupkowski
Edward Przybylski
Ludwig Pinderski

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II A 3 b
II B 1 a
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 6, 1917.

DEATH OF ANTHONY MALLEK

News of the death of Anthony Mallek, father of Polish song in America and gallant worker in the nationalistic field, has spread all over Chicago like lightning, filling with sorrow many singing societies and those who knew Anthony either personally or by repute.

Various societies keep sending in expressions of their sympathy to the deceased's grief-stricken wife, Anna, and his sons and daughters.

Yesterday the Philaret Choir and the Chopin Choir No. 1 gave an appropriate expression of their affection and respect for Anthony Mallek. The singers gathered in a body at the home of the deceased, 2125 Haddon Avenue, and with tears in their eyes bade farewell in song to the true founder of Polish song on American soil.

The Philaret Choir under the direction of Professor B. Rybowiak sang "The Prayer," and the Chopin Choir No. 1 sang the well-known "Funeral March."

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II A 3 b

II B 1 a

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 6, 1917.

The sad tones of the song, the tears in the eyes, and the frequent sighs issuing from the breasts of those present are the best proof that the death of Anthony Mallek has touched everyone.

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POLISH

II A 3 b

II B 2 d (2)

II B 2 d (3)

III B 3 a

II B 1 a

III B 2

III B 4

III C

I C

IV

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 5, 1917.

ANTHONY MALLEK

Father of Polish Song in America Is Dead

Inexorable death has again taken from our ranks a man of great merits in the nationalistic and social fields, a good Pole, an exemplary husband and father, a good citizen of this country, and a loyal son of the Catholic Church. Anthony Mallek, father of Polish song in America, was a tireless worker in the field of music, a member of the Polish National Alliance for many long years, and former secretary general of the Alliance.

He died yesterday at 4:10 A.M., surrounded by his family, after a long illness which cut the thread of his industrious life.

The name of Anthony Mallek is well known among American Poles, especially in music circles, as he was the first to spread Polish song and music here. He organized church and national choirs, published many of his own compositions, and compiled textbooks of songs and music. He well deserved the name of father

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 5, 1917.

of Polish song in America.

Anthony Mallek was born on May 5, 1851, at Ogorzeliny, Chelm, West Prussia. He received his earliest musical training from his father, Stanley Mallek, who was a talented organist and musician in the village of Waldowie. During the Franco-Prussian War, when the Prussian government was drafting eighteen-year-old recruits, our Anthony, persuaded by his father and friends, came to America in 1871 in order to escape being drafted into the Prussian army. The journey was a relatively good one, lasting sixteen days from Bremerhaven to New York, and three days from New York to Chicago. In Chicago Anthony was welcomed by his brother, John Mallek, on March 31, 1871.

During his first year in Chicago, Anthony worked at the Illinois Central Railroad depot, where he was introduced by friends who had known his father, Stanley Mallek, in the homeland. He worked there until the time of the great Chicago fire, which destroyed one-fourth of the city. After the fire was under control, he was one in a gang of laborers looking among the ruins for the safe

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 5, 1917.

of the Illinois Central.

As a result of the illness of Mr. Milandt, teacher and organist of St. Stanislaus Kostka Church in Chicago, Anthony Mallek was called upon to serve as a substitute teacher and organist, which position was given him permanently in 1872. At this time he sent for his brother Constantine Mallek, who came to America.

In the field of music, Anthony's first accomplishment was to organize the first Polish church choir in St. Stanislaus Kostka Church in Chicago; he produced the Lambillote Paschale Mass to the accompaniment of Professor Lawinski's orchestra and was the first one to popularize Polish songs.

In the year of 1873-74 Anthony was teacher and organist at St. Stanislaus Church in Milwaukee, where he likewise organized the first Polish parish choir.

In 1875 he accepted the position of teacher and organist at St. Casimir's Church, Northem, Wisconsin. Here, also, he organized the first Polish choir of St.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 5, 1917.

Casimir's. St. Casimir's Choir gained renown through its good singers and the talented soloist Miss Anna Zych, who later became Mrs. Mallek, Anthony's wife.

In 1876 he also organized the first male chorus of St. Casimir's in the Polish settlement of Northheim.

In the field of song, Anthony did not stop with the two choirs which were already in existence there, but founded a mixed choir in the German parish of St. Peter's in Newton, and a women's choir in the Irish parish in Meeme.

In 1879 Anthony was appointed justice of the peace in Lanitowoc County. While in office he defended the Poles against being taken advantage of by the Germans; he pacified and calmed his compatriots in matters which were often rather difficult.

On November 11, 1879, Anthony married Miss Anna Zych.

In 1880 Anthony changed places with his brother Constantine and took over the

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 5, 1917.

position of organist and teacher at Holy Trinity Church in Chicago. He did this because he was well acquainted with the affairs of this parish, which at that time was having difficulties. [Translators' note: We have not been able so far to learn what these difficulties were. The affair was very noisy and the papers of that period are full of it, but they do not state what the case was.] In Chicago he worked first in the field of song with the mixed choir of Holy Trinity Parish, which was founded by his brother, Constantine Mallek.

When Holy Trinity Church was closed, Anthony was engaged as director by the Harmonia Singing Society, which was founded by Constantine Mallek. The Harmonia [Singing Society] prospered and its choir was well received everywhere.

Anthony conducted a little parish school while Holy Trinity [Church] was having its difficulties. In order to improve the social life of the parishioners, he organized on September 28, 1883, the Holy Trinity Parish Singing Society, which was a male choir. He was therefore directing three choirs at that time.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 5, 1917.

In order to afford the singers greater access to music, Anthony Mallek proposed that they purchase type for music and publish Polish songs. The Harmonia and Holy Trinity choirs supported this idea and helped him financially to purchase type for music in 1884. In January, 1885, the first collection of Polish national songs for male choirs and a little monthly publication, Ziarno, (The Seed) were issued. In December of the same year selections for the piano were published.

On April 8, 1888, Anthony organized the Wanda Women's Choir of Holy Trinity Parish. On July 3, 1888, he also organized the Chopin Male Choir of Holy Trinity Parish. These choirs at that time developed excellent technique and were the pride of the Chicago Poles.

In 1889 Anthony was elected secretary general of the Polish National Alliance at the Buffalo Convention. There he met the composer Anthony Katski and Professor Zielinski. Anthony Mallek took over the office of secretary at a very critical time in the life of the Polish National Alliance, but through

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 5, 1917.

work, perseverance, and energy he ironed out all difficulties and stabilized its existence for the future. He held the office of secretary general for six years, being elected three times, at the conventions in Buffalo, Detroit, and Chicago.

While an officer of the Polish National Alliance, Anthony kept on working on the development of Polish singing; he also did his best to obtain justice for Holy Trinity Parish in Chicago, which was being persecuted. In November 1889, Mallek and Joseph Gillmeister went to Washington and Baltimore as delegates of Holy Trinity Parish. In Baltimore they visited Archbishop Satolle, the papal delegate. While in Baltimore, by a strange coincidence, Mallek visited the vessel "Herman," standing in port, on which he had come to America eighteen years earlier. While in Washington he called on Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States.

In 1890, when the second convention of the Polish Singers' Alliance was held in Milwaukee, Anthony was elected director general for the second time.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 5, 1917.

In 1891 Anthony organized a musical contest for the Polish Singers' Alliance of America, with prizes for the sixteen best compositions sent in on a cantata celebrating the one-hundredth anniversary of the acceptance of the Polish Constitution of May 3, 1791.

For the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the Constitution of May 3, Anthony sent all the groups of the Polish National Alliance in all the Polish settlements in America copies of the military air "March of the Guard of Honor." The music was mimeographed by Mr. M. Majewski, treasurer of the Polish National Alliance.

In 1891 the third convention of the Polish Singers' Alliance of America was held in Chicago, at which Anthony was re-elected director general for the third time.

In 1891 the Central Board of Directors of the Polish National Alliance sent Anthony, together with Mr. S. Adalia Satalecki, president, to Mr. Kalusowski, in Washington, in regard to making an agreement whereby the library and museum

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 5, 1917.

would become the property of the Alliance.

On April 26, 1892, Anthony was host to Anthony Katski, composer and honorary member of the Polish National Alliance. On his return from Kansas, Katski went directly to the office of the secretary general, and there wrote "The March of the Polish National Alliance" while a storm was raging outside. When lightning struck a neighboring house, the old gentleman jumped up intending to abandon the idea of any further writing, but on Anthony Mallek's persuasion he finished the composition. The manuscript was given to the library of the Polish National Alliance.

In 1892 Anthony received a letter from the committee of the Columbian Exposition addressed to all the Polish societies in Chicago, inviting them to take part in the civilian parade. After calling together all the societies and organizing a committee, in spite of all the obstacles set up by his compatriots, Anthony, together with the committee, obtained permission from General Miles to form a Polish division in the civilian parade.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 5, 1917.

In September 1892 the fourth convention of the Polish Singers' Alliance of America was held at Grand Rapids, Michigan. Anthony was elected director general for the fourth time. Anthony Katski, Doctor of Music, was present at the convention.

After the Grand Rapids convention, Anthony had a great deal of work to do in connection with the civilian parade of the Columbian Exposition and with the publishing of the piano arrangement of the "March of the Polish National Alliance."

On June 5, 1893, Anthony played the organ during the Mass celebrated by Archbishop Satolle at Holy Trinity Church. This was a triumphant day for the cause and an unusually great day in Anthony's life, as he lived to share in the victory after so many years of persecution.

Besides all the works which we have only partially listed, Anthony Mallek published the following:

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 5, 1917.

1. The Seed, a collection of Polish songs for male choruses, 1890. This work contains one hundred songs and took Anthony three years of painstaking work to complete.
2. School of Song, and Songs for Children.
3. Polish National Hymns, for the piano.
4. "Students' Life," waltz, for the piano.
5. "Desire for Spring," waltz, for the piano.
6. "May Breeze," waltz, for the piano.
7. Ernst's "Cantata," for choir and piano.
8. Katski's "Polonaise," for male chorus.
9. Religious and Funeral Hymns, for male chorus.
10. Katski's "March of the Polish National Alliance," for the piano.
11. "Kosciusko's War Signals," for the piano.
12. "Signals of Pulaski's Cavalry," for the piano.
13. The Seed, Series II, for male chorus. This work contains fifty male quartets.
14. The Seed, Series III, for women's choruses, with piano accompaniment.
15. "Live," by A. Mallek, for mixed and male choruses.
16. More Songs for Children.
17. "God's Moment on Earth," church songs for organ and two voices.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 5, 1917.

[In addition he published] "The Song of Work," "March of the Polish Women's Alliance," "Song of the Innocent Polish Daughters," "The Polish Woman Patriot," and a great many other compositions, for which we do not have space here.

Anthony Mallek died at the age of 65 years and nine months. Up until the time when he became ill, he filled the post of organist at Holy Trinity Parish and directed several choirs.

Surviving him are his widow, Anna Mallek, nee Zych; two sons, Joseph, 33 years old, and Leon, 28; and two daughters, Anna, 35, and Cecilia, 17, both music teachers.

The funeral of this patriot and champion of Polish song on foreign soil will be held on February 7 at the home of the deceased, 2125 Haddon Avenue. The requiem mass will be celebrated in Holy Trinity Church at 11 A.M. He will be buried at St. Adalbert's Cemetery. Mr. Korzeniowski, undertaker, life-long friend of the deceased, will take charge of the funeral. The funeral will no doubt be very impressive, as the deceased was very popular among all the

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 5, 1917.

Polish factions.

The Poles in America have lost one of their most prominent men, and this loss will be greatly felt, especially where Polish songs resound. May this gallant champion and indefatigable worker rest in eternal peace. Although he has gone beyond, his work will remain after him as a witness of his fine and noble efforts. We extend our deepest sympathy to the members of the family of the deceased.

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IV

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 19, 1909.

POLISH SINGER IN YESTERDAY'S CONCERT

The elite of our Chicago Polish settlement gathered at the Y.M.C.A. Auditorium last night; doctors, lawyers, journalists, many Polish businessmen with their wives and daughters, and, probably, all members of our Polish dramatic clubs and choirs, every Pole who is even slightly attracted by music, as well as every one who desired either to see or hear the singer, was present.

Miss Felicia Romanowski, known as the master of Polish songs, proved last night at the Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, that she is entitled to that honor.

Those sweet melodies of Polish songs, revered by every soul, were expressed so thrillingly and artistically by Miss Romanowski that she won the hearts of all.

The first two songs: "Dudziarz" and "Gustava," composed by Paderewski, revealed her great talent and thorough study but these selections did not prove very effective. However the other airs, especially "Wracaj" (Return) by John Gall, with its sweet appeal to Polish wanderers, entreating them to return to their homes, the forests and fields, stirred the soul and captivated the public. Last night's concert gave our youth an opportunity to hear and admire our euphonious language and music.

II A 3 b

IV

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 19, 1909.

Miss Romanowski, aside from being a singer is also a capable actress; she was rewarded with enthusiastic applause and the concert must be recorded as having been a great success.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 297, Dec. 21, 1908.

REPORTER'S NOTES

Not very long ago we gave the information in these columns that Mrs. Marie Mroczkowski (formerly Miss Dobrocki) received the right of free scholarship in the Chicago Musical College; because our information was incomplete, therefore we complete it today with a letter received from the president of the above mentioned college, Mr. F. Zierfeld. This letter literally sounds as follows:

Chicago, Illinois

My Dear Sir:

I would state that our free scholarships were awarded in September 1908, and the regular examination of all applicants was held at the college on September 2, 3, 4 and 5 before the entire faculty of the different branches. Mrs. Merinc was awarded a full free scholarship in Vocal



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 297, Dec. 21, 1908.

(#320), and receives now free instruction from Mrs. O. L. Fox for the entire year. Since then no free scholarships have been awarded except in Italian and Harmony to Mrs. Marie McClosky, formerly Miss Marie Dobrocki.

Sincerely yours,

F. Zierfeld

President of the Chicago Musical College.

II A 3 b
IV

Dziennik Związkowy, Dec. 7, 1908.

CONCERT

The Bay City Symphony Orchestra, a musical society of Chicago, is arranging three large symphony concerts at the Washington Theatre. At one of these concerts, that of the 15th of December, Mrs. Rose Kwasigroch, our famous singer, will be the main soloist. Mrs. Kwasigroch will render six selections; four with piano, two with orchestral accompaniment.

She will sing in Polish, English, German, Italian and Latin. Knowing Mrs. Kwasigroch to be a singer of high calibre, we are positive her audience will be pleased. This will add another leaf to her wreath of fame.

II A 1
IV
III B 2
I B 4

FOLIO.



Daiken in Chio gochi, Vol. III, No. 271, Nov. 11, 1900.

100-443887-1000

Universally liked for his easygoing, friendly and non-hostile character is the original, friendly, genial, Dr. Anthony Heller, who is celebrating his 40th jubilee today, as an original and a rouser.

There are on film and on the stage a great number of Polish songs and music, which will be celebrated in Europe, mainly Poland. It is not only the music, but also the train of his musical work, but also the others are playing a part for his contribution to the musical world. We wish all the Polish people happy and devoted to him with sympathy, affection and thank for his true character, his position in the world of his life and let the musical world might profit.

White Hole in flesh and blood, he was born May 3, 1951, in the town of Ogerzelina, in the co. of Melnik, in Southern Russia. At first he was brought up by his father, Charles, who was an architect.

Biogram Chłopski, Vol. XII, No. 271, Nov. 18, 1908.

In this early young man's life the love for music was then unfolded. It was the opening of his golden opportunity. He was the first organist to teach the choir of St. Stanislaus the Figurative Mass, "Mackala." For the next two years he fulfilled his duties of a teacher and organist at the parish of St. Stanislaus in New York City, where he organized their first church choir. In the year 1875 he went to Northham, Wis., where he was hired as a teacher and organist at St. Michael's parish.

There is where he met Miss Anna, a talented pianist. Later she became his wife. He also took an active part in organizing societies for Polish veterans and church societies.

In the year 1879, Mr. Lallek was elected Justice of the Peace in the County of Northham. During this time he married Miss Anna. In the year 1880, Mr. Lallek was appointed a teacher and organist at Holy Trinity parish in Chicago, where he is still employed at the present time. As a beginning he wanted to collect all Polish singers into one group, and with the aid of the Chopin Choir leaders he began his work



Dziennik Chic goski, Vol. XIX, No. 271, Nov. 12, 1908.

in earnest. He called all the interested ones of various age groups from Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and St. Louis to meet on the 20th of November, 1907. This was the beginning of the United Polish Singers of America.

This organization is one of the strongest of its kind in America, and has thousands of members enrolled. Ten times Mr. Kallek was elected general conductor of this society. In the year 1908, the general secretary of the Polish National Alliance admitted Mr. Kallek as the Grand Master of all Polish song societies in America. He composed the beautiful song "Przechodzenie Lwa" (Marching of the Lion). As guest of honor, Mr. Anthony Katski, a well-known Polish composer, took active part in all celebrations that were under the guidance of Mr. Kallek.

What does the jubilee of today mean to the Holy Trinity parish? The parishioners are well informed about this jubilee in advance, and thousands of letters telling Mr. Kallek about his untiring work in behalf of this parish and others. His choir, organ, and composition

POLENY

Union of Chicagoans, Vol. VII, No. 21, Nov. 12, 1902.

work stand out above all others and the Polish people are supporting him and his work as only a true Pole can.

At 10 o'clock this evening the literary, festive and sweet-scented fragrance took place at Holy Trinity parish. Salutation of the intention of this celebrated jubilee was given by Mr. J. J. Szymczko, assisted by Mr. J. J. Szymczko, Mr. J. J. Szymczko, and Mr. J. J. Szymczko. They will be private and public as well as other part in this 100th jubilee.

The society of orphans, under the direction of Mr. J. J. Szymczko's oldest colleague, Mr. J. J. Szymczko, orphans of St. Michael's parish, sang Te Deum in F for this figurative occasion. The orchestra was played by Mr. Al. J. J. Szymczko, orphans from St. Michael's, St. Peter and Paul parish.

The concert will be held tonight at the Association Auditorium, located in the heart of the city; as for the 100th jubilee the various choirs, assisted with the choir of Holy Trinity under the direction of Mr. J. J. Szymczko, will give a performance to Mr. J. J. Szymczko.



Edmund White, Esq., Vol. XII, No. 571, Nov. 12, 1902.

Mr. Hallett is quietly working, within and without, church and state as well as national songs. He is a quiet, home loving man, for writing at times his friends and family, only living with the spirit and ambitions of his life's work. His activities of a Christian play a strong part in his life, and he is always thinking of him and his help continue to be a true love and help in his work.

He deserves the warmest gratitude from all who are blessed to know him, on his 40th jubilee. He has been a true and loyal worker and life to many for years so long.

W. F.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 175, July 27, 1908.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF MISS PHYLLIS ROMANOWSKA

Miss Phyllis Romanowska, who is well known to the public as an artist and songstress by her performances in the last four concerts, made her first appearance this year in the concert given under the auspices of the Women's Trade Union League, at the Masonic Temple, Saturday, July 25.

The public greeted Miss Romanowska with the greatest ovation and applause. The mass consisted of mostly Polish people who were greatly interested in the fine work and performances of Miss Romanowska.

Miss Romanowska's program consisted of French, Italian, German and Polish songs, old numbers and new. The first song was from Toski Pruccinie, second was the French "Folk Dance" from the time of Ludvig XI, third was Chopin's "Mazurka," and the last song was the "Polish Country Songs." The applause was so great Miss Romanowska had to give an encore of "Estasi," by Schubert.

Miss R. Gretchen also appeared on this concert program and sang "Spinnrade,"

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 175, July 27, 1908.

by Schubert and "Valse De Concert." Mr. Raymond Robins, at the head of this concert, thanked the public for their beautiful support.

To conclude the program Mr. A. Dresden played Beethoven's "Andante in F," on the piano.

II A 3 b
II B 2 d (2)
IV

100 (110) 100 100 100

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 1, 1908.

POLISH ORGANISTS STAGE CONCERT

A very splendid concert by the prospering Polish-Lithuanian Organists Association was staged last evening in Walsh's Hall. The hall was filled to capacity, which proves that this association enjoys the full cooperation of the public.

The program was comprised of seven numbers, which were splendidly performed by the united male choirs, assisted by the orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Anton A. Mallek. The concert of joyful, native compositions, and the delightful entertainment continued to a late hour.

Participants of the concert were presented with a first edition of Lutnia, which is to be the official organ of the association and will be published at frequent intervals for the purpose of fostering the culture of religious and national song and music. The first edition of Lutnia, contains photographic reproduction of the members of the association. Besides the prefatory article, by Mr. Anton Mallek, there are several others, devoted to music and songs, including the first part of "Veni Creator", by Mr. E. Walkiewicz.

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 76, March 30, 1908

APPEARANCE OF TWO POLISH WOMEN IN THE
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

Last Saturday afternoon in the hall of the local Musical College on Michigan Avenue, there appeared two Polish young women before the entire faculty and a large audience gathered for this occasion, composed of teachers of music, singers and professional artists of music.

The first to appear was Miss Agnes Nehring, soloist at St. Stanislaus Kostka Church, and at present ending her studies under the direction of the famous Mrs. Fox. She sang "Voce di Primavera" by Johann Strauss

The second was Miss W. Heymar from St. Adalbert's Parish, a violinist, already very popular. She played the Spanish Symphony "Lalo".

Both artists gained the acknowledgement of the listeners, with repeated ovations.

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. 22, No. 74, March 24, 1908

FILARET CHOIR

We had a very pleasant time last evening at the rehearsal of the Filaret Choir.

We must admit that Polish songs have not had such representation in America before. We saw grouped together the most excellently schooled Polish singers, such as it would be difficult to find in another choir.

The concert, in which the Filaret Choir appears next Sunday, will be a public exhibition, and which will best give proof of the praise, expressed by us in these few words.

Among the many attractions, one's attention is called to the "Song of the Shepherd" on the flute. This number fills more than one listener with emotion, reminding him of the poems of our native land.

Not desiring however to prejudice our readers by rendering our judgement, which can be nothing but very praiseworthy, we advise everybody, who can take advantage

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. 22, No. 74, March 24, 1908

of the opportunity next Sunday, to go to Atlas Hall, 32 - 34 Emma Street to hear the singing of the best Polish choir in America.

Let these singers know that their efforts answer the spiritual needs in this country, where in the general pursuit for gold, the spirit grows stale and the heart cools - and for a long time we will mention with pleasure about the emotions experienced by their song.

II A 3 b
IV



POLISH

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 71, March 24, 1908

MISS AGNES NEHRING

Miss Agnes Nehring, well known in Polish singing circles, a protege of the local Conservatory of Music, will appear this evening in a program composed of the most beautiful compositions of Gall, Moniuszko and Chopin, at the Congress Hall, in an evening of music, given by the American fraternal organization, Knights of Columbus.

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. 1, No 210, November 20, 1907



CHICAGO.
A POLISH CONCERT

A Polish concert performance will take place this Saturday, November 23, in the Walsh Hall. This concert's institutor is Mary Merkl, a well known and successful singer before Chicago audiences. Beside Miss Merkl there also will be a company of selected artists who will do their part, in making this a real artistic recreation for the listeners.

This will be an important event displayed for the benefit of the Polish Polonia here in Chicago.

After the concert a ball will be held.

II A 3 b
II B 1 a
IV

POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. XI, No. 12, March 20, 1907.

LOCAL CHRONICLE

The concert of Mr. John A. Mallek, with Mrs. M. Smulski and Miss R. M. Stevens, in Association Auditorium Hall, was very successful. The hall was filled up with a public that attentively studied the technique of our famous artist, Mr. J. Mallek.

The listeners were surprised by the wonderful voice of Mrs. Smulski, and the skill of other artists, who after repeated applause accommodated with encores.

II A 3 b
II B 1 a
IV

POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol. XI, No. 8, Feb. 20, 1907.

LOCAL CHRONICLE

Mr. John A. Mallek, violinist, will give a concert on March 13, in the Association Auditorium, Y.M.C.A., 153 LaSalle St.

Also the singer, Mrs. H. Smulski, will be taking part in the program.

Mr. Mallek is a talented violinist with a bright future.

II A 3 b
II B 1 a

POLISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. LVII, No. 230, Sept. 12, 1906

REPORTER'S NOTES

Mr. John Mallek, a famous violinist, composed a wonderful march for the band of the Holy Trinity parish. The band will play this new composition for the first time ^{at} the consecration of their new church.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVII, No. 120, May 28, 1906

REPORTER'S NOTES

PROF. KROL T. KOWALSKI, POLISH TENOR

We present Mr. Karol T. Kowalski as one of the best Polish tenors in America. Mr. Kowalski graduated with honor from the Chicago Musical College. He possesses a high tenor voice, if he would only practice more (as is his aim to do so), he could become an outstanding singer. The music critics predict for this Pole success in the future. Not only the Polish but likewise the American public is interested in this tenor. In Chicago and other sections of town Mr. Kowalski very often is presented in public and private festivities, of which he was invited by the more prominent Americans. Many times the English papers have written about Mr. Kowalski and praised him about the talent he possesses. May 16th there was a concert held here in Chicago in which Mr. Kowalski participated. He sang a duet with Mr. A. Mallek the "Songs of our Fatherland" by Debinski. Beside the presentation of these two fellow countrymen other numbers on the program were equally popular, such as Mr. J. Mallek, a famous violinist, Mrs. Hedwig Smulska, Prof. Chopek and many other musical artists.

Mr. Kowalski is still very young and for the past seven years he works in promoting the singing of St. Michaels Archangel parish in South Chicago.

II A 3 b
II D 1

NAROD POLSKI, Vol. VIII. No. 13. Mar.30,1904.

3027c

POLISH ORGANISTS ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of Polish organists in Chicago which took place Mar. 12, 1904 at Holy Trinity Hall there was organized an association of Polish Organists, Roman Catholics, who from experience felt the need of such an organization with the intention of working in cooperative work between themselves and the members of their respective choirs in the field of voice culture and music and in order to bring about closer social relations between the Polish organists of America.

Such cooperative work will greatly contribute to the cultivation of Church and National music, also Polish art in general, it will produce Polish songs during church and National holidays, elevate the status of the Poles in America and will encourage our youth to work and especially in the various parochial choirs.

It is estimated that the parochial choirs under the direction of Polish organists in Chicago will constitute the immense choir of 1000 members.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIV, No. 200, August 27, 1903.

POLES IN CHICAGO
CONCERT IN DOUGLAS PARK

There will be a forty-five piece band concert sponsored by the Seventh Regiment, on the 28th of August, in Douglas Park, and so you Poles should benefit by this opportunity given you.

The admission is free to all listeners. The program consists of Polish musical compositions, like Mazurki by Mr. B. J. Zalewski, and "Public Cracow," gathered and arranged also by Mr. Zalewski. There can be more Polish festivals presented, but that is up to the public to demand them.

It would be wonderful if the Poles turned out in vast numbers and filled up this park, so that our national dramatic and musical creations could get the admiration they deserve.

II A 3 b

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar 9, 1903.

POLISH

II B 1 a

II A 3 b

POLES IN CHICAGO - A CONCERT IN SOUTH CHICAGO

Preparations are being made for a big orchestral concert to be rendered by the Nowicki Brothers, with the help of the Polish Catholic Federation. It will take place in a parochial school at the corner of Exchange Avenue and 88th Street, Sunday, May 10, at 10 P. M.

Wagons filled with palms and ferns are being brought in to decorate this large hall. In front of the stage there has been arranged a suitable platform for the organization singers, who will also take part in this program.

The orchestra that will furnish the music is well known, as it has played during the last season in concerts at Humboldt Park and from time to time has played in conjunction with the Thomas Orchestra.

We are told that the aim of presenting this concert is not to benefit financially, but to present a useful pastime, wholesome and pleasant.

Another object of the Federation is to get acquainted with the public in general, and so the entertainment, musical and literary, is going to help the Federation in its aim.

II A 3 b
II B 2 d (3)
IV

Narod Polski, May 28, 1902.

[NEW SONG BOOK]



POLISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Mr. Antoni Mallek of Chicago, well known for many years in the field of music published a church song book of Polish songs for two voices and the organ. This is the first series, others will follow.

We hope this song book will be received gladly by the parochial schools so that Polish children will praise God in their own language. Mr. Antoni Mallek, who is a well known musician is also an organist at the Polish Holy Trinity Church, and a conductor of the Polish Singers' Union. He may be assured, that he contributed new laurels to his merits in the field of Polish songs in America.



Zgoda, Vol. XXI, No. 12, March 20, 1902.

LOCAL CHRONICLE

The noted Polish musician Paderewski, wishing to have a great Polish attendance at his concert, made it possible for the Poles to secure tickets at the low price of fifty cents.

The first concert was held Wednesday, at 2:30 P. M., in the Auditorium. The next concert of our maestro will take place Saturday, the 22nd, at the same place and time.

We expect that the Polish public will not hesitate in hurrying to hear this rare treat and see this famous person. Who didn't attend Wednesday's concert, let him or her be sure to make it his business to go this Saturday.



Narod Polski, Vol. V, No. 27, July 3, 1901

CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE PROGRAM

The Chicago Musical College arranged a public examination and concert held in the Auditorium June 18, 1901, being its 35th Anniversary.

The large auditorium was filled to capacity with a select mixed crowd among them a large number of prominent Polish-American citizens from Chicago and other parts of the United States.

Also present were a number of choirs representing Polish Singers Union in America, who came in order to witness this examination and the triumph of our Polish artist Mrs. Agnes Smulski, who is a member of this organization, and who received first honors after finishing her musical studies on May 25, 1901

The program of the concert was varied and choice in classical selections.

With nervous anxiety we awaited the appearance of our honorable countrywoman. In our breasts and hearts we felt a troubled uncertainty and restlessness.

Here was a national ambition for honor at stake, among the 5,000 people, gathered there, so it was that a quiet whisper wishing success to Mrs. Smulski left the lips of our honorable daughters and sons of LECHA.

Narod Polski, July 3, 1901



Upon her appearance on the stage a great applause greeted her. Mrs. Smulski with the orchestral accompaniment sang a beautiful ballad " IL GUAR-ANY" by GOMEZ from memory without the slightest hesitation in a beautiful and artistic voice, enraptured the hearts of the listeners, so after the completion of the song a great applause greeted our artist.

Present at this concert was our Hohorable Mayor Carter H. Harrison who greeted her with well wishes. Not only did he extend these good wishes to her, but also extended congratulations to Mr. John F. Smulski and the entire family for having such wonderful talent in their midst.

Director of the Conservatory Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas presented Mrs. Smulski with a beautifully engraved gold medal set with diamonds.

This medal was donated to the conservatory for this occasion by Mr. L. Leiter.

At the feet of Mrs. Smulski lay eight beautiful bouquets, and a large basket of flowers.

The flowers were grouped upon the stage by Mr. JOSEPH WIECZOROWSKI, these flowers were strictly a Polish gift tendered by her many friends and well wishers.

The joy we feel from the successful triumph of Mrs. Smulski in the ovation arranged in her honor -- we are in no position to estimate. This we must say, that the Polish name gained much honor to our Polish Singers Union and to all Poles in America.

II A 3 b
III B 2
II C

POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol. IV, No.45, Nov. 7, 1900.

CONTEST

The music composers of Polish extraction in Europe and America are hereby informed that the Union of Polish Singing Societies of America sponsors a contest with a reward of \$100 to the winner, for the best cantata composed on the occasion of the dedication of the statue to Kosciuszko at Chicago.

The contest ends May 1, 1901.

II A 3 b

II D 3

II A 3 d (1)

POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. I, No. 47, Nov. 17, 1897.

THEATRICAL

Our brilliant country-woman, Madame Helena Modrzejewska shone in continued triumphs on the stage of the Grand Opera House. Last week she portrayed the title roles in "Camille" and in "Adriene Lecouvreur."

We do not need to emphasize that she played the roles in a masterly fashion.

Our country-woman, not only found appreciation and enthusiasm in the numerous audience, but also got favorable criticisms in the English language newspapers. Last Sunday, Madame Modrzejewska played, with her entire dramatic company, "Mary Stuart" for the benefit of the Polish Hospital. After the third act the talented Polish actress received two beautiful bouquets of flowers, one from six Polish Editors, and the other from the management of the Polish Hospital.

After the first act the newspaper editors were all introduced to Madame

II A 3 b

- 2 -

POLISH

II D 3

II A 3 d (1) Narod Polski, Vol. I, No. 47, Nov. 17, 1897.

Modrzejewska. Last Monday the first performance of "Macbeth" this season was rendered. Madame Modrzejewska played the role of Lady Macbeth and as usual she played the role with great success. The famous actress will appear next Thursday in "Magda", Friday in "Macbeth", Saturday matinee in "As You Like It" and Saturday evening in "Hamlet", her last appearance in this city.

II A 3 b

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 24, 1896.

NEWS ITEM

Yesterday afternoon the pupils of Mr. J. H. Kowalski gave a recital in Kimball Hall. The recital was very successful.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 16, 1895.

HALKA CHOIR INCORPORATED

The Halka Choir [Halka is the name of a Polish opera composed by Moniuszko], a women's group, was incorporated recently under the state laws at Springfield, Ill. Its incorporators were the Misses Anna Golebieska, Elizabeth Kokotkiewicz and others.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

II A 3 b

II D 10

II D 3

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 25, 1895.

BENEFIT CONCERT STAGED AT ST. STANISLUS KOSTKA PARISH

A benefit concert, under the auspices of the Polish Fellowship Club, was staged at the Polish Hall yesterday at 8 P. M. The proceeds of the musical concert were assigned to the destitute Poles of Nebraska and the Polish Hospital of Chicago.

The concert, starring Miss Mira Heller, Polish musical celebrity, was a great personal triumph for the Polish artist, as was indicated by the overflowing crowd and the enthusiastic applause.

In Miss Heller we have an artist of inimitable qualities, one whose voice is not only brilliant but of sparkling magic, an artist who has gathered laurels in Poland, and throughout Europe, and who still has many more years of success ahead of her.

Last night's concert will remain as an outstanding musical triumph; not so much

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b

II D 10

II D 3

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 25, 1895.

from the standpoint of the magical rendition of masterpieces of song by a Polish artist, but because by her singing she created a triumphant unity of a Polish artist's heart with the hearts of the audience, for the sole purpose of helping her needy compatriots.

We do not feel competent to criticise the singing of the various songs executed by Miss Heller, but she has scored many successes among her own people as well as among strangers. She is comparable with all great opera stars. Her execution of the tragic scene from "Sappho" and the beautiful "Romance" from "Cavalleria Rusticana", as well as the national airs, thrilled the audience.

Miss Heller was supported by two talented artists from her troupe, Miss Lily Roemhold and Miss V. Murphy.

Miss Roemhold, the well-known violin virtuoso, captured the ear of the audience with her capable rendition of the national Mazurkas and Kujawiaks. [Translator's note: This is a type of Polish dance popular in the Cracow region of Poland...

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b

II D 10

II D 3

IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 25, 1895.

There is no English term for it.⁷ Her sister is married to a Pole, and because of this connection Miss Roomhold not only became introduced to Polish music but also became an enthusiast of it.

The second supporting artist, Miss Murphy, who is an excellent concert pianist, played three numbers on the piano. Both guest performers were given a great hand by the appreciative audience.

So much for the concert from the artistic point of view. Aside from this, the rest of the program was filled with ovations for Miss Heller.

At her own request, the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish Choir was the first to greet her with a group of Polish songs. There were countless presentations of bouquets.

At the conclusion of the performance, two little girls presented Miss Heller with a basket of fresh flowers, and one of them recited an original poem written for the occasion by Szizesny Zahajkiewicz. The girl that presented the recitation was

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b

II D 10

II D 3

IV

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 25, 1895.

rewarded with a kiss from Miss Heller.

The parish order of knights presented the Polish star a salute of honor by standing at attention. This was indeed an impressive moment, and though it concluded the program the audience was reluctant to leave. The artist was moved by this and began to toss flowers from the stage to the audience. The women waved with handkerchiefs and the men with hats as she made her exit.

A special reception for Miss Heller was arranged by the women of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish in one of the smaller halls of the school building.

Although the Reszke brothers, John and Edward, well-known opera stars, were compelled to decline an invitation to participate in the concert because of illness, which may keep them out of the entire Chicago opera season, they did not forget their fellow countrymen. A letter was received from them through Ralph Modrzejewski, one of the members of the concert committee. The letter read as follows:

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 2007

II A 3 b

- 5 -

POLISH

II D 10

II D 3

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 25, 1895.

IV

"Auditorium Hotel, Chicago. March 23, 1895.

"Dear Sir: With real regret I must let you know that it will be impossible for me to attend your concert, owing to a severe case of influenza, which has attacked me for the second time, and which does not allow me to sing today in 'Les Huguenots'.

"I am afraid that this illness will be prolonged, and I doubt whether I shall be able to sing even once more in Chicago. The whole repertoire had to be changed and 'Die Meistersinger', which was announced for Monday, is to be replaced by 'Le Nozze di Figaro.'

"At this very moment my brother received a rehearsal bulletin for tomorrow evening so he also will not be able to attend the concert. In such a way illness shatters all the plans of a singer.

"We ask you, dear sir, to make our apologies to our countrymen, and accept from me a sum of two hundred dollars and from my brother one hundred dollars as small donations to be distributed among our poor.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

II A 3 b

- 6 -

POLISH

II D 10

II D 3

IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 25, 1895.

"Respectfully yours,
"John Reszke"

A check for three hundred dollars was enclosed with the letter.

Due recognition should be accorded our Polish artists for their generous contribution.

On the whole, the concert was a financial success. The net proceeds will amount to several hundred dollars. A complete financial statement will be published in the near future.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 22, 1892.

POLISH BAND CONCERT

The Nowicki brothers, well-known Chicago musical artists, will give a band concert next Sunday at the Polish Hall. This program will be the first of its kind in this series at the Hall.

The program is as follows:

Part one

1. Coronation March from the Prophet.
2. Overture, Poeta and Wiesniak.
3. Family Remembrance.
4. Waltz, "On the Beautiful Rhine."
5. "Anchored," Solo.
6. Potpourri from the opera "La Traviata."
7. Wista.

Intermission.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 22, 1892.

Part Two

8. "Ocean Pearls," cornet solo by Mr. Hensel.
9. Fantasia from the opera "Halka."
10. Waltz, "Thousand and One Nights."
11. Overture, "William Tell."
12. "Polonaise" Solo.
13. "Bud of the North."

Mr. A. Kwasigroch, choirmaster of St. Stanislaus Kostki's Church, will have his famous choir accompany the band in some of the numbers.

Tickets for this concert can be obtained from Francis Kaczmarek, at 668 Noble Street. Admission prices are 35, 25, and 10 cents.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

c. Painting and Sculpture

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, July 8, 1929.

READING WITH A PURPOSE

Henry Turner Bailey, director of the Cleveland School of Art, offers his recently published reading course, Treasures from Pictures, as a guide for those who would steer between the Scylla of science and the Charybdis of "gush" in their attitude toward pictures. After a brief introduction, Mr. Bailey recommends six books and one series of art reproductions as a guide toward an intelligent appreciation of painting. Among the books recommended are a readable history of painting, a discussion of modern painting, and books on the Italian and American Schools. The reading course, together with these books, is now available at the Pulaski Library.

This is the twentieth course in the "Reading with a Purpose" series published by the American Library Association. Others in the series deal with architecture, music, physical science, modern essays, and English and American literature.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Sept. 15, 1928.

MR. ANDRE SKALSKI ON THE POLISH ARTS CLUB PROGRAM



At the meeting of the executive committee, held at the home of the president, Mr. J. B. Zielinski, many important matters concerning the program of the club for the next four months were discussed and decided upon. Mrs. Edward J. Prebis was appointed recording secretary for the balance of the year, and it is hoped that she will continue in this capacity during the coming year.

At the September meeting of the club, which will be held at the Midwest Athletic Club, at Madison Street and Hamlin Avenue, Mr. Andre Skalski will give a one-hour piano recital. In return for the hospitality extended by the Athletic Club the members of the latter will be invited to attend this program, which will be held on Sunday afternoon, September 30, 1928.

Mr. Andre Skalski will also deliver the first lecture of the season before the Polish Arts Club at the Art Institute, Sunday afternoon, October 14, 1928, and will conduct an orchestral concert on Wednesday evening, November 21, 1928. Full details will be given later.

II A 3 c

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POLISH

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II A 3 b

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Sept. 15, 1928.

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The second annual art exhibition under the sole auspices of the Polish Arts Club will be held from November 25, 1928, to December 9, 1928, inclusive. Miss Jane Palczynski is acting as secretary of the exhibition committee, and all inquiries should be addressed to her home at 2526 North Kedzie Boulevard. The plan this year is to invite Polish artists from other cities to take part in this exhibition.

The annual box party at the Chicago Civic Opera will be held on Friday evening, November 9, 1928, and all arrangements will be in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Prebis. It is hoped that the new Polish opera star, Marie Olszewski, will appear on that evening.

All inquiries concerning membership in the club should be sent to Dr. M. J. Kost-rzewski, 1152 Milwaukee Avenue.



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Sept. 15, 1927.

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EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS

An exhibition of paintings by local Polish artists under the auspices of the Polish Arts Club, will begin next Sunday evening, Sept. 18. It will be held on the second mezzanine floor of the Home Bank Building, and will be open every evening until Sunday, Oct. 2, and every afternoon after 3 o'clock. There will be over fifty paintings, practically all of which will be for sale, with prices ranging from \$30 to \$65 among which are a large selection at about \$150 each.

Among the artists who will exhibit are Mrs. Harriet B. Krawiec, Mrs. Sliwinski, Mr. Kaczmarek, Mr. Walter Krawiec, Mr. Michael Ackucki and Mr. Casimir Majewski. The next meeting of the Polish Arts Club will be held Sunday, Sept. 18, at three o'clock in the exhibition gallery. The exhibition will be open to the public at 7 P.M. There will be no admission charge, and every one is invited. Mrs. J. B. Zielinski is chairman of the exhibition committee.

Mr. Clarence Dawson, editor of Poland, thanked the Polish Arts Club for its active interest. He spoke to the members and friends of the Association at the opening of the exhibition and thanked them for the loyal support given to his magazine and asked for a continuance of their patronage.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Sent. 15, 1927.

He said that Poland is very anxious to publish reports of the progress which is being made in all Polish communities in the United States-not only along commercial lines but especially in the field of music, art, and literature. He offered his co-operation in the work and expressed the hope that such events as the Polish Concert of Ravinia Park and the present exhibition of paintings would become annual events, not only in Chicago but in every large Polish community in the United States.

Mr. Edmund Kalenski, Polish vice-consul, congratulated the Club for what it had accomplished in less than two years, expressing wishes for a still greater activity in the future.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, March 26, 1927.

MR. WOJCIECH KOSSAK COMING TO CHICAGO

Mr. Wojciech Kossak accepted the invitation of the Polish Arts Club, to be the guest at a meeting called in his honor, and has sent in his application as a sustaining member of the club.

Mr. Kossak is residing at present, at a winter resort in Aiken, South Carolina, where he is busy painting portraits and other pictures. From there he will leave for Long Island and Port Chester, to do some work before coming to Chicago.

Since the Polish Arts Club has also been planning to arrange a reception for Madame Janina Burska, it may be possible to honor both friends of the club, at the same time. Announcements will be made as soon as more definite plans have been arranged.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. VI, No. 151, June 29, 1926.

POLISH ARTIST SEEKS HIS OWN PATHS

Under such a title there appeared in the weekly supplement devoted to art, "The Chicago Evening Post Magazine Of The Art World" on June 22nd, an article by Samuel Putnam, about the creative power of Mr. Michael Rekucki, known already for some time to the Polonia of Chicago as an artist.

The author, remarking that the works of Mr. Rekucki, which he himself has viewed in the artist's modest studio at 2100 W. Chicago Avenue, are also already known to the general public in Chicago from an exhibit in conjunction with the Chicago No-Jury Society of Artists, reflects to a great extent on the creative power of Mr. Rekucki, and claims that this creative power is the expression of great talent. The artist, in spite of the outstanding mark of impressionism of Weiss and Mehofer, likewise the comparatively young development of Polish painting, and the unfortunately unfavorable influence of the modernistic German school of Max Lieberman and the French impressionist, Edward Manet, is making with great effort his own path and is overcoming these influences with success.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. VI, No. 151, June 29, 1926.

Specifying a few works of Mr. Rekucki, such as "The Head of a Young Girl", "The Polish Peasant Woman", and "A Winter Scene at Podhal", Mr. Putnam praises these works and at the same time claims that the portraits of Kosciuszko and Pulaski by Mr. Rekucki can be counted among the best marks, which, in regard to style and tone, he does not hesitate to compare in value with the works of such masters of the English school as Gainsborough and others.

Mr. Putnam, one of the most prominent judges and critics of art, is not for the first time devoting the columns of the newspaper edited by him to Polish art, about which he always expresses himself with high recognition. Mr. Rekucki can be congratulated, because with his works he has interested prominent American critics and received from them a word of praise. This attests to his outstanding talent, and the Poles in Chicago can be rightfully proud of him.

It is proper here to mention that the Polish Arts Club has contributed in a certain measure toward the rousing of Mr. Putnam's interest in Polish art in general, and especially in the art of Mr. Rekucki.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 127, June 1, 1922

SZUKALSKI MARRIES

A quiet marriage of Stanislaus Szukalski, eccentric Polish artist-sculptor, with Miss Helen Walker, took place yesterday. The news about the probable marriage of these two was received with interest in the circles of the financial aristocracy. Evidently the father of the young bride, Dr. Walker, agreed to their union, because there was no objection on his part.

The sensational American newspapers having become very much interested in Szukalski, have written extensively about him as well as the marriage. The reporters insisted on knowing the date of the marriage, when Szukalski called for the license. The mysterious artist suggested that they study the "mysterious ouija board" and they will positively find out. The marriage took place yesterday in the St. James Protestant Church. After the ceremony the young couple left for a trip to Toronto, Canada.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 124, May 27, 1922 (1922-1923)

SCULPTOR SZUKALSKI TO MARRY AN AMERICAN WOMAN.
THE BRIDE IS THE WEALTHY MISS WALKER, LIKEWISE AN
ARTIST FROM CHICAGO.

Stanislaus Szukalski, well known Polish artist-sculptor in America, has arrived in Chicago from New York, to marry Miss Walker, an especially able artist, daughter of Dr. Samuel Walker, one of the most prominent physicians in Chicago.

The wedding will take place in a few days. After the wedding the young couple will go to Canada for their honeymoon and will most likely return to New York for a permanent stay.

Miss Walker is known widely in society circles, not only in Chicago but also in New York. Mr. Stanislaus Szukalski is famous as one of the best Polish sculptors. His works have been given exceptional recognition by such artists and critics as Harry Payne Whitney, John Sloan, Robert Henri and many others.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 124, May 27, 1922

REF ID: A6110475

Artist Szukalski, when barely sixteen years of age, created several works, which won fame not only in the Academy of Fine Arts in Cracow, but even amazed artists from Petersburg and Vienna.

It was about that time that his father emigrated to America, and started a blacksmith shop in Chicago. The young artist with money received for some of his statues, also came to America. He was then eighteen years old.

Already as early as 1914 the Americans became interested in him. Particularly his originality was commented upon by American critics.

In the year 1916 a Chicago artist critic wrote of Szukalski: "The one who acquaints himself with the life history of Szukalski, that one will understand the spirit from which springs the creative power of the artist".

"Artist Szukalski was born in Poland in the town of Gidlach in the year 1895. He studied art at the Academy of Fine Arts in Cracow, where as a student he received as a reward for his works, two gold medals and six honorable distinctions."

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 124, May 27, 1922

"A few years ago (written in 1916) he came to his father in America. However, last fall his father was killed by an automobile and again the artist was left alone, practically without acquaintances and without friends. The mother of the young artist lives in Poland, amid the war hurricane which is at present going on there. His nineteen year old sister likewise lives somewhere on flame covered Polish soil."

Further this critic wrote:

"When someone expressed his emotions about the misfortunes of the artist, Mr. Stanislaus called out, 'That is only a trifle. We are accustomed to misfortune in our family. My grandfather had nine sons; eight of these either were condemned to death by the conquerors or were sent into exile to Siberia, because they fought as revolutionists for the independence of their native land. My father alone was left.' "

In the end the critic adds:

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 124, May 27, 1922

"That longhaired, slim Polish youth, with the face of a poet, is unquestionably a genius - and the difference between a genius and talent is, that a genius is inflamed by the light of his own works."

So much did the American art critics write about Szukalski.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 20, 1897.

COMMENTARY ON THE PAINTINGS IN ST. STANISLAUS CHURCH

(In today's issue of the Gazeta Katolicka [Catholic Gazette], a weekly, there is published the following letter from Casimir Chodzinski, sculptor from Cracow, who recently arrived in Chicago in connection with the Kosciusko Monument project.)

After arriving in the new world I was eager to become thoroughly familiar with it. I tried as hard as possible to be everywhere, in order to get a good perspective of the progress of this great country. I have seen amazing things, improvements everywhere: huge factories, gigantic machines and practical buildings. But, despite all this, to my mind there was something lacking, for as an artist I was not searching for practical things but rather for the artistic. The monstrous and costly buildings are an eyesore. In truth one can find beautiful homes in some of the residential communities. These homes are of an original architecture, a transformed copy of the classical, often not conforming to any one architectural style. But although they create a

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 20, 1897.

pleasant feeling one must search further for real beauty, because most of the cost is spent on making them practical.

Among the monuments, statues, and sculpture, which should be works of art, one often finds ugliness. There are very few creative pieces of art, and when I did find something of merit it always turned out to be the work of a familiar artist whom I knew in Europe. I thought that I would find something of the artistic in the churches, since I am familiar with many churches in Poland and their interior as well as exterior works of art. I felt certain that there would be more concern about beauty here, but I was wrong. With the exception of the imported figures from Munich, whose beauties are familiar to me, I found the altars, pulpits, and general make-up of the churches lacking the sense and value of the artistic.

How differently things have affected me since I entered the interior of the St. Stanislaus Kostka Church and espied the paintings of Mr. Zukotynski. I felt great respect for him, because I found that for which I was searching.

II A 3 c

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 20, 1897.

He immediately awakened the artistic feeling within me and fully satisfied my desires. I cannot say whether I have found another Krudowski, a famed Polish religious artist, one who can better depict the beauties of religious art. In everyone of his brush lines in the paintings one can see holiness and nobleness of thought and character, comparable to saintly life. Throughout the entire figures the lines stand out in their beauty, the flow of the drapes and garments and the color effect are pleasant and harmonious. Nowhere is there an imperfection.

The painting of St. Joseph is outstanding. His countenance is filled with holiness and heavenly light. In the figure of St. John Cantius one readily sees the simplicity of character, the humility, the venerableness, and under all this one sees a great learned man, as the man himself was. The flow of the drapes on the figures of St. Stanislaus, St. Adalbert, and St. Cyril was greatly to my liking. Perhaps I was not thoroughly satisfied with the beard on St. Stanislaus, but that is because I am accustomed to another type. But one cannot criticize Zukotynski for this because he adhered more closely to

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 20, 1897.

historical facts. The painting in the center, over the main altar, is of St. Stanislaus Kostka kneeling before the Blessed Virgin, who holds the Child Jesus. This is of unusually charming composition, as well as of religious beauty. There is a good tonal quality of colors between the two figures and a contrast with the angels that are overhead.

The artist should be congratulated for his talent as an artist, and may he make the most of it. Credit should also be **extended to the** Reverend Vincent Barzynski, pastor of St. Stanislaus Kostka Church, for turning over the artistic work to such a capable artist. The people of the parish who so generously support their church, also deserve praise.

The interior of the church, when completed, will be one of the outstanding in Chicago. And the Poles can be proud that they have a church where the walls are covered with our outstanding Polish patron saints.

C. Chodzinski

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 8, 1896.

FROM MR. ZUKOTYNSKI'S STUDIO

Mr. Thaddeus Zukotynski, the well-known artist-painter, is devoting all his energies in preparing sketches for a great picture of St. Stanislaus Kostka. This picture will complete the series of wonderful, artistic paintings by our artist for the St. Stanislaus Kostka Church. Mr. Zukotynski will commence work in the church in a few days. This picture will be finished before Easter.

WPA (LL) 100 562/5

II 1.3 c
I C (German)

EXHIBIT

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 23, 1893.

ARTS AND CRAFTS SECTION
AT THE PALACE OF THE ARTS

In its last edition, Der Westen, Sunday edition of the Illinois Staats Zeitung, reviewed the Polish Art Section at the World's Fair. The critic's bitterness is evident throughout the article; it is his obvious intention to present the works of the Polish artists in the poorest light. His unreasonable bitterness appears in the following statement, which we would call naive if it were not tendentious: "The main portion of the Polish exhibit is to be found in the midst of the Italian Section, not next to the Russian, to which, after all, it really belongs."

In spite of everything, however, the reviewer was forced to render justice--as if against his own will--to some of the more important paintings. After having criticized to his own satisfaction, and after condemning the subjects of some of the paintings--he could say nothing against their execution--he

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I C (German)

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagowski, Oct. 23, 1895.

added the following:

"But not all of the Polish paintings betray this lack of taste; on the contrary, there is some grain to be found amid the chaff (!). The painting, 'Woman in Furs', by Murko can be regarded as the best work in the Polish exhibit; it is technically perfect. The painting represents a splendid example of the beauty of Polish womanhood.

"The painting, 'The Victim', by Ludwik Stasiak, touches the heart; it depicts a young girl sunken to her knees by heartache on the day of her wedding; the prospective groom, old and ugly, carrying an enormous bouquet of flowers, is approaching her.

"Great sympathetic feeling is aroused by Malczewski's 'Death of an Child.' It shows an unfortunate woman breathing her last amid great poverty. The

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II . 5 c

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1911

I C (German)

Ziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 23, 1911.

rays of the setting sun fall upon the deathbed, at which stand several exiles, their hands clasped and their heads bowed in prayer. A Russian police officer stands in the doorway, looking upon the scene with more curiosity than sympathy. The dying woman's eyes rest upon a poor, abandoned one, whose face is buried in the blankets of her bed. The painting is a cute but eloquent argument against banishment, or at least for mitigation of the harshness with which the exiles are treated.

"L. Medziarski's painting, 'The Great Astronomer,' betrays a touch of the modern school. It shows a young peasant looking up at a starry sky. The figure is bathed in a mysterious, greenish light, reflected, as it were, from the surrounding landscape. A few of the larger paintings show scenes from Polish history."

The review continues:

I C (German)

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 20, 1893.

"While Popiel's painting, 'After the Storm', showing a field after a severe storm, which was awarded a medal at the Berlin exhibit in 1891, is admired by many, the landscape, 'Summer Night', by Myszkiewicz, is hidden away unnoticed in a dark corner. Many of the smaller paintings have been sold, and since the artists' agents have drastically reduced the prices on the larger works, it is quite likely that many of them will remain in the United States."

Finally, in writing about the Italian paintings, the reviewer says:

"Just as the Polish painters, the Italians revel in color; but while the works of the former show a tendency toward perfection, the latter represent the decadence of the once famous Italian school of painting."

The whole article reflects the fact that the writer had no desire to commend the Polish artists' work, but did so in spite of himself.

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II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 f

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 21, 1893.

POLISH ARTIST PRESENTS INTERESTING PLAN

IV Mieczyslaw Niedzwiedzinski, one of the representatives of the Polish artists whose paintings are on exhibit at the World's Fair, has communicated a very interesting plan [to Dziennik Chicagoski]. The plan provides for the lottery of about twenty of the Polish paintings now on exhibit, from which a portion of the profits is to be used here for public and charitable purposes.

M. Niedzwiedzinski proposes the sale of a hundred and twenty thousand tickets at one dollar each (or 60,000 at .52), with the prize to be one of the original Polish paintings, to be purchased for this purpose. In addition, each ticket will entitle the holder to a photographic reproduction of one of the paintings.

The originator of the plan proposes the following paintings for lottery:



II A 3 c

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 f

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 21, 1893.

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"The Itinerant Merchant" and "Mauretania," by Alchimowicz; "The Convalescent," by Gazycowa; "Meditation" and "Darling," by Dukzyska; W. Gerson's "Queen Hedwig," "Christening of Lithuania," and "King Sigmund"; Jasinski's "Holiday Services"; "Kedzierski's "Little Church" and "Return from the City"; Malczewski's "Death of a Siberian Exile"; Matejko's "Wernyhora"; Mirecki's "Unconsoled"; Modenstein's "Under Christian Care"; Pawlowski's "Harvest in Poland"; Piechowski's "Christ on the Cross"; Popiel's "After the Storm"; Styka's "Queen of Poland"; and Zmurko's "Lady in Furs" and "Evening Song".

Mr. Niedzwiedzinski would dispose of \$15,000 of the money collected in the following manner:

(1) \$2,000 for the Kosciusko Monument Fund; (2) \$10,000 for the foundation of a Polish trade school in Chicago; (3) \$2,000 for the foundation of a newspaper to champion the Polish cause, written in the English language; and (4) \$1,000 for the support of the Polish Immigrants' House.



II A 3 c

- 3 -

POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 f

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 21, 1893.

III G

III H The rest of the money would be spent as follows: For purchasing

II C the paintings, \$58,148; for customs duties, \$8,722; for 120,000

IV photographic reproductions, \$18,000; for commission to the agents
handling the sale of tickets and for incidental expenses, \$18,000.

Mr. Niedzwiedzinski proposes that all arrangements for the lottery be made by a committee of local citizens in conjunction with the artists' representatives. For this committee, he suggests the Reverends C. Sztuczko, V. Barzynski, and J. Radziejewski; also W. Bardonski, E. Z. Brodowski, K. Butkiewicz, Count Chlapowski (New York), Judge M. A. LaBuy, F. S. Satalecki (Detroit), S. Slominski, Dr. C. Midowicz, F. Smietanka, J. F. Smulski, L. Szopinski, and others.

Mr. Niedzwiedzinski counts not only upon Poles to buy the tickets, but upon Americans also. He bases the possibility of the project's success upon the fact that it will serve a public purpose. He said that the representatives of the Polish artists had already been approached by New York agents with a proposition of this sort.

Here we have given Mr. Niedzwiedski's project, just as it was presented to us. Our own comments on this matter we reserve for a later issue.



II A 3 c
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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 29, 1895.

[POLISH ARTIST]

(Advertisement)

Julian Rys

Polish Artist

458 Milwaukee Avenue

(Formerly a member of the Academy of Fine Arts at Cracow and Vienna, paints portraits in oils from life or from photographs; also religious pictures and landscapes.)

"I have been recognized in Poland, and I therefore recommend myself to my countrymen here, and to the clergy.

"Upon request, I give instruction in drawing and painting. I also do every kind of artistic work, including vignettes, and the retouching of photographs in oils or water colors, at moderate prices."



IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 1, 1892.

POLISH FINE ARTS EXHIBIT COMPANY APPEALS TO ALL
POLISH ARTISTS AND SCULPTORS IN AMERICA AND ABROAD

The undersigned have organized a stock company, Polskiego Towarzystwa Wystawy Sztuk Pięknych w Chicago (Polish Fine Arts Exhibit Company), incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois at ten thousand dollars. Its aims are as follows:

1. To centralize the efforts of our artists and sculptors for the purpose of securing a separate place at the Columbian Exposition, to be held in Chicago next year, where a collection of Polish art can be on display.
2. To mediate in receiving, placing, returning or selling various works of art.
3. To institute a permanent independent salon in Chicago, where the art

Nov. 1977

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POLISH

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IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 1, 1892.

collection displayed at the World's Fair will have a place, and eventually, during the course of existence, to reclaim and sell at the highest prices on the American market the finest pieces of Polish painting and sculpture.

The first of these aims came to realization when the undersigned received the assurance of the World's Fair administration that a separate place in the Palace of Fine Arts has been allocated to Polish art and sculpture. The finest works will be displayed, so as to afford the best advantage to the artist or sculptor. Artists should send in their entries as soon as possible; the deadline is set for May 1, 1893. It is stipulated that recommendation for exhibition in Chicago by the Polish masters will be sufficient for qualification, and the works submitted will receive the greatest consideration. It is suggested that the Polish artists abroad form committees in the principal cities of their residence, Warsaw, Cracow, Berlin, Rome, Paris, and Monaco, and have these committees select the best works for display at the Chicago fair; their decisions should be sent in writing to Chicago.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 1, 1892.

IV

The undersigned also wish to add that the Company will undertake the representation of Polish artists and facilitate relations with the World's Fair administration, especially with Mr. Ives, director of art; medals and awards will be handled, and various other services will be performed. If the Polish artists who participate in the exhibit wish to choose someone to represent them, their representative will be welcomed and will be accorded the finest hospitality.

As to the realization of the other aims the undersigned have made the following provisions: it is desired to open a separate salon during the course of **the fair** where, if the number of worthy entries is too great for display at the Polish section in the **Fine Arts Palace**, Polish works can be exhibited. Without doubt many guests and art connoisseurs will come to Chicago during the fair; therefore, those desirous of seeing or purchasing Polish art will have a better opportunity than ever before.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 1, 1892.

The following stipend will be charged: 10 per cent for selling art pieces on exhibit at the fair, 15 per cent for selling objects of art from the above-mentioned salon, 8 per cent for exhibiting entries at the salon, 5 per cent for displaying objects for sale at the fair, in the event they are not sold and are returned to the owner. The packing charges and risk must be borne by the owners.

The transportation charges and taxes will be paid by the Polish Fine Arts Exhibit Company, provided that the pictures are sent without frames and valued at not more than a thousand dollars. The charges for handling the entries will be collected upon their arrival or sale, or not longer than two months after the close of the Columbian Exposition, or six months after having them displayed in the salon. Entries should be addressed direct "in bond" to the customhouse in Chicago. Those intended for the fair should be marked "For the Columbian Exposition." Frames will be supplied here in order to avoid higher express charges and taxes. Their cost will be defrayed by the Company. In

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 1, 1892.

the event that an artist desires to send his painting framed he should arrange to pay for the cost of transportation and taxes himself.

Further particulars will appear in detail in circulars which will be distributed. Meanwhile it is urged that all Polish artists make arrangements for sending their choice works and notifying the undersigned of their plans. The deadline for exhibits at the Columbian Exposition is definitely set for May 1, 1893.

It is hoped that all Polish artists will support this enterprise and will exert every effort to have a cross section of Polish art on exhibit at the Chicago fair. This will be their only opportunity to have their works on display, and it should not be overlooked. It is also hoped that those of the great Polish artists who wish to display something they have already sold will make arrangements with the purchasers to have this work on public view at the Fine

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II A 3 c

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 1, 1892.

Arts Palace in Chicago. It is only through this medium that the great Polish works can come to the attention not only of the Polish people but of the general public. In this way Polish genius will never die.

Letters should be addressed to Mr. Adalia Satalecki, 186 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

Chicago, November 26, 1892.

Directors:

S. F. Adalia Satalecki,
Maximilian Drzymala,
Casimir Sawicki,
Sigismund Rogalski,
Henry Lubinski.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3077

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 5, 1892.

POLISH FINE ART EXHIBIT COMPANY ORGANIZED

The Polish Fine Art Exhibit Company was incorporated yesterday at Springfield. This new Polish enterprise has a stock value of \$10,000. The incorporators are Thaddeus Wild, Casimir Sawicki, S. F. Adalia Sathlecki, and others.

The purpose of this organization is to form a Polish artists' group which will display Polish art at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, and if it is at all possible, to maintain a permanent Polish art salon in Chicago.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

d. Theatrical

(1) Drama

II A 3 d (1)

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Jan. 6, 1927.

POLISH ARTISTS ARRIVING IN CHICAGO

A troupe of 20 Polish Artists who are en route to Chicago from New York will present the famous folk drama of Ladislaus Reymont's Peasants. Interpretation of the drama will be supervised by Mr. T. Piotrowski and directed by Theodore Wandycz and Ladislaus Ochrymowicz.

Presentation of the drama Peasants will be shown at Saint Stanislaus Kostka parish hall Saturday evening, and a matinee Sunday at 2 P. M. with an evening performance at 8 P. M.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 20, 1918.

"OGNIEM I MIECZEM" (WITH FIRE AND SWORD)

(Submitted)

The play entitled "Ogniem I Mieczem" was presented yesterday at the Kosciusko Theater, 1064 Milwaukee Avenue. Probably every Pole is familiar with the incomparable novel of this title, replete with humor and beautiful language, by our late lamented author, Henryk Sienkiewicz.

Drawn by curiosity, I went to see the play, prepared in advance to witness a parody. It was presented in four **acts**; the scenario was good, the old Polish language was retained, the costumes were beautiful, and the scenery left nothing to be desired. But most important was the fact that the actors, of whom there were about ten in the play, understood and enacted their roles well.

W. Wojcicki was incomparable in the role of Zagloba; no author could dream

Dziennik Wiadomosci, Feb. 20, 1918.

of a better interpretation of this character. (There have already been several interpretations of Wolan in Chicago, but none to compare with this one). In the role of Krzetuski, Mr. H. Wojcik played well, but a little more energy on his part would have helped. Mr. Barzyczak played Bohun unexpectedly well despite the fact that he lacked the necessary physical proportions for the part. He is one of the foremost Polish actors in America.

Mrs. J. Wojcicki played the role of Helena faultlessly, depicting a real Polish type, full of grace and modesty. Mrs. Level, who played the Princess, was excellent, adapting herself well to the aristocratic manners of princely blood.

Mr. Fleschewski deserves special mention for his performance as the old servant, the Porter; he was a little too old for the part of Medician. Even the smaller roles of Queen and two Cossacks were played well, and in general, the action was sustained throughout.

The directors of the theater deserve acknowledgment for presenting this

Dziennik Swiazkowy, Feb. 20, 1918.

worthwhile historical play. Whoever has not yet seen it can still see it today or tomorrow. The play is divided into four parts of four acts each. Four acts will be played each week and anyone who wants to see the complete play must attend every week.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 27, 1917.

NEW THEATRICAL COMPANY IN ST. CASIMIR'S PARISH

A newly organized theatrical company, under the direction of T. M. Piotrowski, will present a play on March 26 at the Marshall Theater, 2915 West 32nd Street. The troupe is composed of Mes. A. Piotrowski, F. Juzminski, and C. Bielski, and Messrs. T. M. Piotrowski, J. Piotrowski, G. Bielinski, L. Klinecki, and S. Klukowski.

From Monday to Wednesday inclusive, that is, on March 26, 27, and 28, they will present an interesting three-act play based on conditions in the Russian Court. The play, which is entitled "The Murder of the Czar of Russia," has been produced with great care. New scenery, magnificent stage effects, and unusually rich costumes add greatly to its effectiveness.

Knowing how eager the Polish people in St. Casimir's Parish and surrounding neighborhoods are to have moral Polish plays properly performed, the director will exert every effort to have this company answer its lofty purpose.

II A 3 d (1)

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I A 1 a

III C

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 28, 1911.

THEATER AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN
NATIONAL EDUCATION.

(Editorial)

National culture is the sum total of what the people of any country have accomplished in the fields of science and aesthetics during their upward climb toward the goal of spiritual perfection. Every nation has institutions which determine its continuance or its downfall, its progress or retrogression, its power or weakness, its fame or its dishonor.

The first of these institutions is the government, which molds the destiny of the nation at home and abroad. The second institution is that of the church, whose representatives are the mediators between God and man. They have the power either to lead the trusting people along the right road, illuminated by the light of their own virtues, or to obscure the vision of the people by teaching them fanaticism, and permitting them to hear only the thunderous voice of the shepherd compelling them to blind submission.

The third institution is that of education which, like a plow uproots the weeds of prejudice from the human mind, changing it into fertile soil bearing

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- 2 -

POLISH

II A 3 a

I A 1 a

III C

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 28, 1911.

beautiful flowers of knowledge which absorb healthy thoughts of the world. The fourth institution is that of art. Knowledge and art supplement each other; the first enlightens the soul and the other improves it by making it more noble and beautiful.

How would our temples, our buildings, and our bridges look, had they been built according to mathematical calculations only, had they not been beautified by art? This rule can also be applied to man. Even an educated man, without an artistic understanding is unable to perceive the beauties of nature; they do not appeal to him because their bright rays cannot penetrate his heart.

It is when actors are capable of transmitting with fervor the thought of the author and hold the audience spellbound; when eyes are filled with tears because of some sad scene or with joy when they share the happiness of others, that love arises in the hearts of humanity for that which is good and noble. Theaters are, therefore, an important factor in the education of the masses; they are a living record of human history, and a presentation of life in plastic form. Examples of heroic deeds, historical facts and customs of the various classes when portrayed with realism, present the sad events, family celebrations, and sorrows as well as

II A 3 d (1)

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III C

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 28, 1911.

joys - all of this is expressed in dramatic art.

The degree of any nation's culture is judged by the development of its art. The theater had its origin in ancient Greece. Next to the temples, the structures there, devoted to theatrical purposes, were most imposing. The theater passed through many stages of evolution before it reached its present state. A theater is like an institution of higher learning, because it enlightens the masses by presenting to them examples of that with which millions of souls are filled; and with which the whole nation is inspired. We Polish-Americans should have such institutions in Chicago. We are quite prosperous, and should therefore use every means to insure the continuation of the theater and its arts.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, April 14, 1909.

IN MEMORY OF MODJESKI

Last night the American organization of the Knights of Columbus, of which many Polish young men are members, paid tribute to our famous artist Mrs. Helen Modjeski who died a few days ago. The large Congress Hall, at Congress and Honore Streets, was filled to capacity with admirers of the noted artist. The chief speaker of the evening was the renowned actor, Frank Keenan, who came from New York to attend. He praised the great work of the artist, emphasizing her kindheartedness, gifted talent, and the Polish patriotism and loyalty to her adopted country. Other speakers of the evening were Herbert C. Duce, manager of the Garrick theater, who was followed by Daniel Donahue, attorney at law; Dr. Eugene Clancy, and P. B. Flanagan, another lawyer. All paid tribute to the deceased artist.

The chairman for the affair was our own friend Anton C. Zarnecki, editor and grand knight of Gen. James Shields Council of the Knight of Columbus. It was resolved that fitting expressions of respect and condolence be sent to her son Ralph Modjeski, and that copies of these expressions be sent to the libraries in Krakow, Poland, and Los Angeles, California. Choral singing concluded as well as opened the program. The members of the Press committee, who also submitted the tributary notices to the press were: Anton Prominski, George Deasy, and George Lynch.

II A 3 d (1)
II B 1 o (1)

POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. XI, No. 9, Feb. 27, 1907

LOCAL CHRONICLE

Next Sunday, March 3, the Polish Theater will give a play in the Garrick Theatre.

The name of the play is "The love making of Firoyk," a three-act comedy by Zablocki.

II A 3 d (1)
II D 3

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 15, 1897.

MODJESKA STAGES BENEFIT PERFORMANCE AT
GRAND OPERA HOUSE FOR POLISH HOSPITAL

Despite the inclement weather a near capacity crowd of Poles, Americans, and people of other nationalities attended the performance of "Mary Stuart," a benefit show staged by Helen Modrzejewska [Mme. Modjeska] for the Polish Hospital, at the Grand Opera House last night. The house would have been sold out, but some of the people misunderstood and thought that the play was going to be performed in Polish.

The performance was excellent. Our star displayed the acme of acting, which inspired her supporting cast to give their best. Applause was not stinted as the curtain fell at the close of each act.

After the third act, the queen of the dramatic stage was given a beautiful bouquet of fresh roses trimmed with golden lace, a token of appreciation from the Polish editors of Chicago. Mme. Modjeska also received a floral frame

MPA (ILL) 100-30075

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 15, 1897.

with the inscription "Polish Hospital" made of small flowers, above which was a large star made of American beauty roses. The Polish actress was greatly moved by these two gifts.

At the close of the first act, the Polish editors went backstage by special invitation and exchanged friendly greetings and, above all, thanked her for her kind gesture. They thanked her in the name of the Polish orphans and the Sisters of Nazareth. All regretted her departure when the bell sounded for the curtain to rise for the second act.

Miss Proctor, who portrayed the role of Elizabeth, received a beautiful bouquet of flowers from the administration of the Polish Hospital at the close of the fourth act.

This evening Mme. Modjeska is appearing in Shakespeare's immortal drama, "Macbeth"; tomorrow evening in "Camille," and Wednesday in "Mary Stuart." This is her final appearance on the Chicago stage this year.

II A 3 d (1)

II B 1 c (1)

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 12, 1892.

MISS MODZEJEWSKA'S PERFORMANCE ATTRACTS
RECORD CROWD

Miss Helen Modzejevska's performance at the Polish Hall attracted so many people that the Hall was filled to capacity for the first time since it was built. The attendance was so large that there was no room in the hall to accommodate all who came, and many had to stand. Had the Hall been twice as large as it actually is, it is doubtful whether all who came to see the great Polish actress would have been seated. It was estimated that from five to six thousand persons had come to see Miss Modzejevska, the outstanding Shakespearian actress of all time. Indeed, it was unfortunate that there was no room for all in the Hall.

Up to the present time, no Polish performance in America has ever attracted so large a number of ardent theatergoers. It is doubtful whether this record attendance will be duplicated again, at least for some time to come. Even if last Sunday's attendance was not record-breaking, yesterday's was.



II A 3 d (1)

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 1 c (1)

IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 12, 1892.

In spite of the rain, the public began to gather early, thus setting a new high in attendance. And who could blame the people for flocking to the hall in such large numbers? Hadn't they all come to see the queen of all Shakespearian actresses--Miss Helen Modzejewska--who was to play the role of Hedwiga, the young Polish queen? Hadn't they all come to acclaim her as their queen?

Words are not sufficient to describe Miss Modzejewska's performance or to express her dynamic dramatic portrayal. Whatever we might say, it would be but a feeble description of the performance.

Just as the Poles of old were happy to welcome the Polish Queen Hedwiga during her reign, so were the Poles of today happy to welcome Miss Modzejewska. Her every move and word on the stage was received with awe and, every time the curtain fell at the close of a scene, the audience showed its enthusiasm with thunderous applause. Hundreds of people felt for the first time a genuine national feeling such as they had never felt



II A 3 d (1)

- 3 -

POLISH

II B 1 c (1)

IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 12, 1892.

before in their lives.

It is easier to write about the play than about Miss Modzejewska's performance of the title role. The play in itself expresses the feelings of Hedwiga, a young queen compelled to give up the man she loves by her father, who has made other arrangements for her marriage which will greatly benefit the country and the people. Her father's choice was Ladislaus Jagello, the coarse-looking young Lithuanian prince. The young queen had heard that the prince was a wild man, but when she saw him she realized that all she had heard about him was false.

The author excels in bringing out the emotions that were harbored in the heart of Hedwiga. To give up her love for Wilhelm would have been to deny herself her only true love--not to marry Jagello would have been to forsake her country and the people over whom she ruled. Her decision was that of a true queen, a queen that Poland has never forgotten.



II A 3 d (1)

- 4 -

POLISH

II B 1 c (1)

IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 12, 1892.

Every move, every word, and every feeling was genuinely portrayed by Miss Modzejewska last night. Hedwiga's indescribable emotions--her sympathy and affection, her fears and pride, her duty to the kingdom and her resignation to the sacrifice for her country--could not have been portrayed any better had Queen Hedwiga herself been there in person.

Miss Helen Modzejewska's supporting cast was made up of local amateur artists. It would be unfair to compare their acting with that of the star performer. Their acting was as different from hers as a lowly peasant is different from a regal queen. It cannot be denied, however, that our amateurs did their best to support Miss H. Modzejewska. Let it be said that they had never played better. This, of course, may be attributed to the inspiration they received from the leading star. All supporting performers were applauded equally for their good work.

Historical facts relative to this episode were given by Reverend V. Barzynski, who closed his commentaries with the classic story of Hedwiga



II A 3 d (1)

II B 1 c (1)

IV

- 5 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 12, 1892.

and Jagello before it was presented on the **stage**.

Those who saw this performance will never forget it as long as they live.
It will be one that will be told over and over again as the years go by,
a treasure never to be forgotten.



II A 3 d (1)
II C

POLISH

Zgoda, Vol. II, No. 35, August 31, 1892.

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Helena Modrzejewska came to Chicago yesterday. We hasten to inform you that she shall take part, September 4, at the school hall located at Bradley Street, in the role of "Aristocrats." This Sunday she shall perform in a new play, "Queen Hedwig," playing the role of said title.

The money collected from these performances will be used for some beneficial purpose. But for what purpose it is not known as yet.

We don't doubt that Mrs. Helena Modrzejewska, who is such a popular Polish actress, will not forget that in Chicago we are accepting funds for the statue of Thadeus Kosciuszko.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

d. Theatrical

(2) Dancing

II A 3 d (2)

II B 1 a

II B 2 f

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, July 29, 1927.

CONCERT STAGED BY POLISH SCHOOL OF MUSIC A GREAT SUCCESS

Young Polish pupils of Miss Mary Hayne, who is the teacher of ballet dancing in Mr. Jasinski's school of music were very successful in their task. If we want to be progressive and keep up with the times, we must create new fields of culture and art. To that progress in art, in our Chicago Polish settlement, undoubtedly belong the idealistic activities of Mr. Jasinski's musical institution. This school of Music exercises a vital influence on the community, and serves as an encouragement for others by its recitals, concerts and other musical entertainments. Even the American public of artistic taste has learned about it from the articles which have appeared in the English press. Some of these articles were very complimentary.

Last Friday's performance of ballet dancing, under the direction of Miss Mary Hayne, met with a great triumph. Miss Mary Hayne is a very competent instructor of ballet dancing, who applies the latest scientific methods in her instruction including the knowledge of anatomy and psychology and

II A 3 d (2)

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

II B 2 f

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, July 29, 1927.

IV

implanting simultaneously in the pupils the principles of ethics and aesthetics. It is an undeniable fact that Mr. Jasinski's School of Music is a first class institution, because, the public who attended its last ballet dance was greatly charmed by the performance. Each number was performed with such great skill, and there was such a great variety of numbers that the public was enthused during its entire performance.

It was hard to tell which number was the best because the public applauded every act tremendously. Besides the ballet dancing there were also other acts. A note worthy of praise should be given to the senior and junior orchestras which played several selections under the direction of Mr. Jasinski. Mr. W. Malinowski, a young Polish violinist, played "Hungarian Dance" by Brahms, for which he was greatly applauded and he obliged his audience with an encore. At the close of the performance Mr. Jasinski introduced Miss Mary Hayne, the ballet dancing instructor, to the audience and lauded her untiring efforts in the field of fine arts.

II B 3 d (2)

- 3 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

II B 2 f

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, July 29, 1927.

IV

The audience expressed its appreciation by long applause. We wish Mr. Jasinski's Music School success. The school is located at 1110 Milwaukee Avenue.

II A 3 d (2)
II D 3

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, March 29, 1913.

A FAMOUS POLISH DANCER

WPA FILE 101 30275

Mlle. Janina Butkiewicz, well-known classic and Polish folk-dance artist, will be one of many noted artists to appear at the dance being given at the Hotel LaSalle April 2, for the benefit of St. Mary of Nazareth Hospital.

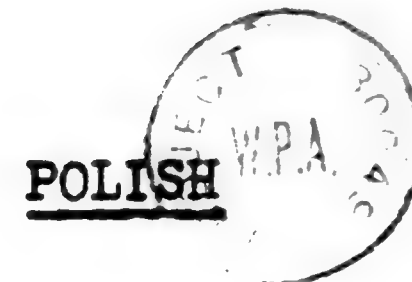
Mlle. Butkiewicz is distinguished for her French, Russian, Spanish, Polish and Oriental dances. Mlle. Butkiewicz will reside in Chicago, and is engaged to appear with Mme. Junk's troupe of the Chicago Grand Opera.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

a. Music



II B 1 a

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Interview with Mr. Francis Wilga, secretary of the Polish Singers' Alliance, 1668 W. Division St., Chicago, Ill., by Thos. Nowacki, May 3, 1937.

The Polish Singers Alliance was organized in 1889. It embraces 100 active, twenty-eight less active adult and twenty-seven children and youth choirs in U. S. A. The whole country is divided into nine districts.

There are two districts in Chicago No. 1 and No. 2, comprising twenty-eight adult and four youth choirs, having more than 1,500 active members. In the adult group there are twenty men's five women's, and three mixed choirs.

Every choir gives at least one, and frequently two public concerts annually, at least twice a year every choir gives a ball with a musicale.

II B 1 a

POLISH

Interview with Mr Francis Wilga,
May 3, 1937.



During the summer there are picnics, arranged by individual choirs.

Every district has an annual song festival when the choirs of the different districts compete for the first prize.

Every three years the best choirs of each district in the country take part in a contest to determine which is the best Polish choir in the U. S. A. The city where the next national contest is to take place is always decided upon at the last national singing contest.

The Polish Singers' Alliance has an official organ Przegłond Spiewaczy (The Singers' Review) which is published in Chicago, Ill.

The offices of the Polish Singers' Alliance are located at 1668 W. Division St. The president of the alliance is Mr. Mallek and the general secretary is Mr. Francis Wilga.

II B 1 a

III B 2

III B 4

II B 2 d (2)

II B 2 d (3)

IV History of the Polish Singers' Alliance in America, 1889-1934

II B 1 c (3)

POLISH



Published on Account of its 24th Convention in New York, May 26, 1934.

Scattered all over the world on account of losing their independence, the Poles preserved their soul and nationality through their speech and song. Speech and song, besides the love for their beloved native land, kept up their Polish spirit.

Together with the Pole in his wandering through foreign lands went his wonderful, soul-soothing native song. Today the Polish song soars under the Polish sky, full of majesty and strength, praising the Polish patriotism, which is the foundation of a new and resurrected Poland.

Therefore, whoever cherished the Polish song through the years of bondage was a high priest in the temple of love for his motherland, carrying the banner of Poland before his nation, and placing a stone in the foundation of the mighty structure of Polish republic. For the Polish song was uniting not only their voices, but also their hearts. It was uniting them together



History of the Polish Singers' Alliance in America, 1889-1934.

with the invisible cement of devotion and sacrifice, on the altar of love for their mother country.

The history of the Polish Singers' Alliance in America dates back to the year of 1888, when the life of our Polish organizations was in its infancy. There are some people who still remember those times. Its narrative ought to serve our younger generation as an example. The Polish Singers' Alliance in America passed through all kinds of experiences. As elsewhere, so in here were people of ill will who tried to wreck the Alliance. In spite of that the Alliance did not cancel any of its programs, but went right through with them; grew in number and gained the respect of the whole Polish community in America.

It would be almost impossible to write a detailed history of the Polish Singers' Alliance in America, not only on account of the frequent movings of its headquarters, but also because some of its records, including very important documents between the years of 1889-1913, were lost.



History of the Polish Singers' Alliance in America, 1889-1914.

In 1897, during its VIII convention in Grand Rapids, Michigan, the Alliance split in two. This lasted till 1903. During that time two organs, Ziarno and Harmonia, were published. In 1913 the XVIII convention was held. Before that convention, the secretary of the Alliance was fortunate in securing the records of the Alliance from 1889 to 1913, from which he copied the most important events. Those notations were published in the first history of Polish singers in America.

In 1924 this history was reprinted on account of the Alliance's 35th anniversary. In 1919 the Alliance almost ceased to exist and all records were lost.

The cradle of the Polish Singers' Alliance in America was undoubtedly the Holy Trinity Parish. Mr. Anthony Mallek was the real founder of the organization, and for many years he was its leader. Father D. Majer of St. Paul, Minn., was another great contributor towards its success. He assisted by personal agitation and also by making letters. Honor to him!

History of the Polish Singers' Alliance in America, 1889-1914.



The first meeting took place on the fourth day of December, 1888. Thanks to Father D. Majer's advice, and Mr. Mallek's motion, it was decided to organize all Polish singers and choirs into one organization: "Zwiazar Spiewakow Polskich w Ameryce," (The Polish Singers' Alliance in America).

The following choirs joined the Alliance and became the original founders of the organization: "Chor Chopina" No. 1 of Chicago, from the Holy Trinity Parish; "Chor Chopina" No. 2, from Milwaukee, Wis.; and "Chor Harmonia," from La Salle, Illinois, as number 3. Other Polish organizations refused to cooperate with the Polish Singers' Alliance in America, thinking that the singers' organization was harmful to them.

In 1889 a first convention of Polish singers took place in Chicago, and at that convention many important resolutions were adopted; a statement was published in newspapers that the Singers' Alliance was not organized for the purpose of harming the Polish National Alliance, but on the contrary, for its benefit.

History of the Polish Singers' Alliance in America, 1889-1914.

For, through the song the Polish spirit is awakened. At that convention a new management was elected and as all its members were from Milwaukee, Wis., with the exception of the head leader, the headquarters were moved to that city.

In 1890 the next convention took place in Milwaukee, Wis. At that convention it was decided that Ziarno, (The Seed), would be the official organ of the singers. There were about one hundred compositions in the Alliance's library. At that time there was about \$200 in the treasury of the Alliance. In 1890 the choir "Lutnia," from Grand Rapids, Michigan, was admitted into the Alliance as a member.

The III convention took place in Chicago, 1891. At that time there was \$400 worth of musical compositions in the library. The IV convention was held in Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1892. At that convention it was decided that each choir should buy its own choir music. Five choirs were represented at that convention. On the 9th of March, 1893, the "Wanda," a Chicago choir,





History of the Polish Singers' Alliance in America, 1889-1914.

joined the Alliance as a member No. 9, and on the 22nd of March, the choir "Harmonia" followed. The choir "Moniuszko" left the Alliance in 1893.

In 1893 the V convention was called to Chicago, in which eight choirs participated. In 1893 a new choir, "Antoni Kontski," from St. Paul, joined the organization as choir No. 11.

On the 31st day of December, 1894, it was decided to incorporate the organization under the state laws and secure a charter. On the 28th of April, 1894, the choir "Moniuszko" rejoined the Alliance, and on the 8th of September, the choir "Halka" joined the organization.

The VI convention was held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1896. It was a very poor year and only five choirs were present. The Alliance had then 194 members and \$219.70 in the treasury. The sheet music in the library represented a value of \$394.25. It was decided to hold conventions every two years. The VII convention was held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 7th of September, 1897. It was one of



History of the Polish Singers' Alliance in America, 1889-1914.

the best conventions. There were eleven choirs and thirty delegates. At that time the choir "Kalina" joined the Alliance, increasing the membership to 264 members. There was \$2,819 in the treasury. Mr. Boleslaw Dembinski was made honorary member of the Alliance.

From 1898 to 1904 the Alliance grew continuously. The year of 1898 was a sad one, for in that year the convention, held in Grand Rapids, Michigan, elected a new management, and the headquarters were moved to Chicago. Some of the members were opposed to this and held another convention in Milwaukee, Wis., invalidating by that the one held in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

This split the Polish Singers' Alliance in America in two, causing a very unpleasant situation and much antagonism among members. This condition lasted four years, that is, till 1902, when an arbitration committee was selected, and in 1903 a general convention was held in Milwaukee, Wis., at which 96 delegates and 27 choirs took part. All delegates advocated a union for both alliances. This was an important moment in the history of "Polonia" in America.



History of the Polish Singers' Alliance in America, 1889-1914.

At that time Dr. Wagner was made the president and the Milwaukee Alliance had then ten choirs or 352 members and \$1,334.33 in its treasury. The Buffalo Alliance had twenty-one choirs or 582 members and \$1,398.52 in cash. Milwaukee was chosen as the headquarters for the reunited alliance.

The city of New York was selected for the XV convention which took place in 1905, and was represented by 58 delegates. At that convention the organization decided to join the Polish National Alliance and the headquarters were moved to Buffalo, N. Y.

The years of 1906 to 1909 passed quietly. In 1910, the XVII convention was held at Baltimore, Md., at which a new management was elected. This convention not only exhausted all the funds but also produced a deficit of almost \$1,000

Within three years the debt was paid and there was over \$3,000 in the treasury. At that time there were 62 choirs and over 3,000 members. On the 4th day of October, 1912, the first number of Harmonia, the official

History of the Polish Singers' Alliance in America, 1889-1914.

organ of the Alliance, appeared. In 1914 the Harmonia was discontinued. In 1915 things went wrong and the management of the Alliance became neglectful. From 1913 to 1918 most of the choirs left the Alliance. There was a period of stagnation and the organization almost ceased to exist. Another separate organization of singers in New York was formed but its influence embraced only the eastern states. All this was caused by the negligence of the management. It was found that the \$3,000 donated by the Polish National Alliance, had not been used for the purpose for which it had been appropriated. With the \$4,000 received from the Polish National Alliance, the management paid off the debts and bought a large supply of first class sheet music, from Poland. The membership reached to 3,115. This did not please some individuals who caused much misunderstanding among the members and within the management. The XVIII convention was rather political. At that convention fourteen delegates had false mandates and twelve delegates had no mandates at all. They even voted lack of confidence for the president of the Alliance, E. Szydlowski.

History of the Polish Singers' Alliance in America, 1889-1914.

After that convention the New York choirs held a meeting declaring the XVIII convention invalid. They decided not to send the funds to the headquarters and gave a vote of confidence to president Szydlowski. This was followed by a regular mud-throwing in the newspaper articles and lasted till 1928. The New York alliance had twenty-two choirs and the old alliance only one.

THE SILVER JUBILEE

In October, 1914, the Alliance held a silver jubilee in Cleveland, Ohio. That jubilee was a success.

The XIX congress was conducted in Pittsburgh, Pa., in the year of 1916. The management became neglectful again. In 1917 the Alliance gave a concert in Pittsburgh, Pa., for the benefit of poor children in Poland.

At that time many of our members were joining the Polish army and the membership began to fall.



History of the Polish Singers' Alliance in America, 1889-1914.

The 1919 convention was held in Chicago. A new and energetic management was elected and the Alliance showed some activity. The constitution was respected, many choirs which formerly left the Alliance returned, and a number of children's choirs were formed.

The XXI convention took place in Detroit, Michigan, in 1923, and was the most successful in the history of the Alliance, for many choirs took active part in it and the Detroit "Polonia" welcomed and entertained them in a Polish fashion. This convention was very imposing. A magnificent concert was held in Orchestra Hall, at which, besides the choirs, also solos and instrumental music was performed by popular artists. The concert was a success and brought \$1,460.34 of clear profit. This convention, however, did not pass peacefully; for a contest was held which caused dissatisfaction and later on all Detroit choirs left the Alliance, and Mr. C. Zalewski, the leader, resigned.

In 1924 the management of the Alliance, in commemoration of its 35th



History of the Polish Singers' Alliance in America, 1889-1914.

anniversary, held a concert in Chicago Orchestra Hall. This concert was a failure and caused a \$2,000 deficit. The deficit was covered by other concerts and donations.

In May, 1926, the XXII general convention of the Polish Singers' Alliance in America was held at South Bend. Ind., in which 108 delegates representing 42 choirs took part. This convention was disappointing because the auditorium was empty, and financially it was a failure. The newly elected management was neglecting its duties again. There was also a shortage of \$600 in the treasury. Some of the officials resigned and one official and the cashier were suspended. Before the convention assembled the Alliance bought 1,000 Polish song books in Poland for \$742. Also three months before that convention the Alliance started a publication, Gora Piesn, which was discontinued the next year due to negligence. There was an attempt to unite the New York choirs with the Alliance.



History of the Polish Singers' Alliance in America, 1889-1914.

Right after the XXII convention, an opera play, "Dzwony Kornewilskie," was performed three times, and that brought a deficit of \$2,000, which in turn caused great consternation among the officials. But another play covered it.

THE XXIV CONVENTION

This convention took place at Cleveland, Ohio, in May, 1929. There were 81 delegates, representing 37 choirs.

The most important moment of this convention was the reconciliation of the New York and Eastern choirs with the old Alliance. The concert, which was held in the Music Hall, was a great success. A new management was elected which worked energetically, and a new publication called Przeglad Spiewaczy was established, but only six numbers were issued.

Gradually bad times came and there was a general stagnation, the choirs



History of the Polish Singers' Alliance in America, 1889-1914.

did not pay their dues and all cash assets had been frozen in the closed banks. The wealth of the Alliance, \$14,000, was lost.

During the Chicago World Fair all Chicago choirs, including church choirs, combined and sang on the Polish Day program. In spite of the depression, the Polish Singers' Alliance in America continues its work.

Short is the history of the Polish Singers' Alliance in America. There is nothing heroic or legendary about it, but its pages show very plainly that our Alliance fulfilled its duties towards our community.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, April 28, 1928.

A LIGHT SYMPHONY CONCERT

On Sunday evening, April 29th, 1928, at Schoenhofen Hall, Milwaukee and Division Sts., lovers of music will have an opportunity to hear the work of well-known artists, who will present beautiful, tho difficult selections, under the direction of Mr. Casimir Jasinski.

The Polish people should support the efforts of Mr. Jasinski who has, for many years, devoted his untiring efforts towards the development of a Polish sentiment for music in our youth.

The concert begins promptly at 8:15 P.M.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 12, 1928.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF CHILDREN'S CHAIRS FOR THE
IMMIGRANTS IN AMERICA

When one wanders about Polish communities, whether in large metropolitan centers like Chicago, New York, Buffalo, and Detroit or in small towns, one cannot help noticing the large number of Polish children. Children are our greatest and most valuable treasure, for, after all, what would be the use of toiling day and night, trying to earn a few pennies or a few dollars, if one neglects to look after one's children? Neglected children become irresponsible and, after the death of their hard-working parents, will squander the hard-earned savings left to them.

It is evident that many children are neglected to judge by the great number of them that play about the streets unguided. One plays on a dirt pile, others amuse themselves by throwing dirt or mud at fences and walls, others run after a passing truck, and others use vile language and plot schemes to damage someone's property.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 12, 1928.

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Yet all of them were fondled by their parents, who called them "darlings" when they were babies. They received all the attention in the world during infancy, but, due to lack of guidance, as they grew older they took to the streets, where their souls were contaminated.

Every child is a potential genius. All one needs to do is to awaken his dormant ambitions, teaching him to appreciate the finer things in life. Proper training will do the rest.

When Herbert Hoover, Marshal Foch, and other dignitaries went to war-shattered Poland, the populace displayed their greatest treasure--children. So it happened, Marshal Foch and Herbert Hoover were so bewitched by them that they stayed a while longer.

It is well understood that another Polish nation arose in this country, which is not as yet a pure American nation. There are, however, national groups

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Dziennik Chicagowski, Jan. 12, 1922.

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that individually exert an effort to influence the development of the present American nation, which is in the process of creation.

As a result, the Germans, the Irish, the English, the Swedes, and other Anglo-Saxon groups consider us, especially our children, raw material. They believe that by using us as such they will be able to create an American nation in which not even a trace of us will remain.

Therefore, the Polish youth is essential to our future if we are to carve out an equal niche in the field of culture and citizenship, that is, in legislative institutions, in administrative bodies, in education and in every other field.

After all, what will our children brought up under such strange methods think when they grow up and realize that although they **are** Polish parents they possess strange characteristics that make them vanish as Poles?

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 12, 1928.

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What will Poland think of her four million children in America who have so easily let themselves be subdued by the Anglo-Saxons? With what disdain will the other national groups look upon us who possess such priceless treasure and yet let it slip out of our possession!

This is one of the reasons, brother Poles, why we--as singers who preserve the beautiful traits of the Polish character with the help of songs, melodies, tempos, harmonies, and the various other ways associated with the world of music--are making an appeal to you to become our associate workers. Let us all become ardent workers among the children by organizing children's choirs, not for two or three months, but for an indefinite period of time. In this way they will be given constant care and guidance; the talents of thousands will be uncovered and the raw gold that may appear will be brilliantly polished by offering opportunities to those that show promise, who in time will become bright shiny stars admired not only by the Polish people but also by the world at large.

Let us bear in mind that a good portion of Poland's budget is spent for the

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 12, 1928.

III H

school system; besides, the Polish people pay out large sums for the education of their children, many of whom attend private schools.

Let us follow this example of the homeland, where the people know what they are doing. Surely, we all know the importance of education today--education is might.

Let us organize children's choirs to satisfy our traditional craving for music; let us organize children's orchestras, setting true musicians to conduct them; let our talent smooth and polish the imbedded and rugged ambitions of our children. There is no greater reward than that of seeing the blossom of a flower that has been under our constant care.

When Poland crumbled as a state, it was only in the fields of music, literature, and art that our people stood together. Because of this, let us not be sparing in the time, money, or work spent for the training of our children in all the fields of art; let us organize children's choirs so that our

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 12, 1928.

children may retain our characteristics.....The Polish Singers Alliance has received a letter from the secretary of I. Paderewski, in which the world-renowned musician thanks the Singers Alliance for the honorary diploma which the latter bestowed upon him at the General Assembly held in 1926 in South Bend, Indiana. The secretary states that the concert master accepts honorary membership in the Polish Singers Alliance. He also informs us that Mr. Paderewski is so interested in the work of this organization that he contemplates building a home for the Polish singers in Chicago.

The following committee was delegated to welcome and honor Mr. Paderewski during his next visit in Chicago: Col. A. Karcynski, director; Col. W. Petrykowski, president; Col. E. Pawlowski, vice-president.

Because of important developments, the meeting scheduled for January 18, has been postponed for a week by the Komitetu Budowy Domu Spiewaczego

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 12, 1922.

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(Singers' Home Building Committee). All delegates are requested to attend this meeting, to be held on Wednesday, January 15, at 8. P. M., at the hall of the Polish National Alliance, Noble and Division Streets. Delegates of all the choirs, are invited to attend. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss plans of reorganization and install new officers.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 12, 1928.

THE WOMEN'S CHOIR HALKA TO CELEBRATE ITS
TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY THIS YEAR



The members of the Women's Choir Halka, Group 29 of the Polish **Singers'** Alliance, are considering plans to celebrate the 20th anniversary of their organization. Among several plans proposed to the directress of the Choir, there is one by Colonel K. Salach, who suggests that the anniversary be celebrated with a banquet.

The new administration of the Choir has been just recently installed; it consists of Eugenia Pawlowska, president; Victoria Haynatt, vice-president; Wanda M. Krygowska, recording secretary; and Mary Koznik, financial secretary.

The Choir invites all lovers of Polish songs and music to join this organization, which is giving lessons every Monday evening at 8 P.M. at Eckhardt Park, Chicago Avenue and Noble Street.

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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 12, 1928.

All correspondence, sheet music, questions, etc. should be sent to the recording secretary, Wanda M. Krygowska, 1935 W. Division Street, Chicago.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 12, 1928.

POLISH SINGERS ALLIANCE ADOPTS NEW CONSTITUTION;
NEW PINS CHOSEN

The Central administration of the Polish Singers' Alliance has adopted the constitution proposed at the General Assembly held in South Bend, Indiana, in May, 1926.

For convenience and economy, the administration has included receipt forms, enough to last five years, in the books containing the constitution. These receipt forms read as follows:

"Initiation and entrance fee to the Polish Singers Alliance _____

Entrance and dues of the choir _____

Badge _____

Book _____



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 12, 1928.

Secretary."

These books, strongly bound with imitation leather, are small and convenient, fitting easily in a man's vest or coat pocket or a woman's purse. The price is fifteen cents each, ten books being the minimum order accepted. All orders should be sent to the general secretary.

A new insignia has also been adopted by the Singers' Alliance. It is a custom-made pin--a work of art indeed. It is small and attractive--gold-plated, too. The insignia consists of a lyre superimposed on the national colors. The price is only thirty-five cents per pin. Ten pins is the minimum order accepted. Orders should be sent to M. Wyrzynski, General Secretary, 11412 So. Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 7, 1928.

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

(Announcement)

A Symphony Orchestra, divided into three classes, offers free instruction every Sunday morning, from ten to twelve noon, at Kosciuszko Park Hall, in Avondale. Whoever has the inclination to learn the violin, piano, or any other instrument is invited to come any evening between three and nine P. M. and inquire for further details at the Warszawskie Konserwatorium Muzyczne (Warsaw Music Conservatory), 2738 West Thomas Street; the telephone number is Humboldt 7590. No one is obliged to take private lessons.

Violin, piano, voice and theory instruction is given.



Dziennnik Zjednoczenia, Oct. 19, 1927.

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A GRAND CONCERT GIVEN BY THE H. MODRZEJEWSKA CHOIR

The H. Modrzejewska choir, a familiar name in singing circles, is arranging its annual concert for Sunday October 23rd, at the A. Mickiewicz Hall. The H. Modrzejewska choir is very popular among the Poles of the Bridgeport community. This popularity is due to the many concerts and entertainments given annually, by this choir.

The concert will be followed by dancing. Professor J. Kapalka and his grand orchestra will provide the music.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Oct. 19, 1927.

CONCERT OF THE FILARETY

The choir of the Filarety is arranging a grand jubilee concert, to be held Nov. 27th, at the Goodman Theatre, which is located near the Art Institute at East Monroe St. and South Parkway.

The rehearsals are in charge of Prof. A. M. Hess who is sincerely devoting all his time and energy toward making this first concert of the Filarety a grand and glorious success.

Some of the most loved and most beautiful Polish songs will be on the program. November, the 27th, will be long remembered by all those attending this grand concert. Make your reservations early to avoid disappointment.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Aug. 4, 1927.

POLISH

WOMEN DELEGATES TO BE SPECIAL GUESTS AT POLISH CONCERT



Delegates to the convention of the Polish Women's Alliance of America are invited to attend a concert. The pre-convention committee is working together with the Alliance of Polish Singers.

The Administration of the Alliance of Polish singers, in order to honor and properly entertain the delegates to the Polish Women's Alliance Convention, who are due to arrive Sunday Aug. 21, have arranged a great concert to be given at the Polish Roman Catholic Union hall, which is located on Milwaukee Ave. at the corner of Augusta Blvd.

The Committee which is made up of the following singers, W. Panka, vice president, Eugenja-Pawlowska vice president, Mieczyslaw-Wyrzykowski general secretary, Wlad-L. Pietrzykowski president, are working together with the pre-convention committee of the Polish Women's Alliance. At the proper time the Delegates will be presented with complimentary tickets. They will be seated in a section of the concert hall reserved for their occupancy only.

A great deal of publicity is desired, in order to assure large attendance. The Polish songs and music will be spiritually stimulating. The delegates will also have the opportunity of meeting and mingling with all of the Polish socialites, gathered here from all parts of the United States. More details pertaining to the concert will be forthcoming at a later date.

II B 1 aII B 2 bDziennik Zjednoczenia, July 21, 1927.

DANCING AND OTHER DIVERSIONS

On the 22nd day of July at 8:15 in the evening, at Pulaski Park hall, there will be staged a free entertainment for Polish audience staged by Mr. K. Jasinski's school of music. A cast of more than thirty performers, young ladies and children who are the pupils of Mr. Jasinski's school, will take part in this beautiful program. These pupils are well prepared for public performances; many of them are engaged in down town theaters. The public will have an opportunity to judge the efforts of the young Polish artists.

Mr. Jasinski's School of Music is an institution that was badly needed by our settlement. Mr. Jasinski's School of Music is equal to any school of music in Chicago. This can be proved by any person who cares to visit the school. Mr. Jasinski's School of Music is not a business institution for he is interested more in development of talent than in making money. He specializes in teaching children who are quite often mistreated in schools of other nationalities.

II B 1 aDziennik Zjednoczenia, Dec. 28, 1926.

CHOPIN CHOIR NEW YEARS EVE DANCE

Among the various New Year's Eve affairs, which will be held on December 31st, is the St. Sylvester Dance offered by the Chopin Choir at the New Union Ballroom, Augusta St. and Milwaukee Ave. The Chopin Choir is one of the foremost singing aggregations among the Chicago Poles, and its ability to put on successful concerts and social functions is well known among those who frequently attend the affairs of the choir.

The coming dance looms as a huge success even at this early date and one of the largest crowds, in the history of the choir, is expected to attend.

II B 1 aPOLISH

Anonymous - "Polish Philharmonic Society", Chicago Society News
(Monthly), Vol. IV, No. 11, July 1926, p. 60.

POLISH PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

The Polish Philharmonic Society sponsors the presentation of symphonic compositions by Polish composers to the American musical public.

The field of Polish symphonic literature is unusually rich and interesting, and thus we find that the concerts given by the Co-operative Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Edmund Zygmant, are engaging the attentions of a circle of music lovers.

The first two concerts given by the orchestra in November 1925 and May 1926 were an artistic success, and elicited much favorable criticism from professional sources.

The Polish Philharmonic Society will give several concerts during the season of 1926-1927, which will illustrate the modern trend of Polish composers like Rozychi, Karlowicz, Szymanowski, Paderewski, Fitelberg and others.

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POLISH

Chicago Society News, July 1926, p. 60.

Inasmuch as this society is one of the few cultural factors of our community life,
it deserves our unqualified support.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVII, No. 144, June 20, 1923.

OPERA "HALKA" AT THE AUDITORIUM OF SAINT STANISLAW.

For the second time this month Opera, "Halka" will appear, the masterpiece of a Polish composer, Stanislaw Moniuszko. It will be repeated with the same ensemble, that had been cast in it the previous time.

"Halka" will be played in the auditorium of St. Stanislaw at Noble, the corner of Bradley St., beginning punctually at 8:15 P.M.

Since this is a return showing, today's performance, "Halka" must turn out successfully.

The following are the artists that will play the most important roles in this opera: Miss Bol. Menczynska, Mr. Tadeusz Kempinski, Mr. Bron. Rybowski, Miss Regina Przybylska, Mr. Wiktor Szyllo, and Mr. A. Ludwig.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 16, 1922.

[NEWS] FROM THE TOWN OF LAKE

Last night an entertainment was given in the Sherman Park hall by the St. Cecilia Chorus of St. John of God's parish. The singers, men and women, enjoyed themselves till late in the evening. Their only complaint was that the time passed so fast, and that the "old singing gang" had to go home.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 30, 1922.

CHILDREN'S CHORUSES

The subject of organizing children's choruses in America has, for a long time been seriously discussed by that important organization of Polish choruses, the Polish Singers' Alliance. We did not have a man among us who would or could put this lofty project in operation because there seemed to be various obstacles in the path of its realization. But about a year ago there came to our city a musician, an ideal man, as it appears, with thorough knowledge of music and strong will power, who without any outside help and in spite of many difficulties has been able to produce in the field of children's choruses quite important results, if we consider what conditions were among us.

After eight months of tedious work, with the help of only a few amateur singers of both sexes and under the guidance of the Polish Singers' Alliance for the State of Illinois, we possess at the present time in our city five patriotic nationalistic children's choruses, and the number of these charming Polish nightingales is approaching the seven-hundred mark. Similar organizations of

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 30, 1922.

juvenile singers have been formed in other cities also, and we are justified in hoping that their number will grow, for the Polish community in the United States is becoming more and more interested in Polish folk music as it is cultivated by children's choruses. There are already evidences of a better understanding of this noble, purely patriotic, and useful endeavor.

A few weeks ago, in the Town of Lake district, the first concert of the Dawn Chorus of children was given, and it proved to be a tremendous success. Yesterday, that is, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the first concert of the [two] children's choruses, Promyk (Sunbeam) and Poranek (Daybreak), was given in Pulaski Hall, on Noble Street, with a richly diversified program. Besides singing, dancing, and declamations a children's orchestra also took part, entertaining the audience with a few selections.

The undersigned, who has been following closely the activities of the rapidly growing children's choruses, firmly believes that our Polish public will continue to show its interest in the concerts given by children and will loyally

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 30, 1922.

patronize them in order to hear the great [little]singers of our city.

To be more specific, I should like to add that candies, chocolate, and sweets of all kinds will be accepted with enthusiasm by our big singers if the confectioners, and lovers of song and music will deliver them for the concerts.

Adam Smyk

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 25, 1922.

FROM THE REPORTERS' NOTICES

The Polish Singers' Alliance in America has organized a children's chorus in St. Hedwig's parish. Lessons are given regularly every Wednesday in the Holstein Park fieldhouse from four to five o'clock in the afternoon.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 25, 1922.

THE TOWN OF LAKE

The children's chorus, Morning Star Number Two Illinois District of the Polish Singers' Alliance of America, holds its meeting every Saturday afternoon at three o'clock in the hall of the Sherman Park fieldhouse at 52nd Street. We ask the parents kindly to send their children regularly for every lesson. We shall give a concert in Lent, and so every member of the chorus must be thoroughly prepared. Parents who wish to enroll their children in the chorus may do so at any lesson. The dues are only five cents a month.

May we also remind parents to return to us any songbooks taken by their children from our practice hall. We bought these songbooks for the chorus and not for individuals. The monthly meeting of the chorus will take place on Monday, January 30, at four o'clock in the afternoon in the hall of the Sherman Park fieldhouse.

Long live Song!

A. Majer,
4819 South Bishop Street.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXV, No. 64, Oct. 24, 1921.

A FAMOUS POLISH SINGER

Miss Jadwiga Czarnecka, a sympathetic singer, will participate in the concert conducted by Mr. J. Kowalski, a pianist. This fete will be concluded in the P. R. C. V. Organization's hall, located at Augusta and Milwaukee avenues, this coming week, Oct. 26, at 8 P. M. This famous Polish songstress, Miss J. Czarnecka, is the daughter of a prominent Chicago lawyer, Mr. K. B. Czarnecki. Miss Czarnecka will sing solos consisting of various operatic and domestic airs.

Miss Czarnecka will appear in another concert sponsored by the Halka Choir, Sept. 13, in Schoenhofen Hall.



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IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 15, 1912.

CONCERT

(Advertisement)

A concert arranged with the aid of Thaddeus Sleszynski, director of Davis Square park, at 44th Street and Paulina, will be given at this park, at 3:30 P. M. The program will be executed by Polish talent as follows:

Agnes Nering, soprano solo; Thomas Crzala, violin; Stanley Wroczynski, piano, and many others. Children under fourteen years of age must be accompanied by adults.

Dziennik Dziennik, Sept. 27, 1918.

WARSAW CHORAL CONCERT

A concert followed by a dance will be given by the popular Warsaw choral society, Group 1595 of the Polish National Alliance and Number Ninety-six of the Polish Singers' Alliance. The affair will be held on Sunday, September 29, 1918, in the Polish Roman Catholic Union hall, Milwaukee Avenue and Augusta Boulevard.

In addition to the aforesaid Warsaw Chorus and its soloists other prominent Polish choruses will take part in this musicale. Among them are such famous choral groups as the Malina Women's Chorus, the De Keszke Brothers' Chorus, the Malka Young Ladies' Chorus, the Chopin Chorus, the Dutziarz Chorus, the Polish Women's Alliance Chorus, the Harmony Chorus, and the Philharmonic Chorus.

The committee for the Warsaw Chorus's concert and ball is exerting every effort

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to make the affair a huge success and satisfactory to those who attend. **The**
concert will begin promptly at 7:50 o'clock in the evening.

(Signed)
L. Uninowicz

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 3, 1918.

CHOPIN CHORUS GIVES JUBILEE CONCERT

The Chopin Chorus Number One of the Polish Singers' Alliance gave a concert on Sunday, September 1, 1918, commemorating the thirty years of its existence. The concert was given before an overflowing attendance in the Polish Roman Catholic Union's spacious hall.

The program was arranged as follows. The concert was opened with a brief speech by Mr. R. J. Goszczynski, president of the Chopin Chorus. This was followed immediately by choral renditions of the American anthem and a Polish song entitled "Z Dymem Pozarow". The next speaker was the Reverend C. Sztuczko, pastor of Holy Trinity Church. After this the Chorus sang a typical Polish pastoral entitled "Dworek Polski" and followed immediately with an operatic aria, the "Anvil Chorus". A duet composed of Messrs. B. J. Zalewski, director of the Chorus, and M. J. Nowakowski sang the beautiful "Autumn Song" (Piesn Jesienna). The Chorus [then] sang the "Dance of the Skeletons" (Taniec

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Szkieletow). Mr. T. Serdiuk sang an aria from the well-known Polish opera "Halka".

After a brief intermission the second half of the program began. It was opened by an orchestral and choral rendition of Chopin's "Funeral March". Mrs. A. L. Zebrowska-Perlowska then played a violin solo entitled "Carnival Russe," by Wieniawski. This piece was rendered with such masterly perfection that the audience insisted that the talented soloist play an encore, and she complied, playing the "Barcarole". The Chopin Chorus next was called upon to sing "The Dawn of Liberty" (Swit Wolnosci). A quartet composed of Messrs. Serdiuk, Boguszewski, Nowakowski, and Zalewski followed with a composition entitled "The Lonely Rose" (Samotna Roza). In conclusion the Chopin Chorus sang two Polish folk songs.

The entire program was exceptionally well executed, and the selection of numbers was good. Everything was satisfactory except the last folk song, which

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was merely an adaptation from the Ukrainian. Polish critics of music had previously called the Chopin Chorus' attention to [the fact that] this song [was foreign]. It is felt that there was sufficient time to replace the Ukrainian folk song by some Polish national piece. It is almost impossible to comprehend why we Poles resort to insignificant adaptations of [the music of] other nations. We have an abundance of our own beautiful Polish songs and should be proud to sing them before any audience and even more so before our own people. No insignificant adaptation can compare in beauty with our original Polish songs.

This is not the only point of criticism. There still remains the patriotic aspect. We should remember, especially now, that the Ukrainians have cast calumnious aspersions upon our people. In return, instead of resenting their attitude, we sing Ukrainian adaptations at our jubilee concerts. The Ukrainians at the present time are our open and most confirmed enemies. They are prepared to exert every ounce of their energy to do us harm. Let us bear this in mind.

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Music and international choral renditions should be recognized, that is true. But it must also be remembered that during these exceptional times German music and songs are ostracized by all the Allied nations. Why, then, should we tolerate the songs of our enemies?

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 3, 1918.

THE HALKA CHORUS

The Halka Chorus held a reception for its members on Wednesday, August 28, 1918, at the Eckhart Park Hall, commemorating the ten years of its existence. Founders of the choral organization, who even today are well-known popular members, as well as all the more recent members, were present at the banquet. On this occasion the Halka Chorus surprised Miss Marie Mysliwiec, president of the organization and a member of the group from its very beginning. Mrs. W. Przybylska, on behalf of the Chorus presented Miss Mysliwiec with a golden lyre as a token of appreciation for her sincere and untiring work. Miss Mysliwiec thanked her choral friends, adding that it is not her intention to work merely for high honors, but that her primary purpose is the preservation of Polish songs, which as a true Pole she values above all others. In the course of the reception Misses J. Kmiecik and W. Bandysz delivered beautiful declamations. This was followed by two piano solos rendered by the two

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charming and talented sisters, Misses W. Hejnal and E. Hejnal. The reception was concluded by the singing of the Polish national anthem, "God Save Poland," by the entire group.

A jubilee concert of the Halka Chorus will be given on the 13th of October, 1918, at the Polish Women's Alliance hall. The program, according to the committee, will be exceptionally well rendered.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 27, 1918.

PHILARET CHORUS GIVES
CONCERT

The annual concert and ball of the Philaret Male Chorus was held yesterday evening at the Polish Roman Catholic Union Hall. Before the program opened, F. Trawinski delivered a short address, during which a "service flag" was unfurled. This flag bore fifteen stars, which meant that fifteen members of the Philaret Chorus had enlisted in either the American or the Polish army. The chorus then sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Z Dymem Pozarow" [With the smoke of the conflagration], after which the Kipowski Brothers orchestra played the "Marseillaise" and a medley of Polish hymns. For its next number, the Philaret chorus sang the "Polonaise" from the opera "Halka," by Moniuszko. The solo parts were sung by W. Derlacki, L. Majewski, T. Kempinski, and B. Dom-browski.

Miss S. Jozefowicz then sang Jan Gall's "Roj Giazd" [Starry Skies] and an aria

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by Moniuszko. The storm of applause that followed forced her to return for an encore. She was followed by the Philaret Chorus, which offered "Piesn Pastuszka" [Shepherd's song], by Lachman, the solo passage being sung by J. Ernest. P. S. Kozuch then sang Gall's "Piesn Ludowa" [Folk song], and was forced to give an encore by the seemingly unending applause.

In conclusion, the Chorus sang "Balada O Florianie Szartm" [Ballad of Florian the Gray], by Moniuszko. The solo passage was sung by F. Kempski.

The Polish Army Band from Camp Kosciuszko at Niagara-on-the-Lake was also to have taken part in the program, but did not arrive at the hall on time because it was delayed at the concert it was giving in Hawthorne. The band finally arrived, however, about midnight, but the boys were very tired after having played all day in various parts of the city. In view of this, they played one number and retired.

It must be mentioned here that all of the numbers on the program were executed in very fine style. The Philarets sang very well, as is usual with them; they

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can hold their own with any Polish chorus.

The ball was held after the conclusion of the concert program and continued until late at night. A good time was had by all, as is usual at Philaret affairs. The attendance was rather smaller than expected, but this was probably due to the hot weather.

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IMPRESSIONS FROM THE CONCERT. GIVEN
BY THE FIRST POLISH MILITARY BAND

It was indeed a heartbreaking sight--the practically empty Polish Roman Catholic Union Hall at the concert given by the first real Polish military band, which consists of Polish soldiers who are not playing for money but for soldiers' pay. Can this be why the hall was empty? Or is it because its conductor, Wasilewski, did not appear under some high-sounding foreign name? Or finally, is it because he does not demand a salary of \$300 a week and the musicians are not paid from \$35 to \$50 weekly?

It is not my intention here to delve into the causes for the public's coolness; it is not the public's fault, and it is up to the press to look into those causes as soon as possible. The Poles here are beginning to complain quite loudly, and the voice of the people must of necessity be heard, or the peoples' generosity to the Polish cause will flag, as the empty seats at Union Hall testified. Does it not hurt these boys of ours who practiced for a long time,

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confident that Chicago Polonia would attend their concert en masse and by this alone encourage them to further effort?

When I donated some music for the band to Conductor Wasilewski, he pointed out to me that the instruments were beneath criticism. I looked over a few of them and saw that they were of the cheapest conceivable make, these instruments for which the monstrous sum of 800 was supposed to have been paid. I can only marvel that these boys are able to get any musical tones out of such "junk". As an authority, I can say that nearly all of the instruments are out of tune. Under such conditions (cracked clarinets), our soldiers deserve great credit for having been able to do what experienced musicians would not have been able to accomplish.

Thanks are due to the National Department, which has agreed to purchase new instruments for the band; probably all Polonia will applaud this as a worthwhile deed. If I were allowed to be a member of the committee for the purchase of instruments, I could, as a professional musician and conductor, be of help

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to the committee in the selection of instruments. At the same time, I could save it several hundred dollars, foregoing any possible profit to myself, by purchasing instruments at wholesale rather than retail prices. In addition, I myself, or rather my music publishing firm, will provide gratis as much music as Conductor Wasilewski requests, even if this should amount to a considerable sum.

Let me appeal once more to Chicago Polonia for the largest possible attendance at the concerts of this first real Polish military band, for these are real soldiers, who, when the order comes, are ready to lay aside their instruments, and, rifles in hand, bury their bayonets in the breasts of our greatest enemies, the Germans, thus helping to free Poland from its age-old oppressor.

B. J. Zalewski,
Director of Polish choral and
orchestral groups in Chicago.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 2, 1918.

CONCERT IN ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA PARISH

A concert was held yesterday in the large St. Stanislaus Kostka Hall with the purpose of awakening greater interest in nationalistic work. The hall was donated for the concert by the Reverend Pastor Dembinski.

The foremost artists of our local Poloma participated in the musical and vocal portions of the program; namely, Mrs. Harriet Smulski, Mrs. Zebrowski-Perlowski, and Mrs. Julius Smietanka. The eminent musician and conductor, Andrew Kwasigroch, president of the Polish Organists' Association, appeared with his St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish Choir, famous for its numerous public appearances. Thus, the musical and vocal portions of the program were pleasing to all. The concert was closed with the singing of the Polish and American national anthems.

The patriotic portion of the program was presented by T. M. Helinski, president of the Polish National Committee and member of the Military Commission, and Dr. B. Klarkowski, chief physician for the Polish Roman Catholic Union.

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IV Supplementing each other, they presented a good picture of the Polish cause as it now stands and of the need for strengthening the Polish Army.

As a result, a number of women volunteered to sell tags and to agitate for the Polish Army. The large audience left the hall with feelings of elation, grateful to the speakers for their words of advice and encouragement, and to the artists and choir for their splendid singing. Despite the fact that it was Easter Monday and that the voters were preoccupied with tomorrow's elections, the evening was a great success.

Father Dembinski deserves thanks for donating the parish hall for this concert.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 25, 1918.

CONCERT AT POLISH WOMEN'S ALLIANCE HALL

Yesterday evening a concert was held at the Polish Women's Alliance Hall, the proceeds of which will be donated half to the Polish Army in France, and half to the Polish orphans in Switzerland. The public gave its wholehearted support, filling the hall to capacity. The concert was successful in every respect.

Before the program began, Michael Perlowski, one of the organizers of the Polish Army, introduced to the audience the new recruiting officer for Recruiting Center II, Alexander Molski, who thanked the public for its generous support of so great a cause as that of the Polish Army.

The program of the concert began with an octet from Halka Choir singing "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Jeszcze Polska Nie Zginela" (Poland is Not Yet Lost).

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Mrs. A. Zebrowski-Perlowski charmed everyone with her unequalled [violin] playing. The applause was unceasing, and Mrs. Zebrowski-Perlowski was forced to return to the stage for a number of encores. It seemed as if the audience would never be satisfied.

Mrs. Harriet Smulski entertained with songs. Her sweet voice carried her listeners away into unknown lands, so that whenever she stopped singing the audience awoke as if from a trance, and with thunderous applause refused to allow Mrs. Smulski to leave the stage.

Others who aided in making the program a success were J. E. Chapek and Dr. E. Chapek, who played a Dvorak trio with Mrs. Ferlowski so well that the audience forced them to return for an encore. Recognition is also due Mrs. A. H. Chapek and Mrs. L. Smietanka, pianists, whose accompaniment did much to make possible the successful appearances of Mrs. Ferlowski and Mrs. Smulski.

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During the intermission, Judge E. Jarecki delivered an address in which he urged everyone to buy War Savings Stamps and thus help the United States win the war. If the Allies win the war, it is also a victory for us, for only then can a free, independent, and united Poland arise. Several young women passed through the audience selling Stamps.

Before conclusion of the program, Recruiting Officer A. Wolski and Organizer M. Perlowski took up a collection for the benefit of the Polish Army. The concert was concluded as the audience sang to Mrs. Zebrowski-Perlowski's accompaniment.

Pleasant memories of this unequalled concert will long remain with those who heard it.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 11, 1917.

PATRIOTIC ACT OF THE PHILARET MALE CHORUS

by
Kaes [K.S.]

The Philaret Male Chorus has given the highest proof of its willingness to sacrifice personal ambition and personal gains. As is well known to everyone, the fall concert of this chorus was to have been given next Sunday at the St. Stanislaus Kostka Hall. All preparations had already been made--the hall was hired, the programs printed--in a word, the Chorus was prepared to celebrate the tenth anniversary of its existence in proper style.

And the concert would have been given as scheduled--if a matter of a hundredfold greater importance had not arisen to cross the plans made by the chorus. A telegram from the great artist, Paderewski, arrived yesterday. Paderewski had composed, in honor of the recognition of free Poland by the nations of the world and the arrival in America of the delegation from German-occupied Poland, a hymn entitled "Hymn Wolnej Polski" [The Free Poland Hymn] which he requested

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be sung at Sunday's manifestation, to the accompaniment of a large orchestra under his own direction. He would be assisted by T. Wronski, artist of the Boston Opera.

The officers of the Chorus had to make a choice--to accept the invitation and to postpone their own concert or to refuse the invitation and proceed with the concert as scheduled. The opinion of the musical advisory board favored the former and, despite the expenses that had been incurred in preparing for the concert, it was decided to postpone it.

This act was really the height of civic sacrifice and we shall permit ourselves to doubt whether any other group would be equal to a sacrifice of this kind. When the telegram arrived, we rather expected that the Philarets would accept the invitation and so we were, to a certain extent, prepared for their decision. As a matter of fact, the honor of being the first to sing "Hymn Wolnej Polski," a hymn that will undoubtedly be a national prayer in the future, both among the Poles in America and in the homeland, is a great one,

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and we can be proud that it falls to the Philarets, who have always and everywhere been among the first to offer their services for the Polish cause.

The members of the Philaret Male Chorus, who might accept with some disappointment this decision made by their officers and musical board, ought to be broadminded and understanding over the fact that it was made without asking the approval of the Chorus as a whole, for the decision had to be made immediately, since Paderewski was awaiting a reply, and it was impossible to wait until Friday, at which time the Chorus would meet.

As far as we know, Wronski will arrive in Chicago with the music on Friday, and thus the Chorus will hold its regular rehearsal at St. Stanislaus Hall on that day. On Saturday, a rehearsal will be held under the personal direction of Paderewski, while on Sunday a rehearsal will be held with the orchestra consisting of outstanding musicians.

It would be wonderful if the Philaret Chorus could appear in such force as in

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the memorable concert held in Riverview Park where, with some eighty voices, it outsang a number of other choruses. The first rendition of "Hymn Wolnej Polski" ought to be done with a force and power comparable to that which is spreading the news of Poland's rebirth. It should echo and re-echo throughout the entire length and breadth of the United States, and carry on across the ocean to our oppressed homeland, Poland, which has outstretched its arms to us and is crying, "Freedom!"

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Dziennik Zwiastkowy, Mar. 7, 1917.

CONCERT IN TOWN OF LAKE

Last Sunday evening the J. Slowacki Library and Commune 39 of the Polish National Alliance arranged a concert at J. Slowacki's hall, the proceeds of which are to be turned over to Polish relief. Despite the severe cold, a goodly crowd assembled.

After a short speech by Mr. D. Hojnacki, president of the library, the following program was begun: The first number was [a musical selection] by the orchestra of the Union of Polish Musicians, under the direction of Mr. B. J. Zalewski. The united choirs Lutnia, Philomen, Druzyna, Vistula, and Lyre sang the "Kujawiak" (Polish regional dance) "Od Dworu do Dworu" (From Manor to Manor). The little nightingale of Town of Lake, Miss Harriet Drzewiecki, sang the waltz "Arditi" as a soprano solo with piano and violin accompaniment. With her beautiful and pleasant voice the soloist completely charmed the audience and was forced by the storm of applause to sing an encore. The Lutnia Singing Society sang, under the direction of Mr. B. Zalewski, an excerpt from the opera "Duch Mojewody"

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IV (The Voivode's Spirit). The solo parts were sung by Mr. R. Miller, Mr. I. Nutkowski, Mr. Z. Urbanowicz, and Miss Drzewiecki. The orchestra, conducted by Mr. Zalewski, played an overture. The Philomen Male Chorus sang J. Galla's "Wiosna" (Spring) under the direction of Mr. B. Zalewski. To conclude the first part of the program, the Druzyna Choir sang "Wiazanka Melodji Narodowych" (Medley of National Melodies), by Eugene Jalkiewicz.

After a short intermission the orchestra began the second part of the program, which was followed by a piano solo by Miss M. Szymanski. Mr. B. J. Zalewski, baritone, sang several comic numbers to the delight of the audience. The Vistula Choir, under the direction of Mr. Z. Filisiewicz, sang Noskowski's "Wedrowny Grajek" (The Wandering Minstrel), in which Miss Helen Jurkowski sang the solo parts. Miss I. Drzewiecki, soprano, and Mr. B. J. Zalewski, baritone sang a duet with piano accompaniment. The Lyre Choir, under the direction of Mr. J. J. Jakaitis, sang "Ten Las" (This Forest). In conclusion the united choirs, as at the beginning, sang a **polonaise** by Zukowski under the direction of Mr. B. J. Zalewski. About two hundred people took part in the numbers by the United

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IV choirs. All the numbers came out exceptionally well and the audience applauded so enthusiastically that all the numbers, both solo and choral, had to be encored.

It should be added that, through the efforts of Mr. B. J. Salewski, the orchestra, composed of members of the Polish Musicians Union, gave their services gratis, for which they deserve recognition. Mr. Peter Buczynski, owner of a piano store at 5048 South Ashland Avenue, sent over a piano, also gratis, for the occasion. Finally, Mr. D. Hojnacki, chairman of the committee, announced that a police permit was not obtained for the raffling off of the objects left over from the bazaar, and that the raffle would take place next Sunday, March 11, at Slowacki's hall. Admission will be free. The raffle will begin at 3 P.M. All those having raffle tickets should be present.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 19, 1917.

CONCERT OF THE KALINA WOMEN'S CHOIR

Yesterday the Kalina (Guelder-rose) Women's Choir gave a very successful concert at the Polish Roman Catholic Union Building. The hall was packed.

The concert was opened by the orchestra, under Mr. E. Krotochwila's direction, which played an overture. The Kalina Choir, under the direction of Mr. F. Kondziorski, sang "Beloved Land" with orchestral accompaniment. The Philaret Choir, under the direction of Mr. B. Rybowskiak, sang "Pastuszek" (The Little Shepherd), by Namyslowski, and "Goral" (The Mountaineer), by Muencheimer. The solo parts were sung very well by Mr. Thaddeus Kempski, well-known baritone. We have already heard some very successful performances by the Philaret Choir, but yesterday's performance exceeded the audience's expectations, and it rewarded the choir with a storm of applause lasting several minutes. Following the Philarets, the following choirs appeared in the order named: Halka Women's

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Choir, under the direction of Mr. B. Kujawski; the Ignace Paderewski Choir, under the direction of Mr. F. Kondziorski, which sang Gburski's "Wieczorna Cisza" (Twilight Calm); and the Jutrzenka (Dawn) Women's Choir, under the direction of Mr. R. Hensel. Then Mrs. F. Czaja and Mrs. Rose Porazinski, members of the Kalina Choir, sang the duet "Blogie Wspomnienia" (Happy Memories), by Walkiewicz, after which our famous singer Mrs. Rose Kwasigroch sang "Sny Milosci" (Dreams of Love), by Kratzer, as a soprano solo with orchestral accompaniment.

Mrs. Kwasigroch, as usual, charmed the audience with her singing, as a result of which the hall shook from the applause. The B. Dembinski Choir of South Chicago, under the direction of Mr. Bork, sang "Do Piesni" (To Song), by B. Dembinski. This was followed by a duet by Mrs. R. Kwasigroch, soprano, and Mr. F. Kondziorski, baritone, singing compositions of "Perly Piesni" (Pearls of Song) with orchestral accompaniment. The Chopin Choir No. 1. of the Polish Singers' Alliance sang "Hold Chopinowi" (Tribute to Chopin), by

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Chopin-Muencheimer, with orchestral accompaniment directed by Mr. F. Kondziorski. To conclude the program the Halka, Kalina, and Chopin choirs sang "Do Piesni Polskiej" (To Polish Song), with orchestral accompaniment directed by Mr. Kondziorski.

There was social dancing at the conclusion of this excellent and lengthy program. The polonaise, in which some two hundred couples participated, was led by Mr. F. Kondziorski with Mrs. R. Kwasigroch, followed by Mr. Kwasigroch with Mrs. Kondziorski.

It should be added that all the numbers on the program came out unusually well, and the audience did not stint applause. Mrs. Kwasigroch was handed a beautiful bouquet of roses.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 29, 1917.

CONTEST AND CONCERT ARRANGED BY THE DUDZIARZ CHOIR

Yesterday afternoon the long-announced contest for prizes arranged by the energetic Dudziarz Choir Number 91 of the Polish Singers' Alliance took place at J. P. Krechniak's hall, West Huron and Noble Streets. The concert was given in the evening with the participation of many of the local choirs and the excellent vocalist Mrs. Rose Kwasigroch. The contest was opened by a short address by Mr. S. Rzewuski, one of the founders of the choir, who invited the presidents of the contesting choirs on the stage to draw lots to decide the order in which the choirs were to sing. He also announced that there were four prizes.

Mr. Z. Galinski, president of the De Reszke Brothers Choir, was fortunate in drawing the first number. The choir was applauded enthusiastically after singing a lovely tune under the direction of Mr. Z. Filisiewicz.

The Dembinski Choir Number 2 of the Polish Singers' Alliance was scheduled to sing the second number, but since its members did not arrive on time, this number was left for the end.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 29, 1917.

Next in order were the following choirs: Kurpinski Choir, directed by Mr. P. Herek, which sang "To the Spirits of the Prophets," by B. Debinski; Lira Choir, of Pullman, directed by J. Jakajtis, which sang "The Day Has Passed," by Jakajtis; Harmonia Choir, directed by A. Holland, which sang "In the Silent Night," by B. Rybowiak; New Life Singing Society, directed by B. Zalewski, which sang "The Sailors' Song," by Zelenski; Polish Women's Alliance Choir, directed by R. Hensel, which sang "Beyond the Niemen"; Varsovians' Choir Number 96 of the Polish Singers' Alliance, which sang "To the Cottages," by M. Zukowski; and the Philomen Choir of Town of Lake, directed by B. Zalewski, which sang "Forest Violet," by J. Galla.

At the end it was found that all the members of the Dembinski Choir had not arrived yet, so the choir was eliminated from the contest.

The contest ended shortly after 5 P.M. with a recess for dinner, which gave the judges the opportunity to decide on the distribution of the prizes. At 6:30 P.M. the committee headed by Mr. S. Rzewuski announced the decision reached by the judges, who were Mrs. Rose Kwasigroch, Mr. H. Schule, Niemiec, and Z. Perlowski.

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The first prize was awarded to the New Life Singing Society, which won 247 points. The prize consisted of a picture of a lyre inlaid with a beautiful collection of real butterflies, composed of seventy different varieties, and totaling more than eight hundred butterflies. The value, for one who likes this sort of thing, would exceed a hundred dollars. The second prize, a silver cup donated by St. Innocents' Parish, was awarded to the Kurpinski Choir of St. Casimir's Parish, which won 246 points. The third prize, a silver medal depicting a lyre, a gift of Commune 75 of the Polish National Alliance in St. Innocent's Parish, was awarded to the Varsovians' Choir Number 96 of the Polish Singers' Alliance, which won 225 points. The fourth prize, a gold medal set on ribbons in the national colors (red and white), was awarded to the Philomen Men's Choir of Town of Lake, which won 212 points. The remaining choirs won the following points; Harmonia Choir, 200 points; Polish Women's Alliance Choir, 183 points; De Reszke Brothers Choir, 176 points; Lira Choir, 165.

Following this, the concert, consisting of fifteen numbers, was begun. Mrs. Rose Kwasigroch, our well-known vocalist, took part in the concert. In spite of the damp weather, Mrs. Kwasigroch was in good voice, and when she finished singing

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 29, 1917.

J. Galla's "When The Stars Shine," op. 30, No. 1, the hall shook from the applause, and the audience forced our star to sing an encore.

Among the choral numbers the following deserve special mention: New Life Singing Society, for Wagner's "Song of the Giants"; Kurpinski Choir, for its excellent rendition of Czubski's "Jagello's Prayer," in which Mr. Szlajchert sang the bass solo; Dudziarz Choir, for "Before the Storm," in which the solo parts were excellently sung by R. Kwasigroch, soprano, and Josephine Wachowiak, alto.

The concert was followed by social dancing to Mr. Hensel's orchestra. A few score couples joined the Polonaise, which was led by L. Panek, president of Commune 75 of the Polish National Alliance, and Mrs. Kwasigroch. The dancing continued far into the night.

Narod Polski, May 19, 1915.

SINGING CONTEST

Our societies in Chicago have received an announcement from the headquarters of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union, urging them to take an active part in an international singing contest which will take place on June 13th. The net profits are to go for the cause of the war victims in Poland. The imploring hands of the oppressed Fatherland, going at the present time through an unheard of experience among civilized nations, like hands in misfortune, are stretching in our direction. The lamentation of our poor mother reaches us with the breath of the oceanic wind and fills us with its terror from head to foot. She cries! She is grieving over the destruction of her children, over the mass murders which are being perpetrated by satraps in the present international war!

Which one of us does not understand accurately this war, so terrible in its effects? The whole world is looking with amazement and aversion upon this slaughter, but without council or willingness, does not care to get mixed up to end these bloody conflicts. It looks, therefore, long, drawn out war,

Narod Polski, May 19, 1915.

where, without question, the Polish nation will be most harmed. And these harms will be irreparable, financially it will run into millions which will never be recompensed. For this reason we must act, the more so because we are free to act.

For this reason the "Cor Filaretow," (Filaret Choir), resolved to collect funds on a large scale and transmit such to our suffering countrymen suffering from horrors of war. These funds can be acquired by staging an international singing contest, which will take place on June 13 at Riverview Park. Eighteen nationalities living in Chicago and surrounding territory will participate. Because of this we expect that immense crowd of Poles in America and Americans.

All the Polish organizations in our city are cooperating with the Filaret Choir. The officers of all these organizations have resolved to restrain their groups from giving any picnics or other forms of entertainment on this day, and we, on our part, once more renew our plea and plead that not

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POLISH

Narod Polski, May 19, 1915.

one brother, or sister of the Polish Roman Catholic Union should be missing and that we all should participate.

The officers of the Union ask that the members buy as many tickets as possible.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 1, 1915.

THE PHILARET CHOIR

The Philaret Choir, universally known and admired by lovers of music, has won the first prize at the Pan-Slavic concert. The Philaret Choir competed against the best Slavic choral groups which participated in this contest, on Sunday, January 31, 1915.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 30, 1915.

THE NEW LIFE CHOIR

The famous Polish choir New Life, under the direction of Mr. B. J. Zalewski, has for the past several weeks worked with redoubled energy to prepare for a concert to be given on the last Saturday of the carnival, that is, on February 13, 1915. The New Life choir gained renown in Chicago and vicinity during the last international contest, held on July 4, 1914, at North Chicago, in which more than twenty choral groups participated. At this exposition the first prize, a silver cup, was given to the New Life choir. Inspired by the appreciation of non-Polish people and by the award, the New Life choir will give a concert of the best type. Its program will consist of creations of the best composers, such as Wagner and Verdi, and many other compositions that have as yet never been sung at Polish performances in Chicago.

The whole concert program will be given under the auspices of the New Life choir. One of the most beautiful numbers of the concert, a composition from one of Verdi's operas, will be sung by Mme. D. Hryniewiecki, the popular and excellent

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 30, 1915.

soprano, with the choir supplying the accompaniment. The solo parts of the program will be rendered by Mr. D. Hryniewiecki and Mr. I. Wyszatycki.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 21, 1914.

VOCAL AND GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION

In the presence of hundreds of Falcons and guests a vocal and gymnastic exhibition was held yesterday at the Polish Women's Alliance building, sponsored by the Swiatkiewicz Group of the Alliance of Polish Falcons.

The Falcons again displayed the progress of their work and proved unquestionably that they lead all the other Polish emigre's and that whatever they undertake they bring to a successful conclusion.

Yesterday's exhibition was one more proof that the Falcons willingly undertake work and will be excelled by none in carrying it out. Every number on the varied program was a success.

The Falcon's band opened the exercises with the march "Poland Rises."



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POLISH

III B 2

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 21, 1914.

III H

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After Mr. Plucinski's speech, the ladies choir of St. Hedwig

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sang Mallek's "November Song," "March of the Falcons," and the song "Aloft."

After the Bajorek brothers' acrobatic stunts, editor H. Lokanski spoke. He emphasized the gravity of the times and the difference between us--who are acquainted with the European war merely through being told about it--and those across the sea who are shedding their blood on the battlefields.

Then, Miss Gordon gave a recitation. This was followed by a selection from the Bohemian Girl played by the Falcon band.

The exercises of the children were received with enthusiasm beyond description. Then Mr. Bartkowiak of Milwaukee sang. If Mr. Bartkowiak did not already have an established reputation in Chicago, yesterday he undoubtedly gained recognition as an excellent tenor from his several hundred listeners.



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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 21, 1914.

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"To arms! To Arms!" and "Lord, Father," sung by Bartkowiak,

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were numbers which the listeners no doubt will recall with pleasure.

After the playing of "Medly of Polish Tunes" by the Falcon band, the ladies choir of St. Hedwig's sang "The Lark," with Cecelia Glon and Ursula Jankowski, singing the excellent solo parts. "Grajek" was sung as an encore.

Miss Nowakowski's recitation was no less successful. The acrobatic stunts of the professional Wozniak brothers followed and added much variety to the program.

The pleasant soprano voice of Miss Cecelia Glon found an excellent medium of expression in Malleck's "Flowers" and in "Wreath," which Miss Glon was forced by the audience to sing as an encore.

Mr. Kruszka, baritone, sang a number. He is one of those talented singers



II B 1 a

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POLISH

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Dziennik Gwiazkowy, Dec. 21, 1914.

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for whom an excellent career is predicted. Mr. Kruszka always

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sings well, but yesterday in the "Cossack" he surpassed even himself, and the audience with its enthusiastic applause forced him to sing "They Say That I Am Lucky."

The last number on the program was a speech by Reverend Casimir Sztuczko, rector of Holy Trinity Parish. He spoke briefly but spoke as only a really patriotic Polish priest can speak. Having greeted those present and having thanked all those who took part in the exercises in the name of the Falcons of Holy Trinity Parish, Reverend Sztuczko passed on to present-day matters.

"It is always fitting for us," said the Polish priest, "to mention our homeland, our mother rising from her lethargy, our Poland who is waiting for our help.

"Over there in the homeland, butchery and murders are taking place. Our dying brothers are covering with their corpses the battlefields on which



II B 1 a

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 31, 1914.

III H

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nations are fighting for supremacy in Europe. Therefore, today,

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on this occasion, I cannot avoid mentioning that we are sinning gravely against the homeland. Have we always remembered it--our homeland? Have we not sinned by forgetting our mother, Poland? Yes! We have sinned and we continue to sin. There still are Polish emigre families in which you will not even hear Poland mentioned. Their national conscience does not tell them that "God is repulsed by those who are ashamed of their mother." Poland is our mother, whom all of us should love and serve because it is our duty.

"And how many are there among the enigres who have Poland only on their lips? We plead uselessly for an independent country," ended the priest-patriot, "if our hearts do not sincerely want a free Poland. Therefore today when you sing "our country and liberty, deign to restore to us, O Lord," sing not only with your lips, but sing with your hearts, that we plead for her liberty!"

After a short address by Mr. J. S. Rybicki, president of Circuit II of the



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POLISH

III B 2

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 21, 1914.

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Alliance of Polish Falcons, everyone joined in the singing of "God Save Poland." A prayer flowed out of the breasts of hundreds of young people--the sincere plea repeated for many years: "our country and liberty, deign to restore to us, O Lord." And tears welled up in the eyes of the young people and slowly coursed down the cheeks of those future defenders of Poland.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 14, 1914.

STUDENTS' AID SOCIETY CONCERT

Composer Wieniawski was on the stage at the Roman Catholic Union hall yesterday. You do not believe it? Yesterday Wieniawski was among us in spirit if not in person. This spirit which created "Memories of Moscow" shown forth in unusual triumph in the rare performance of the violinist Antoinette Zebrowski, whom we heard yesterday for the first time since her return from Europe. Zebrowski's technique and understanding, coupled with her expression of depth of feeling, in playing "Krasny Sarafan"--the melody of which is sad in spots, and interwoven with the sounds of pain and nostalgia--places Zebrowski unquestionably in the ranks of the world's best violinists. Yesterday with her talent and technique she carried "Krasny Sarafan" to great heights and made a lasting impression on the minds of the listeners. As a result an unusual thing happened at the concert of the Students' Aid society: the listeners, carried away by the exceptionally fine performance, burst into such wild applause that they forced the violinist, who was tired after playing two numbers, to play an encore.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 14, 1914.

Mrs. Harriet Smulski whose voice has a rare sweetness, brought out the soft emotional quality of her solo, "Welcome the Knights" from the opera "Huguenots" by Meyerberg. Smulski's interpretation of the aria from the "Huguenots" possessed the characteristic mood of the singer's unusual individuality. Smulski is justly considered in the circle of musical savants the best soprano among the Poles in America.

The audience received Miss Smulski, Miss Dobek, and Mr. Joseph Dumanowski enthusiastically when the trio sang Owen's "Ave Maria".

The little nightingale of Holy Trinity's men's choir was fifteen-year-old Miss Panek. The reputation of Holy Trinity's choir under the baton of Director Mallek is already established--established and earned--but yesterday with the participation of Rosalie Panek, who sang the solo part of "The Night Weeps", it gained much. It is not surprising that the little nightingale held the attention of the audience and won its enthusiastic applause.

The lyric qualities of Miss Dombek's voice found Rutkowski's "Why" and in

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 14, 1914.

Verdi's "Don Fatale" excellent media for expressing their charm.

Mr. Dumanowski gallantly held his ground in Verdi's "La Donna E Mobile", regardless of the difficult competition of the excellent performers who took part in yesterday's program. He sang very well, Noskowski's "The Lark Sings".

The audience applauded "The March of the Polish National Alliance", which was sung by the Holy Trinity Choir, with such enthusiasm that the Choir was compelled to offer as an encore "The Work Song", with Mr. Ludwik as bass soloist.

The concert as a whole was very successful. The concert committee should be congratulated for the selection of such excellent performers. Although none of our concerts this season have lacked good talent, yesterday's concert gathered together the best performers which the Poles have.

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Dziennik Gwiazkowy, Oct. 15, 1914.

ARTISTS' CONCERTS

The two concerts given yesterday, one by Mrs. James Merin and the other by the Chopin Choir are the best indication that the Poles of Chicago have no reason to complain of a lack of excellent artistic talent among their numbers. Our artists can compete in every respect with the stars of other nationalities. We have no cause to complain.

There is not the slightest doubt that Mrs. James Merin's concert and the Chopin Choir concert were successes in the full sense of the word. The audience at both concerts left the halls well satisfied with the execution of the programs.

Now a few words about each of the concerts.

At Mrs. Merin's concert Mrs. Merin starred, supported by Mrs. Dombek and



Dziennik Mieszkow, Oct. 14, 1914.

Miss E. Dymiewicz. "The Shadow of a Song" and the "New Legend," Polish compositions, were excellently read by Miss E. Dymiewicz. She recited with so much feeling and so well expressed the aching soul that she stood out decidedly from the number of others who took part in the concert. Excellent diction, skillful emphasis on specific phrases, and the unusually successful shading of the three phases in "Shadow of a Song," place Miss E. Dymiewicz among first-rate elocutionists. The second-best number on the program from the standpoint of performance was Puccini's duet from "Madama Butterfly," beautifully sung by Mrs. Agnes Lering and Harriet Dombek.

"La Cenerenta," "The Lie," "More," "Vissi d'Arte," Tronzi's song from the "Countess," "Maiden and Butterfly," and the encore, "A Girl Lived in the Village," sung by Mrs. Lering, received reserved recognition, as also did the "Magnificat" and "Evening Is High," sung by Agnes Lering and Dombek and Messrs. Nowalski and Lering. Their recognition left nothing to be desired.



Dziennik Wlaskowy, Oct. 12, 1914.

One of the very successful parts of the program was Wieniawski's "Legend" and "Mazurek" (solo) played by Constance Arens, a violinist who is well known to the folks of Chicago. The piano solo by Miss Cecelia Allet, "Polonaise, Opus Nine," also deserves honorable mention.

A decorative note was added to the program by Polish, Scotch, and Spanish national dances.

Now a few words about the accompaniment. Miss Madeline Lessman played the accompaniments as only a pianist of Miss Lessman's measure could be expected to play them. The success of last night's concert should, no doubt, be ascribed in a large measure to her skillful accompaniment.

The Chopin Choir Concert

The most important groups participating in yesterday's concert were Chopin



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FOIA

Dziennik Dziadowy, Oct. 18, 1914.

Choir No. 1 of the Alliance of Polish Singers, the ladies' choir Polka, Mrs. Rose Wasierock, the Filaret Choir, and Miss Anna Symbor, violinist, although all of the other people taking part in the concert did their numbers well.

The concert was a great success in every respect. Mrs. Rose Wasierock sang very well the solos "My Flower" by Bruckner and "Once I Saw" by Kretzer. Mr. L. Kysatycki, who is seeking fame as a tenor, was surer of himself yesterday in the aria from Poniuszko's "Haunted Manor" than at his own concert.

The choir numbers also came out very well. The Chopin Choir opened the concert with "Jagiello's Prayer," and if this was a case of passing an examination over a year's work, we must admit that the choir passed it successfully.

Among the choirs the Filaret Choir under the baton of Professor Rybowiak and



Dziennik Wiazkowy, Oct. 18, 1914.

the Morning Star, Malta, and Maria's choirs give the best performances. The Warsaw Choir's number was the weakest. However its encore number saved its reputation somewhat.

Among the solo numbers one must mention Miss Marie Jowka's beautiful piano playing and the solos of Miss M. Tymbor, who accompanied by Miss Liedzwiecka played "Souvenir de Bate" by Leonard and "Jurek and Polonyjka" by Bronski. These numbers won much applause.

Yesterday's concert left very pleasant memories, largely owing to the fact that one saw almost all of the choirs and singing societies on the stage and the fact that all were competing with each other to display the greatest progress made during the year.

The concert was followed by a very gay ball and the singers turned to dancing in spite of the gravity of these times.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 25, 1913.

CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF NEEDY STUDENTS

A concert for the benefit of the needy students of the Polish National Alliance College will be arranged by the Polish Civic Club tomorrow, October 26, at the Polish Women's Alliance hall, 1309 N. Ashland Ave. Many noted talents will participate. Program:

1. Polish Melodies, by Wronski - Orchestra
2. Good Night, Ogorkowski - Choir of Dereszke
3. Piano solo: a. Polonaise A. minor, Chopin,
b. Concert Etude, McDowell - Miss A. Peterson.
4. Philomena Choir: a. Hymn of Night, Beethoven,
b. Mountains of Norway, H. Kieczul.
5. Trio: a. Serenade, A. Till, b. Romance from L'Eclair, Halvey,
song by Mrs. H. Brumlik; violin, Mrs. A. Schmidt; flute, Professor
Hugo Brumlik.
6. Soprano Solo, Aria from opera Halka, Moniuszko - Mrs. S. Hryniewiecki.
7. Luce, Gall - mixed choir "Lutnia."
8. Tenor solo, Aria from the opera Haunted Palace, Moniuszko -
song by L. Wyszatycki



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 25, 1913.

9. Violin solo: a. Legend, Wieniawski, b. Barcarole, E. Godard - Miss K. Krenz.
 10. Duet, C. M. Gabussi - by Miss J. Drzewiecka (Soprano) and B. J. Zaleski (baritone)
 11. The girls' choir "Morning Star" - will sing the Flower Girl of Florence, Campani.
- At midnight the famous Polish dance, the Blue Mazur, will be danced by eight pairs of dancers.



CONCERT



All who attended the concert at St. Stanislaus hall, last Wednesday, must admit that its performance, especially the 4th act of the opera "Halka," despite many obstacles, met with success beyond all expectations.

The program was as follows:

- 1 - "March of Polish Singers" - B. Rybowskiak, orchestra.
- 2 - Cantate - Parish choirs under the direction of B. Rybowskiak.
- 3 - Tenor solo - (a) "Soldiers Song," (b) "Moonlight" by W. Fifielski.
- 4 - Choir Filareci - "The Anvil" by Gounod.
- 5 - Piano solo - "Awakening of the Lion" by A. Kontski, played by W. Fifielski.
- 6 - Soprano solo - "Romeo and Juliet" by Gounod, Mme. Bambenek.
- 7 - "Funeral March" (recitation) - K. Wachtel and Fifielski.
- 8 - Overture from the opera "Halka" - Moniuszko.
- 9 - 4th act of the opera "Halka," sung by Jozefowicz, Rybowskiak, Galinski, Kempski, Michalska and Szilo.

All artists were very well prepared. The choirs and soloists gave an excellent account of themselves. The entire performance was greatly appreciated by the unusually large and enthusiastic audience.

II B 1 aDziennik Zwiaskowy, March 1, 1913.

INVITATION TO CONCERT

On Sunday March 2nd, at 8 P.M. at Walsh's hall, a concert will be given by two well known, young and talented Polish violinists, Miss K. Krenz and Mr. T. Witz, with the assistance of other musical talent.

The program has been well arranged: Part I Violin Solo - Witz, (a) On Top of the Alps - by L. Andre, (b) Menuet by J. Hayden, (c) The Legend, by H. Wieniawski, (d) Souvenir by F. Drdla.

Violin solo: - Krenz, (a) Open Johmy by Niewiadomski, (b) Come back by Gall.

Soprano solo: - Mrs. J. Smulski, (a) Andante by Mendelsohn, (b) Lieber Freund by Kreisler. Violin solo: - Witz, (a) The Shepherd's Dream by Labicki, (b) Ave Maria by Bach.

Part II. Violin duet - Krenz and Witz, (a) Duet Concerto by Beriotel, (b) A Lovely Night. Soprano solo: - J. Smulski, (a) Romance Andaluza by De Sarasate, (b) Serenade by Drdla. Violin solo: - Witz, (a) Violet by Andre, (b) Gavotte by Bach. Miss A. Rose, accompanist.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 23, 1912.

. A DANCE AND CHOIR SINGING SPONSORED BY STANISLAUS
MONIUSZKO CLUB

The Stanislaus Moniuszko choir and Dramatic club is sponsoring a dance and choir singing on October 27, 1912, at Klacela Hall, 19th and Leavitt Sts.

The committee has arranged a splendid and very interesting program for this evening.

The Moniuszko choir and Dramatic club deserves the support of the Poles of Chicago and vicinity, therefore we assume that the hall will be crowded to capacity.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 30, 1912.

CONCERT OF POLA CZECHOWICZ

A splendid concert will be held September 6th, 1912, at 7:30 P.M. at Schoenhofen Hall. Many prominent and talented artists of Chicago will participate in that concert. The daughter of Mr. Simon J. Czechowicz, Secretary General of the Polish National Alliance, Miss Pola Czechowicz, a young talented pianist, will make her debut.

This concert is arranged by the Women's Division of the Polish National Alliance, and the proceeds are to be turned over to the Polish National Alliance College fund, at Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania.

Even though Miss Pola Czechowicz is very young, she shows very much promise in musical qualifications and talent, which will put her among the leaders of the many Polish Chicago artists.

Miss Pola Czechowicz, is a pupil of Dr. Anna Lyczolkowski.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 30, 1912.

The program of the evening will consist of various selections.

Beside Miss Pola Czechowicz many other prominent Polish Chicago artists will appear on this splendid program.

Miss Jadwiga Smulska, who is known throughout the United States among the Polish element as the "Chicago Nightingale," will make her appearance at this concert, and will render a beautiful Polish Song.

Another artist of Chicago, who is well known, Miss Augustynowicz, will play the piano.

Miss Constance Krenz, who has just returned from a successful stage tour of the European countries, will make her first appearance since her return. She will play the violin and will surely hold the audience spell-bound.

Dziennik Wiazkowy, Aug. 30, 1912.

Many choirs of the Polish organizations of Chicago will combine to sing a few Polish folk songs.

Knowing that the purpose of this concert is for the benefit of the Polish National Alliance College at Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania, we assume, that our Polish element will support such a beautiful program, and that the public as a whole will assemble on this evening at Schoenhofen Hall to hear some good music and singing.

This is our belief.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 12, 1912.

CONCERT SPONSORED BY THE HELEN MODRZEJEWSKI
CHOIR AND DRAMATIC SOCIETY

Last Sunday, the Helen Modrzejewski Choir and Dramatic Society, held its annual concert and dance at Adam Mickiewicz hall, 3310 So. Morgan Street.

The arrangement committee deserves much credit for making this beautiful and artistic concert a success. However, we regret to find it necessary to mention that the Poles of this district do not display enough interest in the songs of their native country.

After the opening number, Paderewski's "Minuet," under the direction of J. Jokajtys, the concert was brilliantly under way.

Moniuszko's Krakowiak was next on the program, and was sung by the Helen Modrzejewski choir. An outburst of applause then greeted the Filaret choir. This outburst of enthusiasm was not unmerited, and won the song "Zaby" by Kortabinski, directed by J. Jokajtys.



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 12, 1912.

Because of another engagement, the Filaret choir was necessitated to sing "Hulaly," during the first part of the program instead of the second, as was previously planned. Mr. Wyszatycki, a member of the choir appeared as soloist in the operatic aria from Janka, he was very warmly applauded.

Next on the program was the Wanda choir who sang Piesn Polska, (A Polish Song) under the direction of J. Jokajtys. Well deserved applause was given the Krakowiak and Krakowianek choir, directed by Professor J. Rybowiak.

The next number on the program was a soprano solo by Miss E. Okon, who sang "Jeszcze Raz" (Once More) very beautifully. She was accompanied by Miss W. Czeslawski. The Dembinski choir followed with Co Piesn (Each Song), and was also directed by Professor J. Jokajtys. A duet by Miss E. Okon and Mrs. T. Dzwonkiewicz was next heard.

In conclusion, the choirs united in the song, "Duch Wojewody" (The Spirit of the Chieftain), under the direction of Professor J. Rybowiak. The audience remained after the concert to enjoy the dance which continued to



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 12, 1912.

the early hours of the morning. Poles should, however, take more interest in these beautiful concerts which are conducted in the Polish language, and prove to other nations that Poles are abreast of the times in culture.



[POLISH GIRL WINS GOLD MEDAL]

A musical contest was held in the gymnasium at the Chicago College of Music, at Milwaukee Ave. A Polish girl, Miss Constance Krenz, the daughter of a shoe store proprietor at Milwaukee Ave. and Noble St. was awarded a gold medal. On Friday a second contest will be held. The winner will be given a diamond medal, and at the termination of this school-year will be enrolled as a soloist with Thomas' orchestra at the auditorium. We extend a hearty wish for her success.



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 29, 1912



CHOPIN CHOIR DRIVE FOR NEW MEMBERS IS ON

On Monday April 29th, an unusual rehearsal will be given by the Chopin Choir No.1, of the Polish Singing Societies, in Walsh's Hall at 8: o'clock. It is the duty of every Chopinist to attend, with the intention of joining the society in the near future.

The following singing rehearsal will take place Thursday 2nd day of May in Walsh's Hall, Division and Cleaver St. Those wishing to expand this symphony choir, should come and hear it sing, and in all probability will join.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 12, 1911.

TWO CONCERTS

Last Sunday two very good concerts were given on the northwest side of the city. The first was held at the St. Stanislaus Kostka Hall, corner of Noble and Bradley Streets, for the benefit of the Sisters of Nazareth Hospital. The following program was very well performed: [Translator's note: The complete program is listed.]

Mrs. L. Dyniewicz was chairman. The board of directors is composed of the following: Mrs. P. F. A. Pirnat, president; Mrs. F. Laibe, vice-president; Mrs. Ksycka, secretary; Mrs. Westerschulte, treasurer. The committee was composed of: Mrs. Jadwiga Smulska, George Mueller, Julius Quasser, J. B. Zielinski, Jadwiga Fritsch.

The other concert, arranged by Mr. B. Rybowiak, was given at the Chopin Conservatory. The large audience rewarded the performers of the following program



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 12, 1911.

with thunderous applause: [Translator's note: The complete program is listed.]



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 24, 1911.

POLISH BAND CONCERT

Last evening, at Walsh's Hall, a Polish band conducted by Francis Przybylski, a musician well known in Chicago, gave a concert. The performance was an excellent one, and it is a pity that more people did not come to hear it. The members of the Polish band are fine artists, and can compete with the musicians of such bands as that of Kryl and others. We expect to hear them more often. The entire performance, [as we have said,] was excellent, but the best number of the program was F. Suppe's "Light Cavalry". Unusual talent was displayed by the soloists.....

The Chopin Choir, under the direction of Mr. B. Rybowskiak, and the Halka Ladies Choir, under the baton of Mr. B. J. Zalewski, sang very well. The concert was followed by dancing.

The following notable program was performed at yesterday's concert.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 24, 1911

CONCERT TO AID THE AGED



A magnificent concert for the benefit of the St. Joseph Home for Aged People will be given at St. Stanislaus hall on December 3, at 8 P.M.

Program: Opening numbers by Thomas' Orchestra, B. Rybowiak, conductor; March by Rybowiak, Overture by Rossini. Speeches by H. E. Bishop and P. Rhode. Boys' Church Orchestra. Solo: The Fifer by Niewiadomski, Springtime by Cadman, sung by J. Smulski, soprano. Violin solo: Serenade by Tchaikowsky; Capriccio. Valse by Wieniawski, played by G. Hrusa. Solo: aria from the opera Queen of Sheeba, by Gounod, sung by L. Luther, basso. Sextet Lucia di Lammermoor by Donizetti, sung by Rose Kwasigroch, soprano; Helena Devlin, alto; Carol Rouse, baritone; E.S. Rybowiak, I tenor; A. Segal, II tenor; and L. Luther, basso; under the direction of H. Devries, with orchestra accompaniment. Orchestra: War, signals by Wronski. Solo: Venzano Valse by Vensani, sung by R. Kwasigroch, soprano. Harp solo by G. Smith. Chopin Quartet: Springtime by Gburski; The Dance of the Skeletons by Studzinski, singers: B. Rybowiak, I tenor; T. Kempski, II tenor; S. Smoczynski, I basso; W. Szillo, II Basso, and orchestra accompaniment.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 6, 1911.

ORGANIZATION NEWS

The Halka Choir, under the direction of B. J. Zalewski, gave a concert last night at Schoenhofen's Hall. The concert was a success; the program, rich and varied, was well-chosen. [Translator's note: I have omitted the details of the program.]

The general impression was the usual one. Our concerts have already established a certain routine. Yesterday another deficiency was added--the unfortunate behavior of the audience. During the choir and solo numbers, the audience kept up a steady flow of conversation. Miss Osmansk's piano solo simply could not be heard. The same was true of the lovely duet executed by the Misses Kempski. When the Filareci Choir, with its customary elan, performed its special numbers, it could not be heard.

As to the rendition, the public has its set opinion already about Chicago choirs and their singing. The Halka Ladies Choir has improved considerably



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 6, 1911.

under its new director; both of its numbers yesterday drew enthusiastic applause.

As for the soloists, Miss Witt, if she will accept our friendly advice, should always sing mezzo-soprano, a compass within which she sings very well.

Last night's concert was followed by dancing, which continued until long past midnight. Despite the tremendous crowding, which must have caused considerable damage to the ladies' white slippers, everyone sincerely enjoyed himself, and conducted himself properly.



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 11, 1911.

POLISH SINGERS ARE GIVING A CONCERT



The first unit of the Polish Singers' Alliance will give a concert on Sunday Feb. 12 at 4 p.m. Stanczyk's hall, located at 205 E. 115th St. Mrs. Agnes Nering, the distinguished singer, was invited and will charm the audience with her artistic voice. Mr. Jan Kowalski, a well-known Polish pianist will be her accompainist. The anticipated concert has created much enthusiasm among the South Chicago Poles. Not only the members of the Alliance but also local choirs will participate. Many prominent Poles will attend.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 19, 1910.

THE POLISH SINGERS' ALLIANCE

Every member of the Polish Singers' Alliance has undoubtedly had the misfortune to meet people who, for lack of something better to do, occupy their time by discussing matters concerning the Polish Singers' Alliance. These are usually people who do not belong to the organization, and are not acquainted with it, or members of the Alliance who are its friends in name only. Sometimes these are simple folk, but again they may be people who are supposed to stand at the head of our Polish settlements. These people express various opinions on the Polish Singers' Alliance. Most frequently one hears the following opinion: "I can see no reason for the existence of the Polish Singers' Alliance. The Falcons and the Military Alliance are different; they can be useful in the event of some important action and they should be supported. But the Singers? There is little use for them." These and similar statements can often be heard from people from whom we expect to hear something quite different.

The singers Alliance is at a loss to understand the attitude taken by these

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 19, 1910.

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people. The Polish Singers' Alliance is an organization whose aim is to develop and cultivate the singing of national songs among the Poles in America, to acquaint the Poles, as well as the American public, with the creations of former and present Polish composers, and to maintain through the medium of songs the feeling of the age-old Polish love of the motherland in the Polish-Americans. An organization of that type, according to certain people, has no reason for existence. But are these not highly ideal aims? Are they not worthy of the strongest support? With what did our fathers start every work, if not with a song? Was it not with a song on their lips that our knights left for war? Was not song the teacher of our children, and does it not hold the same position now? Did not those condemned to Siberia look to songs for encouragement and hope? Is it not a song that brings to the mind of every emigrant Pole scenes of fields covered with golden wheat and silvery rye? Moreover, do not our people place such great leaders as Chopin and Moniuszko on the list of their great sons--sons whom they love and revere? Are not these geniuses of song worthy of our preserving the songs which they loved so dearly?

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 19, 1910.

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Are not the Polish songs with which they have spread the glory of Poland throughout the universe to be saved now and remembered forever? None of you, gentlemen, will answer these questions in the negative because, after all, it is impossible to answer them negatively. The Polish Singers' Alliance has tasks and aims which are deserving of the strongest support everywhere, and especially here in America. If, then, someone cannot understand the reason for the existence of this organization, if he does not wish, or does not know how, to find a reason for its existence, he should make an effort to become more closely acquainted with the organization. Let him stand in our ranks, let him gaze upon the thousands of our Polish children who are losing their national identity, let him look closely at the enthusiasm that envelops the audience when our groups at the numerous commemorative exercises intone songs of glory and hope; and then he will admit that the organization has a reason for existence. Instead of criticizing us he will begin to work with us. There is a great deal of work to be done which is not less important or easier than that of the Polish Falcons or the Polish Military Alliances.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 19, 1910.

III H

To members of the Polish Singers' Alliance the voices of such vain and unreasonable people should never be the cause for discouragement but, on the contrary, should give impetus to further enduring work. This Alliance, in spite of its twenty years of existence, is still like a chickling that needs warmth, care, and assistance. We are not as yet sufficiently strong to take care of the enormous amount of work awaiting us, but we understand that it is our duty to perform this task. Let us, therefore, endeavor to strengthen the organization. Let us not neglect even our most insignificant obligations. Let us not postpone their performance to some future time because the sooner we complete our work, the sooner will those who come after us fulfill their obligations. By our efforts their work will be made easier and, at the same time, the day of rejuvenation of the Alliance will be brought closer.

The first circuit of the Polish Singers' Alliance, which has its headquarters in Chicago, and which during the past administration met with numerous obstacles which hindered its proper development and were partially responsible for its

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 19, 1910.

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financial deficit, became revitalized after the Baltimore convention of the organization. Today, as far as we know, this circuit leads all others in every respect. The election of new people to administer the circuit was primarily responsible for this change of conditions. The present administrative staff of the first circuit of the Polish Singers' Alliance is composed of people who have rolled up their sleeves and dived enthusiastically into work. The results of this work are proof that the former contention, that it was impossible to create a strong circuit with headquarters in Chicago, was based upon very weak foundations. Regular free concerts and other recreations contribute greatly to the development of this particular circuit. These come after each regular monthly meeting and are sponsored and conducted by the circuit administration. The idea of conducting social meetings of that type is very commendable and is worthy of imitation by other circuits. It is certain that their local organizations would meet with proportionate success.

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POLISH

Leituva, Nov. 18, 1910.

[POLISH SOCIETIES GIVE CONCERT]

A Polish concert will be given in the Davis Square Hall, in Town of Lake, Friday, November 18. Two choruses will sing and several soloists will sing and play violins. Everybody can go to this concert free. Similar concerts will be repeated several times. Two Lithuanian songs will be sung December 30. These concerts are presented by Two Polish singing societies: Towarzystwo Spiewow Imienia Paderewskiego, and Druzyna. The musical part is filled by the Czech singers' society Volnost.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 3, 1910.

A BIT ABOUT THE POLISH
SINGERS' ALLIANCE

(Editorial)

Every Thursday's edition of the Polish newspaper Dziennik Zwiazkowy is a semi-official organ of the Polish Singers' Alliance. (That organization is joined in an inseparable union with the Polish National Alliance.) In each of these editions there can be found a separate singers' section, written by the capable editor of the Polish Singers' Alliance, Mr. Joseph Szwarc. This newspaper wishes to call the attention of all of its readers to this previously mentioned singers' section. It recommends that every Pole read diligently the information pertinent to the life and development of our choral group and the educational articles on the Polish national songs.

All great nations hold their national songs in high esteem. Songs precede history. People begin to sing of great events in the life of their nation before writing or describing them. Poetry has its origin in songs, and from

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Dziennik Lwiazkowy, Nov. 3, 1910.

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poetry cores history. Fortunate, indeed, are those nations which can point with pride to great poets and singers in their early history, as, for example, the Greeks to their Homer. Songs of such narrators become the nation's priceless asset and fortune--a real temple of national spirit, an eternal, living source of love for the homeland, and an inspiration to great deeds. With the progress of civilization and the development of national consciousness, there develops also the educational power of national songs. The cultivating of this most noble of fine arts spreads from the rather small group of the chosen to the entire mass of people. Numerous choirs are formed in various cities and towns, and these in time become united in powerful organizations, in large alliances, and after some time they arrive at a point where nearly the entire nation sings of the glory and heartaches of its motherland, in the same way that the whole nation sings the glory of God in the temples and places itself under His care.

Nothing is more proper than the elevation of choral singing to the dignity of a national institution. After all, it is not a plaything; it is intended to

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Dziennik Swiazkowy, Nov. 3, 1910.

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fulfill the artistic needs of innumerable individuals, but it is a service rendered to a nation in a great and magnificent style. He who sings for the glory of his people serves them in a twofold manner: he elevates the listeners to ideal heights and at the same time he ennobles and perfects himself and thus enriches the nation with one more valuable individual.

Let our Polish people therefore gather to our national choruses as they gather to the Falconry, to the military alliance, and to every other national service. Enroll in the choirs now existing, create new ones in places where there are none. No right-thinking Pole will begrudge either the time or the money used for this purpose. It is a beautiful expression of service which will repay its contributors a hundredfold.

The combining of the Polish Singers' Alliance with the Polish National Alliance was an act of greater sincerity and better judgment. Work dedicated to national causes should be concentrated, not divided and dispersed into small sections. Only in unity can there be strength, only in a great organization can work be

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 3, 1910.

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done--work which does not burden individuals and is yet important in its results. One person alone, or a hundred, or a thousand, or even ten thousand, cannot accomplish anything great. Today it would seem that only millions of people could venture to accomplish important things, and, where they are lacking, hundreds of thousands--people striving toward one goal, marching in one direction. Every partition of people into various camps not only weakens them but also destroys the best efforts of those individuals who work a great deal and accomplish great deeds. If a hundred thousand people pull in one direction and fifty thousand in another, the national wagon will in fact move, but only with the strength of fifty thousand people, the remainder having been balanced by the opposite pull.

In the lives of American Poles, organized for a national cause in the Polish National Alliance, the singers already occupy a rather prominent position. True, they do not approach the Falcons in numbers, but it is up to them not to remain too far back of the others. It is only necessary to understand the

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 3, 1910.

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obligation of co-operative work and the dignity of their position, and everything will be well. It is essential to understand that even for the singers, their greatest task today, besides developing their art, is organizing the Poles and gathering our people under our native banner. Let everyone work in behalf of his Alliance; let the Falcons pull to themselves, the singers to themselves, the military groups to themselves, and all together simultaneously to the only national and political organization of Poles in America, the Polish National Alliance. Only by working in that manner is it possible to increase the smaller special Alliances and, at the same time, the vast general Alliance, and, hence, perform a useful twofold task. Without this uniting, the conditions would be considerably different; people working for the smaller Alliances would harm the great one, and those working for the great Alliance would harm the smaller ones. Instead of co-operation, there would be rivalry; instead of unison, there would be dissension; instead of good service rendered to a national cause, there would be an inadequate and less effective service.

It is with exactly this in mind that the best people in the National Alliance,

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Dziennik Wiazko y, Nov. ., 1910.

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in the Falconry, in the choral group, and in the Polish military organization, have worked so long and incessantly on the idea of unison. With this in mind they defend this idea even after it has become victorious. True, even today the idea has its opponents, but these antagonists are either conscious dispersers of national unity and solidarity or unaware but misled victims of these dissenters. The Polish people are therefore urged not to be swayed and misled by such evildoers if they should meet them. The Poles are encouraged to work in behalf of our songs, in behalf of our native art, in behalf of our Singers Alliance and, through it, in behalf of the Polish National Alliance as well, with the conviction and assurance that to work for the welfare of our motherland.

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POLISH

Biennial History, Oct. 27, 1910.

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ALLIANCE OF POLISH SINGERS

(Editorial)

One of the greatest hindrances to the development of every organization is, undoubtedly, the well-known constant discontent of certain members. These disputing groups are dissatisfied with everything and everyone. Discontent of that type is found everywhere, regardless of the nature of the organization. One can always find individuals who have the false impression that the apex of their sacrifice for an ideal should be finding faults in others. People of that caliber are usually ignored completely until their constant crumbling becomes the cause of unnecessary troubles and difficulties. It would seem that an organization such as the Alliance of Polish Singers, in which there is not even the slightest trace of any "profits," "prospects," or "material gain" for anyone, would be immune from this dissension. Unfortunately, one can find individuals even in it, who, because they have nothing better to do or because they fail to restrain their desire to create

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 27, 1910.

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a commotion and attract attention to themselves, sacrifice a great deal of time to this stereotyped method of finding faults. They perform their disrupting work under the guise of working for an ideal. The time has not yet come to call this group of our members to order. Thus far, their "work" has been nothing but silly, childish pranks. If space is allotted this matter in today's edition, it is solely because we sincerely wish to have our colleagues know that, in spite of everything, we are willing to listen to all their complaints for the sake of satisfying them.

The Alliance of Polish Singers has passed through trying times. It has passed the crises and is now on the way to recovery, to a reorganization. It is no more than right, therefore, that each member who is sincerely interested in the welfare of the organization express clearly what he considers best for the organization. Let him point out any faults or errors and, at the same time, suggest ways and means of correcting and avoiding them in the future. When everyone has expressed himself sincerely and directly it will be easy to prevent any evil from creeping in, and a

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 27, 1910.

method can be found to force a given matter upon the right road. But if instead of conducting ourselves sanely, there is private disruptive grumbling, if, instead of openly bringing faults to the fore, we secretly ridicule these short comings, then all our work will go for naught. If any member is dissatisfied for any reason with the present manner of conducting the business of the Alliance, he should openly and without ridicule call the attention of the administration to this. If the administration fails to justify itself, then the matter can be presented before the organization to discover what the members think of it. After all, it must be remembered that the central administration is not the Alliance of Polish Singers, it is merely an instrument that fulfills the will of the majority of the members of the organization. And so, regardless of whether a certain decision of the majority of members is in favor of the administration or opposed to it, the administration must conform to the will of the majority and pass upon a given matter in the way the majority wishes. If, therefore, any of us notices any faults or mistakes then let him present them openly for consideration of the members of our organization. If, on the other hand, he lacks the courage to do this, then let him not waste time unnecessarily in useless

Dziennik Wlasciwy, Oct. 27, 1910.

private grumbling.

Our other great fault lies in the fact that, regardless of who is chosen to participate in the central administration, a certain handful of members of the Polish Singers Alliance is always dissatisfied. They make every effort to make the work of that administration more difficult. Is that the proper way to act? Definitely not! Accidents would never have happened if these colleagues had only stopped to think that, after all, people who join the central administration of the Polish Singers Alliance, without exception, have taken the burden upon their shoulders for no personal gain whatsoever. It is a known fact that the Alliance of Polish Singers is not firm enough financially to shower its officials with money. These people work with very slight remuneration, the amount being so small that it is almost nil. Hence it cannot be expected of them to dedicate all their time for the cause of organization.

Another point worthy of mention is the fact that, even if officials of the organization had the best intentions and aims, they are not accountants

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 27, 1910.

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or people well versed in banking matters and must perform their tasks as their conscience dictates for the welfare of the organization. It is natural to expect some errors to creep in, since the officers depend solely upon their judgment. If we consider that this central administration received various court summonses and debts and an empty treasury, as its dowry from the former administration, then there is little wonder that gigantic results have not been accomplished thus far. It must be remembered that "Rome was not built in a day." If these so-called dissatisfied members were to take these difficulties into consideration, and if, at the same time, they had the good of the organization in mind, it is certain that they would prefer to assist the administration rather than to undermine it. These dissenting individuals should pause to think, should uproot private differences from their hearts, and should stand in the ranks on an equal basis with others. Let them place themselves in the administration's position and exert every effort to assist the organization. If these grumbling groups have no desire to express their grievances openly, then they at least should have enough decency to cease their malicious attacks. Let them stand before

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 27, 1910.

the organization squarely, state clearly what they consider bad or inadequate, and state openly where the administration failed to fulfill its duties. Then, by placing the cards upon the table (to use the vernacular), the whole game will be played honestly and it will certainly be to the complete satisfaction and gain of all concerned. At any rate, it will prove to be most beneficial to the Polish Singers Alliance, whose welfare all Poles have at heart.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 28, 1910.

LOCAL NEWS

The Chopin Choir, one of the many groups of the Polish Singers' Alliance, will conduct a magnificent concert on October 2, 1910 at Walsh Hall. All lovers of choral music are cordially invited to attend this spiritual banquet. On the above-mentioned date as many as twelve choirs will be represented upon the stage. The admission fee is nominal; and, hence, it is anticipated that a large audience will attend. Immediately following the concert, a dance will be held on the premises.

Respectfully,
(Signed) The Committee

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 10, 1910.

THE CHOPIN CHOIR

The Polish newspaper, Dziennik Zwiazkowy, received the following letter:

"Twenty-two years have already elapsed from the time when the Chopin Choral Society founded its work in the interest of Polish songs. Almost a quarter of a century of difficult and tedious work has not brought any great financial wealth to the society because that work is dedicated to an ideal, to the Polish people and to the maintenance of Polish songs. The Chopin Choir has not only itself organized a choral society during its twenty-two years of existence, but has also instituted Polish national choirs at other cities--it encouraged the lovers of song to work, and in that way our great Alliance of Polish Singers in America was organized. This alliance is affiliated with our greatest Polish organization, that is, with the Polish National Alliance.



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 10, 1910.

"Not everyone is aware of the fact that a member of the choral society not only sacrifices a great deal of his spare time, which he would rather spend in the open air than in standing for two hours, studying and obeying the director's commands, but besides this he must also pay large dues so that a choir of this type may exist, that it may be prepared to appear with beautiful songs at every invitation. Consequently, every choir, and especially the Chopin Choir, which is always ready for performances, be they funerals, weddings, national exercises, jubilees, dedications of banners of our Alliance groups or, again, for a concert of national choral societies--a choir of that type has enormous monthly expenses and a very small income.

"In order that the now diminishing financial condition may be strengthened, the Chopin Choir will give its annual concert October 2, 1910. Every right-thinking Pole and member of the Polish National Alliance should be present and in that way manifest his sincerity. The concert hall should be filled beyond capacity, so much so that a future concert of so old a choir may be held in some gigantic concert hall in the heart of the city.



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 10, 1910.

"Further particulars relative to the concert will be announced by the committee in all the Polish newspapers."

J. Handke, Secretary.

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DOIMH



Journal of the Polish People, (1941), Vol. 1, No. 1.

A LIVED UP TO IT.

(MINUTE 10)

A concert will be given by the Alliance of Polish Americans of America, Circuit No. 1, at Polish Hall, Chicago, on Friday, April 5, at 8:00 P. M.

The most talented Polish artists of Chicago will give a Polish Festival Alliance will take part in this concert.

The program is made up of songs, dances, and other songs by the Polish composers such as Moniuszko, Chopin, Debussy, etc.

This concert will appear in the program of the Polish people of America for a long time, and it is hoped that the best act of the opera house, the Polish people, will be able to give it not only in Chicago, but in the United States. It is a beautiful exhibition, but a grand

WFO 111-410-110

Union in Poland, 1934.

is Jose Kwasigroch, a well known and prominent Polish writer,
will give the "Kultu", by J. K. Kwasigroch.

Mr. Jos. K. Kwasigroch, a well known and prominent Polish writer,
will give the "Kultu", by J. K. Kwasigroch.
During this evening will be.

Mr. Kwasigroch,
Mr. Kwasigroch.

The Program.

Part I

1. "The Alliance of Polish Writers of 1934, according to the
Contract."

APR 27 1937

Dziennik Muzyczny, 1937, 4. 4, 1937.

2. "Polonaise" by Chopin, by the Polish Philharmonic, directed by J. S. Rybak.
3. "Sonata Solo" by Liszt R. Paderewski.
4. "Lazarus" by Chopin, by the Polish Philharmonic, directed by J. S. Rybak.
5. "The Great Mass" by Paderewski, by the Polish Philharmonic, directed by J. S. Rybak.

Part II.

Choir of the Polish Philharmonic

1. "Overture" by Chopin.
2. "Waltz of the Future" by Rybak, to be sung by the Polish Philharmonic Choir under the direction of J. S. Rybak.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Zgoda, Jan. 6, 1910.

A CONCERT GIVEN BY MISS ESTER KACZOROWSKA



A large audience attended, and enjoyed the first public appearance of Miss Ester Kaczorowska. Her renditions were marvelous and beyond our expectations.

The "Nightingale" by Liszt, "Gavotte" by "Bach" and the "Sonata Pathetique" by Beethoven were played with profound emotion, with such an adroit, yet graceful, artistic technique that the audience was spellbound.

Considering Miss Kaczorowska's perseverance and diligence, it is predicted that she will attain stardom in the near future.

Our Agnes Nering, with her variety of songs, received great applause; likewise a violin solo by Mr. Wisniewski.

At the conclusion, Dr. J. Szymanski spoke of the necessity of education, and the establishment of a Polish Home or cultural center, towards which the proceeds of this concert are applied.

CHOPIN NITE



An evening musical under the auspices of the Chopin Choir, which is affiliated with The Polish Singer's Alliance of America, was held last night in Walsh's large Hall to honor the Master, Fredrick Chopin. The stage was suitably decorated. There were flags, flowers and a large portrait of Chopin in the center, surrounded by palms and floral displays. A surprisingly large audience was assembled, and the general conduct and order was commendable. The program was short but well arranged and performed with a brilliance that commanded the undivided attention of all. Mr. F. Przybylski, leader of the orchestra of 16 musicians, rendered many selections from Chopin's works, including "Nocturne", Op. 9., No. 2, and the famous "Funeral March".

Our musicians, fascinated by Chopin's melodies, played excellently to the great delight of the audience who applauded generously. Many encores were given. A Tribute to Chopin was sung by the Chopin Choir, under the direction of Mr. Rybak; and also sang "Chopin's Funeral March". It was apparent that every member of this choir as well as the director had put forth his best effort; the selection were masterfully performed and justified the prolonged applause. Appropriate speeches were made by the Reverend W. Zapala and Mr. S. Orpiszewski, each one paying homage to the memory of this Great Man and his immortal compositions which have within them simplicity, but do not fail to inspire in the Polish heart the feeling which he poured into every selection, every note.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, April 1, 1909.

The speeches commanded the undivided attention of the audience. Mrs. Rose Kwasiaroch, honorary member of the Singer's Alliance and a well-known singer, selected "Czyjaj Wina" (Who is at Fault) and "Gdybym Jabyta Stoneczkiem Naniebie (If only I were the sun in the Heavens,) for the vocal part of the program. Her efforts were rewarded with well sustained applause.

Another solo selection, "Leca Liacie Zdrzewa," (The Leaves are Falling) was sung by Miss Helen Kemski. Her sonorous voice evoked intense admiration and the audience insisted on many encores.

The Senior Women's Choir, Halka, gave the Chopin selection "Pozegnanie" (Farewell) and an encore.

A collection for the benefit of the Singer's Alliance netted \$23.97.

We also wish to announce that the master of ceremonies for the evening was Mr. I. Stankiewicz, president of the Chopin Choir; he was assisted by Mr. Joseph Chmielinski, president of the Western Division of the Polish Singers Alliance of America. After thanks were extended to the public for their large attendance and good conduct, the musicale closed with group singing of the national hymn "Boze Cos' Polske" (God who created Poland).

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, April 1, 1909.



The audience, homeward bound, retained lingering memories of an inspirational eveing, dedicated to the great master Chopin, whose works comprised the major part of the program.

It is fitting to give all due credit to the Chopin Choir who made this spiritual feast and the development of Polish music possible.

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POLISH

Pzicmił Dziś. 17, Apr. 1, 1909.

CHOPIN



Last night, in Halski's spacious apartment, the most famous master, Frederic Chopin was feted. The affair was organized and sponsored by the Chopin No. 1 Związek Spółników Polskich (Alliance of Polish Singers), abbreviated as follows: 'S.P.' of America choral society. In the center of the stage, beautifully decorated with national flags, wreaths, flowers, etc., was conspicuously set the portrait of Chopin, the creator of the "Funeral March" and other noted compositions.

An unexpectedly large crowd attended. Orderly silence reigned throughout the evening.

The program, which was not lengthy, was well liked: the selections were greatly applauded.

A sixteen piece orchestra, under the baton of T. Łączyński, took part in the festivities; it offered its services gratis. The rendition of Chopin's "Nocturne", opus 9, no. 3 and of his "Funeral March" was applauded by the entire audience.

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III E

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, April 25, 1908.

IL TROVATORE AT ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA PARISH HALL

Lovers of classical music will have a great treat when they attend the famous Opera "Il Trovatore", which will be staged to-morrow at St. Stanislaus Kostka Hall. "Il Trovatore" is the master-piece of Verdi, the most famous of Italian composers.

The leading role of this opera will be sung by Mrs. Agnes Mering, the Polish artist, whose every stage appearance leaves a memorable impression with her listeners.

The St. Agnes Young Girl's Society branch of the local Alma Mater Association will make its first public appearance. the latter part of the evening.

II B 1 a

II D 1

Dziennik Zwiaskowy Zgoda, April 2, 1908.

THE FIRST APPEARANCE of THE KRAKOWIAKS and THE KRAKOWIANKI

St. Adalbert Parish organized, not long ago, two choirs called the Krakowiakow-and Krakowianek, which have already joined the Polish National Alliance and also the Alliance of Polish Singers.

Joseph Chmielinski was unanimously elected president of this new organization; following the choirs; you will be entertained by the talented and artistic Mrs. Merkel, who, by the way will make her farewell appearance. Reserve the evening of April 5, to attend this fine play.

II B 1 a
IV

Dziennik Zwiaskowy Zgoda, April, 1, 1908.

AN EVENING FOR YOUNG POLAND

A program of vocal selections will be featured Sunday evening at 8:00 P.M. in the Atlas Hall.

Rose Kwasigroch, prominent and well-known singer will offer several selections.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, March 30, 1908.

THE TRIUMPH OF A POLISH CHOIR.

We are confirming the fact that the well-known Polish choir Filareci has been triumphant to a degree which has not been surpassed by any Polish group of singers in America. Last night's concert, at Atlas Hall, though the first staged by Filareci, was indeed a great success and created much enthusiasm. This chorus is composed of Chicago's best Polish singers who have appeared at various national festivals, where they were enthusiastically received. Although organized only seven months ago, it convinced the public that the united effort of good singers can accomplish wonders.

Due credit should be given to its members, and especially to Mr. B. J. Zalewski, the director, for the great treat given us last night and also for the diligent efforts he expended in training them. It would be difficult to describe to anyone not present, how truly awe-inspiring last night's performance has been. The concert was well rehearsed and only members of the choir appeared. The program showed good taste and everyone present appreciated the artistic accomplishments of the singers. The Shepherd, a song by the young composer Mr. Lachman - the first number on the program - won the hearts of his listeners, holding them spellbound throughout the evening. The audience showed profound respect and reverence for the work. A charming addition to the delightful melody proved to be the Polish fife.



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, March 30, 1908.

The public, lost in deep reverry, felt itself transplanted to its native heath, expecting at any moment to see the materialization of a poor, barefooted indigenous shepard. The people were charmed anew with each succeeding number, not only by the enchanting power of the music but also by the talent of the singers and felt convinced, that the Polish chorus Filareci has that subtle technique so essential to singing.

Solos, duets, quartets and choral selections were offered. Mr. Borkowski, a tenor, deserves encomiums; he distinguished himself and won prolonged applause. The Filareci concert must be acclaimed as a successful achievement.

Narod Polski, Vol. XI, No. 12, March 20, 1907.

LOCAL CHRONICLE

The concert of Mr. John A. Mallek, with Mrs. M. Smulski and Miss B. M. Stevens, in Association Auditorium Hall, was very successful. The hall was filled with the people that attentively studied the technique of our famous artist, Mr. J. Mallek.

The listeners were surprised by the wonderful voice of Mrs. Smulski, and the skill of other artists, who after repeated applause, accommodated with encores.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a

II A 3 b

III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVIII, No. 22, Jan. 26, 1907.

TO THE POLES IN CHICAGO

A plea from Blue Island, Illinois, has reached the Poles in Chicago and its locality.

Dear Fellow-citizens:

I inform you of the fact that the parish of St. Isadore in Blue Island is arranging a concert for the benefit of a new church. This concert will be held February 3, at 7:30 in the Pyterek Hall, at Grove Street, only one block south of Western Avenue. This is the first concert that we are preparing with such great caution in order for it to be a success.

The Rev. Father Pyterek is at the head of this project. This concert should not only benefit the elderly Poles, but the young Polish youth also shall benefit from it morally.

II B 1 a

- 2 -

POLISH

II A 3 b

III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVIII, No. 22, Jan. 26, 1907.

The following is the program that is to be executed:

1. "Crusader," Sousa. Will be played by the orchestra under the baton of F. Kondziorski.

2. The song "Summer," executed by the choir of St. Cecylia, under the direction of Professor R. Ardziejewski.

3. The song "Premow," of L. Arditti, sung by Miss A. Nering.

4. Raff's valse "Impromptu," by Prof. R. Ardziejewski.

5. "Monarch," by the orchestra.

6. A duet "Sing me to sleep," by J. and A. Nering.

7. Toward a song," by the choir of Dembinski, under the direction of Prof. R. Ardziejewski.

II B 1 a

- 3 -

POLISH

II A 3 b

III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVIII, No. 22, Jan. 26, 1907.

8. "Toreador," from the opera "Carmen"; by Mr. J. Kondziorski.
9. "Sernade," by the quartet consisting of W. Barwig, first tenor; A. Barwig, second tenor; F. Kondziorski, first bass; and J. Kondziorski, second bass.
10. "Monologue," by Mr. J. Sikorski.
11. "Soldier Chorus," from the opera "Faust," executed by the Holy Mary Immaculate choir.

II B 1 a
II A 3 b
IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVII,,No. 195, Aug. 25, 1906.

REPORTER'S NOTES

Tomorrow night there shall be a concert of the Singers' Organization in the Walsh Hall. The fact is that not only shall our famous Chicago songstress Miss Rosa Kwasigroch participate at this concert, but also other famous people shall be our guests. Mr. Rosenthal from St. Paul, one of the best Polish baritone singers in America -- and Miss Clementine Mallek from Milwaukee also has a very remarkable and splendid voice. We urge all of the Poles to be present at this interesting concert and give the artists a splendid reception.

II B 1 a
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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVII, No. 116, May 22, 1906.

REPORTER'S NOTES

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

We are mentioning for the second time the fact that the Poles in Chicago would like to witness on the stage a Polish opera.

I judge that with the material strength we have here, we could present Moniuszkis' creations.

To support us in this event we could ask Mrs. Kwasigroch, Smulska, Nering, J. Kowalska and Messrs. Kowalski, from South Chicago; Szymanski, Kondziorski, Nering and many others. Our public delights in stage shows, especially if they consist of singing.

The organization of organists should confer upon this matter as soon as it is possible for them.

II B 1 a
III B 2

POLISH



Zgoda, Vol. XXII, No. 37, Sept. 10, 1903.

ARRIVAL OF THE POLISH NATIONAL SINGERS OF AMERICA

The Polish National Singers of America will arrive in Chicago and gather at Walsh's hall, Sept. 11 and 12, located at Noble and Emma Sts.

Saturday, Sept. 12, in the same hall a contest and amusement will take place. Sunday, Sept. 14, a competition between the Polish National Singers will take place at St. Stanislaus hall, located at Noble and Bradley Streets.

The Central Committee is composed of men and lady members of the Polish National Singers, mainly from the larger groups. The choirs competing are as follows:

1. The Chopin Choir, under the direction of Mr. J. Handka and A. Kam-prowski.
2. The Philharmonia Choirs, directed by Mr. F. Tracinski and miss H. Michalska.
3. The Halka Choir, directed by Miss F. Michalska



Zgoda, Vol. XXII, No. 37, Sept. 10, 1903.

and Miss T. Stankiewicz. 4. The Dembinski Choir from Pullman, directed by Mr. Kopel and Mr. Bigos. 5. The Wanda Choir from Pullman, directed by Miss Pelc and Miss Gawronska. 6. The Harmony Choir Group No. 1, directed by Mr. Miekisiewicz and Mr. Rzeznik. 7. The Reszke Brothers Choir, directed by Mr. Ignatz Stankiewicz and Mr. Z. Galinski.

The Central Committee is cordially inviting all Polish people to attend and make this affair a huge success. We absolutely guarantee all will be pleased with this program. Support your Polish singers and artists; show us what you think of solidarity.

II B 1 a
III B 2

POLISH

Zgoda, Vol. XXII, No. 36, Sept. 3, 1903.

LOCAL CHRONICLE

We are reminding the Polish people in Chicago and the surrounding towns about the great concert to be given by the Polish National Singers, Sunday, Sept. 6th, in Kosciuszko's Hall. It is to be the greatest concert given by this organization since its origination. It will consist of at least ten different groups of the Polish National Singers' Organization. It will have the junior groups, the ladies and the men's senior groups; the final act on the program will be all three groups combined as one.

Tickets can be purchased from Mr. J. Chmielinski, located at 683 W. 18th St., and Mr. J. Mielcarka, 776 S. Ashland Avenue; also at the offices of the Polish Daily News and Zgoda.

Narod Polski, Vol. VI, No. 24, June 11, 1902

WPA (ILL) PRG 11-1902

LOCAL NEWS ITEM

We are informed that at the last display of talent by the students of the local school of voice culture, Chicago Musical Club, an award of a diamond medal was given to the well-known singer, Mrs. John Smulski. This is the third successive highest distinction of Mrs. Smulski, who has finished honorably the higher class of the above named school.

Zgoda, Vol. XIX, No. 29, July 19, 1900

ZELINSKI'S CHOIR

Under the above name a new choir was organized for men, so far there are twenty-five members and we feel sure that in a short time the membership will be doubled. The admission fee is fifty cents, with a monthly fee of twenty-five cents until January 1, 1901, after which time the monthly rate will be forty cents.

Lessons and classes are held every Wednesday in Mr. Zembal's hall, located at 41 Wells street.

The officers of this choir are: W. Jelen, president; J. Sobota, vice-president; J. Homplewicz, recording secretary; W. Kaniowski, financial secretary; J. Jarosz, cashier; J. Jelen, librarian.

The director of this choir is Mr. J. J. Novioki, who is also general director of the United Polish Singers.

POLISH SONGS

POLISH SONGS

In the course of our Polish songs, we have heard of the Polish people in the days of their glory, when they were a great nation, and we have heard of their "Lutnia."

Polish national songs and lyrics are true to the spirit of the Polish people. We should endeavor to learn and sing them, for they are the heart of the Polish people. The Polish "Lutnia" is the heart of the Polish people, and it is the heart of the Polish people, where the Polish people are written with emotion and love for their cause.

Songs of our "Lutnia" choir are sung to diversify our celebrations and awaken our soul at concerts.

With Polish songs on his lips, the Polish farmer goes to work on his farms, knowing that when his fields fail, he can produce more crops and show more ambition for work; and when he is in the Polish

1918

- 1 -

1918

1918, Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan. 1, 1918

soldiers marched in high spirit; they sang in their hearts
our Polish songs (the "Mazurek Dąbrowski" and others); and
Polish hymns were sung by the soldiers of the Polish Legion in France
their spirit.

Listening to our songs and hymns, it was as if we had heard
that the soldiers of the Polish Legion were fighting for
our freedom.

In the name of our ideals we are calling upon you, fathers and mothers
to encourage your sons and daughters to join this singing choir "Lutnia."
We are sure that you will not refuse to do so. The
Society of "Lutnia" is the only Polish organization in the New
York in order to gain a lot of enrollment.

We are inviting all Polish citizens, or people of Polish extraction,
who have intentions of joining this Society of "Lutnia" in New

Page 12

- 2 -

Page 12

June 1, 1908, 1. 1908. 1. 1908. 1. 1908.

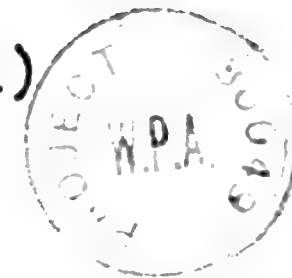
of Lake and

People can sign on
located at 4th and Pauline Street.

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III B 4

POLISH (1)



Zgoda, Vol. XVII, No. 30, July 28, 1898

PROCLAMATION TO OUR BROTHER SINGERS AND LOVERS
OF MUSIC

Dear Brethren:

The ninth convention of the United Polish Singers in America will take place September 3, 4 and 5 in Chicago.

We are inviting to this convention all the choirs of the United Polish Singers in America. Ladies singing societies in the United States, and organizations, are asked to send representatives. We invite all Polish citizens who are lovers of Polish music and songs and who are anxious to spread among the Poles their native songs. Everyone will admit that the Polish national songs are the most important factors with which to awaken the heart and soul of our fellow-countrymen to their country's need. Songs are proof of our love for our past and present attitude towards our country. We sing in the hours of sadness and in the hour of happiness. We Poles always sing, whether at work or at home, because singing is a balm for every Pole.

Zgoda, July 28, 1898

And also to give a circumstantial account of our work to our youngsters and the future generation that they may love and cherish the work of our forefathers.

Our heart and soul, our true feeling, were put into these songs and we must awaken the younger generation to teach their children the love and knowledge of these words and melodies.

Every heart thrills to hear Polish songs and music. To the older people they awaken and bring back memoirs of their youth.

The work to preserve and cultivate our national songs is ideal and requires the true support of our fellow-countrymen, for those who are most interested in bringing this dream to reality, deserve an unlimited amount of thanks for their efforts.

II B 1 a
III B 2

POLISH (3)

Zgoda, July 28, 1898

That is why we are inviting all citizens, brothers and sisters and all well wishers to be present to take part in this ninth convention of the United Polish Singers in America, to help in our work of extending among Poles our national songs.

C. Duzewski, president
A. Rosinski, secretary

Zgoda, Vol.17. No.14. April 7, 1898.

Charter for United Polish Singers of America.

The new Board of Directors of the United Singers, met in Grand Rapids, last month, to make laws to compel all groups of this Order to be represented at these monthly meetings. The different groups of Illinois met in Springfield and demanded a charter; in order to have their own group committees and directors, without being compelled to force the general officers to take time from work just to be present at these monthly meetings. The Central Committee at Grand Rapids soon changed its ideas, and asked that the groups of Illinois call a joint session at which officers from Grand Rapids would be present to discuss the official business of issuing a charter. After hours of heated debate they agreed to issue a charter under one condition that all Polish singers be grouped as one club, under the name of "United Polish Singers of America". The purpose of this organization will be according to the contents of our documents. "To advance and promote an interest in Polish National and American songs; to organize, and direct, choruses and choirs in the state of Illinois and elsewhere, and in general to foster and encourage its members in the study and development of the art of music". The incorporators of this group are: Cezar Duzewski, Ignatz Mroz, Chester Perlowski, Valentine Kuflewski, Marceli Gutkowski and Michael Nowakowski.

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POLISH

Page 2.

Zgoda, Apr. 7, 1898.

VIPA 11 11 11 11 11 11

The issuing of the charter was made possible by the aid of our notary public member Mr.F.Wegierski, March 18, 1898. We are informing all the Polish citizens in the United States about this group, and we have great hopes that this parent organization of ours will soon have branches in all the states. Each state that has, or will have, a Society of United Polish Singers in its fold will have the right to hold its own Polish parliament which will be the legal right due to every group.

Every true Pole, who is interested in spreading and prolonging the use of Polish songs and music among other nationalities, should join one of our groups of "United Polish Singers of America".

C. Dazewski - - - - Pres.

II B 1 a

III B 2

III A

POLISH

Zgoda, Vol. XXVI, No. 51, Dec. 23, 1897.

IN THE AFFAIRS OF OUR NATIONAL SINGING

Brothers! Seeing such little support that you render our singing choirs, noting also your indifference toward them, I embolden myself then, in the name of patriotism, requesting you all to open your hearts and not be negligent in aiding our national singing.

Join our singers, throng them old and young, and cooperate with us so that we can create and establish choirs in vast numbers which would bring honor for us Poles.

I particularly urge that you, young folks, who know of no way to spend your leisure evenings, spending them uselessly is of no benefit to you or to anyone else. Persons should sacrifice at least one evening during the week for culture, by participating in singing and familiarizing themselves with the Polish language and songs.

Join us, young friends, and you shall not regret it. Here you shall find a real pleasure in spending your time; here you shall not only familiarize yourself and love our wonderful Polish language and song, but also shall find the possibility of culturing yourself in it and also awaken an instinct of

Zgoda, Vol. XXVI, No. 51, Dec. 23, 1897.

national pride.

We sometimes hear the elders criticize the Polish singers for their poor singing, and praise the German or Swedish choirs as an example to follow. They do not stop to consider our hardships.

We shall explain this as follows:

The Germans or the Swedes are older singers who have had ten or more years of practice in this art of singing; none of them claims that he is too old or too tired. But unanimously they stand together with the youth and cooperate with them, not paying any attention to the gray hairs that cover their heads.

And what happens with us? Can we pride ourselves with the fact that we have the full support from the older generation? No! The young people, who belong to singing circles, do not achieve any advancement or respect for us or themselves.

Here's what usually happens among or to our young members. A youth, who belongs to a singing circle for two or three years, when he marries, drops this

Zgoda, Vol. XXVI, No. 51, Dec. 23, 1897.

ambition of being a member any longer with some simple excuse.

Can't they sacrifice at least one night for singing and cultivate themselves in it, even though they are married?

If everyone would understand their duties toward their nationality and would spend this one evening for singing, then our choirs would be above all other national choirs, and we would not then have to be ashamed of our ignorance in this art.

And so, cooperate with us, you elderly brothers and you youth too, so that our song can go beyond the furthest corners of this earth and reach way over the ocean toward our brothers in Poland.

Zygmunt Perłowski,
A member of the Moniuszko choir.

II B 1 a

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 17, 1897.

POLISH WOMEN'S ECHO SOCIETY GIVES CONCERT

The Polish Women's Echo Society, a choral group, gave a concert last Sunday, November 14, at Schoenhofen's Hall. To the variety program of Polish song was added the singing of the Chopin Choir. The entire membership of the Polish Falcons Number 1 was present. After the concert there was dancing. The mazurka and other Polish dances were featured.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1a

III C

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Narod Polski, Vol. 1, No. 47, November 17, 1897



POLISH

A concert in which a number of Polish church choirs have organized for the benefit of the "Polish Sisters Convent" will be held, November 21, 1897 in the large hall on Bradley Street with the assistance of a large orchestra. The program will be as follows:-

1. "Polonais" Kurpinshi-----Orchestra
2. "Gloria" Mozart-----Mixed choirs with the accompaniment of the Orchestra
under the direction of A. J. Kwasigroch; solo part
will be rendered by Miss Wanda Barwig.
3. Song dedicated to Nicholas Copernicus---Miss Rozalia Bieszka, Jos. Reich, Pianist
4. "Song of Poland"-----Words by Zahajkiewicz, Women's choir, orchestra
under the direction of E. Wiedeman; solos by Miss
Agnes Wojtallwicz(Soprano) and Miss Martha Kosinski
(alto)
5. "William Tell" -----Rossini Orchestra.
6. "Barcorola"-----Song duet Misses Anna Muchowsha & Lucia Gizeszkowsha,
S. J. Kujawski, pianist.
7. Waltz from O pera "F A D E T T E"---Soprano solo Miss Wanda Barwig, A. J. Kwasigroch,
Pianist.
8. "Krakowiak" from "songs of our Nation"-Male choir, orchestra under the direction of
A. Mattek.

II B 1a

Narod Polski, Vol. 1, No. 47, November 17, 1937.



- Soloists: Mr. John Jarosz and Stanislaw Pliszka, (tenor); Mr. John Kondziorshi, baritone.
- 9 "War Signals"-----Wronski-Orchestra
10. Mazurek from the opera "Duch Wojewody" by Grossman-Solo by Miss Agnes Wójcicki, Mr. A. Mattek, pianist.
11. "Excelsior" duet, Miss Agnes Glomb and Mr. William Dombek, E. Wiedeman, Pianist.
12. "Duch Wojewody" opera selection, mixed choirs- orchestra under the direction of A. J. Kwasigroch, soloists soprano, Miss Agnes Glomb, Soprano; Stanislaw Mattek, Tenor, Mr. John Kondziorshi, baritone.

The concert will begin at 8 o'clock P.M.

Tickets are .25¢, .50¢ and \$1.00.

A. Mattek,
E. Wideman,
A. J. Kwasigroch,
Committee.

II B 1 a

IV

POLISH

Zgoda, Vol. XVII, No. 34, Aug. 26, 1897.

SINGING SOCIETIES

I have the great honor of informing you, dear Polish public of Chicago, that the Parish of Holy Trinity established a new singing society called the "Frederick Chopin Singers." The aim is to arrange a musical and vocal concert in which religious as well as Polish national and American songs will be sung.

The above mentioned organization has already received its charter from the Secretary of State of Illinois and begun its work.

The director of the vocalists is the popularly known maestro of music and song, Mr. Anthony Mallek.

Dear lovers of song wishing to join and belong to this "Frederick Chopin Society" and work with us in general, I, then, invited you to come to our meeting, Tuesday, August 31, in the hall of Holy Trinity.

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III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 19, 1897.

ST. CECILIA CHORUS OF ST. ADALBERT
PARISH, INCORPORATED

The St. Cecilia Chorus of St. Adalbert's Parish was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois on June 15. The incorporators are: John Kujawski, Boleslas Zalewski, John M. Sienkiewicz, Anna Muchawska, Teofila Porozynska, and Hedwig Wichert.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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II B 1 d

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 12, 1897.

MUSICAL AND LITERARY NIGHT STAGED BY YOUNG
MEN'S ARCHBROTHERHOOD

A musical and literary program was given by the Young Men's Archbrotherhood Sunday, May 9, at the St. Stanislaus Kostka parish hall. The entertainment was as follows:

1. Opening, Francis Czastka
2. Song, Francis Czastka
3. Declamation, "In Honor of Polish Priests," Valentine Roszkowiak
4. Song, "Hail, Mazurs," St. Stanislaus Kostka Men's Choir
5. Declamation, "It Is Forbidden to Us," Miss F. Jazdziewska

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a
II B 1 d
III C

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 12, 1897.

6. Song, "May Dawn," St. Stanislaus Kostka Young Ladies' Choir
7. Recitation, "Omen," Simon Sikorski
8. Song, "My Dear God," Men's Choir
9. Declamation, "I Am Proud That I Am a Pole," John Bombera
10. Speech, Valentine Roszkowiak
11. Tribute to the Reverend Joseph Gieburowski
12. Song, "God Save Poland"

Sincere thanks are expressed to Mr. Chojnacki, director of the lower choir (sic) of St. Stanislaus Kostka's parish, and to the singers. Thanks are also

WPA (H) PROJ. 30275

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- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 12, 1897.

extended to Miss Frances Jazdziwska for her splendid recitation.

Valentine Roszkowiak, president

August Bach, recording secretary

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 28, 1897.

ST. STANISLAUS SCHOOL CHILDREN
GAVE EXCELLENT PERFORMANCE

The program started yesterday by the school children of St. Stanislaus Mostka Parish, under the direction of the Sisters of Notre Dame, proved to be a success. The exercises were given in honor of the Reverend Vincent Parzynski, pastor, for whom the day was named. When the pastor approached the auditorium with his escort he was greeted with loud applause by the school children. The program was opened with a march of welcome, played by the Misses F. Ostrowska, J. Turkowska, and M. Polasa at the piano. Other parts of the program were filled with songs, recitations in Polish and English, drills, and various other musical numbers. A dramatic sketch in three acts was also enacted. Both the girls and the boys gave outstanding performances.

Every number on the entertainment program was rendered in perfect order. This smoothness indicated that the rigorous training the school children receive from their teachers, as well as the special guidance, is given with understanding. The capacity crowd spent an enjoyable evening. Each act was an agreeable surprise.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3025

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- 2 -

POLISH

II B 1 c (1)

I A 2 a

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 28, 1897.

III C

IV to them. There was not one dull moment throughout the program, although it was rather long and did not conclude till quite late.

The Reverend Vincent Barzynski and the Sisters of Notre Dame can be justly proud of the parish school and the performance of the pupils. All the exerted efforts were not wasted, for the fruits were abundant. And this is something of which all Poles in Chicago should be proud.

May God continue to bless the efforts of the Catholic priest-and Pope.

II B 1 a

POLISH

II D 4

III A

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 27, 1897.

III C

IV

SPECIAL PROGRAM STAGED AT HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE

A special program of interest was staged yesterday, before many selected guests at the Holy Family Orphanage, by the Sisters of Notre Dame, who are in charge of two hundred Polish orphans. The program was staged in honor of the Reverend Vincent Barzynski, C.R., pastor of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish and founder of the Holy Family Orphanage.

Besides the Reverend Barzynski, the following priests were present: The Reverend Fathers Francis Gordon, W. Rapacz, T. Szybkowski, S. Cosimi, Andrew Spetz, John Piechowski, Joseph Gieburowski, Brother Joseph Osowski, and the more important supporters of the home. The special audience had an opportunity to see the results of the methods of education and training applied to the unfortunate children in the Orphanage, and now they are being prepared as future Polish-American citizens. The children, although not garbed in the finest clothes, are well fed and well trained. They had a pleasant appearance with their winsome smiles. Many of them are not aware

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 2 -

POLISH

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III A

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 27, 1897.

III C

IV of their plight. Although some have no mothers or rather, they have found a substitute affection in the many attendants and supporters. Yes, instead of finding a father they have found a guardian, which brings to mind the immortal words of Jesus, "Whatsoever you shall do for one of the unfortunate children, you are doing this for me" (sic).

Yesterday's performance was given as a token of thanks for the efforts of the priests and of the private individuals who have given their support. All were convinced that their efforts were not wasted. The children congratulated the pastor on account of the day's being named for him, and wished him endless days of health. The congratulatory remarks were made in the Polish language, which prevails throughout the institution. Although there are two Irish children in the institution, they have learned not only the Polish language but the customs as well. This, of course, does not mean that English is not taught to the children. All children are instructed equally in the Polish as well as the English language.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 27, 1897.

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IV The program took place as scheduled. Declamations, songs, monologues, humorous verses, and **drills** were only a part of the entertainment. Little girls in white dresses, made-up as mothers, appeared on the stage with baby dolls in their arms. This was designed to portray how the girls would appear when they reached adulthood. The song "Let Us Go Together" was an example of the spirit that prevails in the Holy Family Orphanage. The pastor was greatly moved by this performance and promised the children a special May Day event as a reward. He appointed a committee which will lay plans for this event. An outing will be held in one of the city parks.

What reward is given to the hard-working Sisters of Notre Dame, guardians of the Holy Family Orphanage? A feeling of gratitude from the Polish people who help to support this institution. This help is rendered through quiet and energetic work on the part of spirited people.

We recommend this Polish institution to all Polish parishes throughout Chicago and vicinity, for this orphanage has an important meaning to all Poles.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 20, 1897.

BENEFIT CONCERT STAGED FOR POLISH HOSPITAL

The unexpected death of Joseph, father of the Reverend Vincent Barzynski, brought sorrow to the entire parish of St. Stanislaus Kostka. This indirectly affected the attendance at the benefit concert staged last night, for the Polish Hospital, at the parish hall. Attendance, though large, was not up to expectations. This was unfortunate! The concert was extraordinary. Not only all the local talent took part in the program, but also all the first ranking amateurs who appear on the concert stages all over Chicago.

The musicale was opened by the St. Cecilia Men's Choir, under the direction of Andrew Kwasigroch, singing the spirited "Polish Hearts". This song characterized the entire program--Polish songs and music for Polish hearts.

Miss Lillian Roemheld followed with a violin solo, "Song without Words," which was made popular with the Polish people by the bow of the renowned Wieniawski. Her second rendition was Wieniawski's popular "Rondo elegant,"

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 20, 1897.

which captivated the audience to such an extent that at its conclusion the applause practically stopped the performance. After playing Brahm's "Cradle Song," the talented Miss Roemheld played Wieniawski's fiery "Mazurka," which was recently played, in Chicago, by the talented Polish youth, Huberman. Her rendition was of such quality that even the composer would have been proud to hear it. Although the vigorous pressure of the bow caused one of the strings to snap, the expert player finished the number without losing a note, or any of its melodic quintessence.

One of Chicago's most famous singers, Mrs. Paula Biederman, who has graced many a concert stage, followed Miss Roemheld. "Herzens Fruehling" by Wickedé, "Soguani Reverie" by F. Sehir, and "Yes Thou Art Mine" by Arnold Haymon gave the songstress an opportunity to display her talents. The quiet during the renditions and the applause at the conclusion, were just tribute to this concert star. Many bouquets of flowers were bestowed upon her by the Polish women. Although she is not of Polish blood, she was willing to take part in this program.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 20, 1897.

The third number on the program was a piano, violin, and violoncello trio. Ralph Modrzejewski played the piano and the Messrs. Schaufled played the other string instruments. Mr. Modrzejewski's piano playing can be compared to the acting of his mother, Helen Modjeska; otherwise he would not be bold enough to ask the famous Schaufled brothers to accompany him. The Modrzejewski Trio was well received on the concert stage.

An unexpected number followed. Mr. Kwasigroch presented a mixed group of young people from the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish Choir. The choirmaster held the baton, Mrs. Mary Barzynska played the piano, and Mrs. Rose Kwasigroch stood at the head of this youthful choir. The hymns "Nolite Temere" and "Gloria" captivated the hearts of the audience. It would not be wrong to call this singing miraculous, and the choir could easily be representative of the Polish efforts in the United States. Mrs. Kwasigroch's singing was on a par with that of Mrs. Biederman.

This review must come to an end because the writer does not feel capable of

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 20, 1897.

imparting by the written word all the fine qualities of the concert. Those who are doubtful of its success are requested to ask verification from any one of the two thousand people who attended. Despite this large attendance, the hall was not filled to capacity.

Among the many guests present, we saw Count Anthony W. Rozwadowski, Italian **counsul** in Chicago, and his wife. Both are great lovers of music.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 12, 1897.

ST. CECILIA CHOIR PRESENTS MUSICAL PROGRAM

A musical and vocal entertainment was staged last night by the St. Cecilia Choir, a talented women's group of St. Stanislaus Kostka's parish, at the local school hall. National music and religious and patriotic songs thrilled the audience.

The musicale was under the direction of Andrew Kwasigroch, choirmaster of St. Stanislaus Kostka's Church. Many interesting numbers were on the program, among them a piano duet by the Misses Piterrek and Ostrowska, "Polish Women," a monologue presented by Miss M. Ochwat, "Ballad," sung by Miss Sieja, "Exile's Grave," recited by Miss K. Rozniakowska, and a "Home of an Exile," given by Miss P. Gierok.

Other numbers were "My Poland," by Miss J. Lubinska, "Sigismund's Bell," by Miss J. Ciesinska, "Poland, Mother of Ours," Miss Maciejewska, "Vision," Miss Sobacka, "Matejko," Miss Dabrowska, "Exiled to Siberia," declamation

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 12, 1897.

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IV and song by Miss Kosinska, and "The Weeping Willow," Z. Knapinska.

Piano solos were "Serenade," by Miss Piterak, "Mountain Bells," by C. Panten, and "Washington Park," ably done by Miss Schultz. The entire choir sang Bollman's "Regina Coeli"; and the concluding number of the evening--quite appropriately--was played as a piano solo by Miss Badonska, "Put Me in My Little Bed".

Upon listening to the renditions of this splendid young ladies' choir, one's heart is filled with joy because one realizes that this is being accomplished by women of Polish blood. It is a source of joy to know that Polish song and music not only persist but are being played and sung by the daughters of those who knew what Poland was. As long as such young Polish hearts continue to revive the creations of our fatherland, we can safely say, "Poland is not yet lost!"

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 30, 1897.

YOUNG LADIES' CHOIR STAGES ELABORATE
PROGRAM FOR MEMBERS

One of the outstanding entertainment programs of the year was presented last night at the regular monthly meeting of the Young Ladies' Choir of St. Stanislaus Kostka's parish. The bill listed no less than twenty-seven numbers.

Outstanding patriotic declamations were delivered by the Misses Gierzk, Frydrychowicz, Bardonska, Michalak, Trzuciel, Ciemiecka, Suchomska, Rozniakowski, Maciejowska, Ignatowska, Dabrowska, Kaminska, Ciesinska, Lubinska, Sonnenbeck, and Czerwinska.

Especial credit is due to Sophia Knapinska for her recitation.

Piano solos were expertly executed by the Misses M. Pyterek, M. Schultz, M. Bardonska, F. Ostrowska, and Klatecka. Beautiful solo melodies were sung

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 30, 1897.

by the Misses Wirkus, Ochwat, and A. Krolik.

Outstanding performances were the duet numbers given by the Misses Kozlowska and Frdrychowicz and others. The Tautma Choir, under the direction of A. Kwasigroch, choirmaster of St. Stanislaus Kostka's Church, sang a number of enchanting airs.

Ordinarily this choir does not seek publicity; however, this performance was so elaborate that it merits mention. Great results are expected from such a group, which works earnestly and quietly. May God bless your efforts.

The chaplain of this group is the Reverend F. Gordon, C. R.

Eszet

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Zgoda, Vol. XVI, No. 9, March 4, 1897.

LOCAL CHRONICLE

Sunday the united singing organizations Chopins and Wanda presented in the Walsh Hall, Kurpinski's operetta, consisting of three acts. We shall not read of this play to you, but only wish to note for your interest that this is one of the most original operettas known, that even in Poland it is very much enjoyed.

Mr. Anthony Mallek deserves all the credit due him for his performance and directing the singing organizations. From among the amateurs, Mr. Gatkowski proved himself successful in making the people laugh with his humorous jokes. Solo parts were sung by Mr. Mroz who possesses an excellent voice, also Miss Wojatalenicz, who captivated the general public with her singing.

After conclusion of all the stage production people danced and enjoyed themselves till 4 A. M.

We almost forgot to mention that present at this great occasion was the famous 13-year-old violinist Bronislaw Haberman, with his parents. Ten people were all aware of this and honored him with clapping at his appearance.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 1, 1897.

CONCERT AND DANCE GIVEN BY POLES
IN SOUTH CHICAGO

On February 21 the B. Dembinski Choir held its first concert and ball at A. Templin's Hall, South Chicago. The Manda and Chopin Choirs, under the direction of Anthony Mallek, took part in the concert.

The undersigned, in the name of the Dembinski Choir, extends an old-fashioned "God Bless You," especially to Messrs. Wojtalewicz, Gorski, E. Mloskowski, and Mrs. Szularecka for their solo and duet contributions. Thanks are also extended to Miss Malolepsza for her impressive declamation; also to Mr. Wolman, and the Misses Elgodt, Siuda, and Polaczyk for their songs.

Thanks are also given to the White Eagle Band for its beautiful concert arrangement of national airs. In conclusion, thanks are also extended to Mr. Pawlowski, director of the B. Dembinski Choir, whose efforts during

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 1, 1897.

so limited a time developed this choir into its present state of efficiency. Thanks are also extended to the audience for its fine co-operation.

The net proceeds from the concert, \$24.46, were turned over to the Reverend F. Wojtalewicz.

Once again I wish to take this opportunity to thank all participants for making this concert a success.

W. Follmer,
For the B. Dembinski Choir,
South Chicago.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 6, 1897.

NEW CHOIR ORGANIZED IN ST. JOHN CANTIUS CHURCH

A new church choir, the St. Agnes Choir Society, has been organized by the young ladies of St. John Cantius Church. At the first meeting forty-two young ladies joined the Society. The members are between fourteen and fifteen years of age.

The following members were elected to office: F. Potocka, president; F. Zgorzynska, vice-president; J. Franciszek, recording secretary; C. Wiktor, financial secretary; S. Niemiec, treasurer; trustees: Z. Dabrowska and F. Kielczynska; F. Zbylska, librarian; M. Polaszczyk, marshal. The local organist, F. Kwasinski, is director of this new group.

Meetings will be held on the first Monday of each month, and lessons in singing will be given every Monday and Thursday. All those young ladies of the parish who are interested in singing are urged to join this newly formed organization. New members will be welcome either during the monthly meetings or during the

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 6, 1897.

evenings of instruction.

F. Potocka, president,
J. Franciszczak, vice-president.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 5, 1897.

AN APPEAL TO ALL POLISH CHURCH AND
NATIONAL SINGERS' GROUPS

"The home can be destroyed by fire....treasures can be stolen by thieves, but the muse of song always remains untouched," says a poet.

From time immemorial song has filled the hearts of man the world over. The mother puts her tear-stained baby to sleep with a lullaby; melodic songs prevail at gay social functions; the stirring military song warms the hearts of men and leads them on the field of battle; the national song is filled with the glory, yearnings, and misfortunes of individuals and legions of people; nations are made to feel proud through their expression of song, and it is through the medium of song that the works of God are glorified! How then could one not love song? Song makes life a pleasure; it banishes worry,

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 6, 1897.

awakens the heart, adds temper to the soul; it finds itself everywhere for it passes through prison bars, and reaches the frozen Siberian steppes; it lives with the unfortunate exile in the most deplorable hut as well as in the marble halls of the regents.

It can safely be said that there is not a heart in the world that has not felt the strains of a song, a song that touches the fibers of the heart.

In this respect it is our duty to care for this faithful friend. Above all, our parish choirs and singing groups should be concerned with spreading and fostering national song.

If it is true that certain individual groups and one large association have made an effort in this direction, for they each have conducted some kind of instruction classes in their own particular corners.

Everyone is aware of the fact that religious, patriotic, and social music

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 6, 1897.

reaches greater heights through the joint efforts of one common organization. Every joint enterprise is much easier to put over because more effort and time can be given to it and the responsibilities minimized by spreading the work to be accomplished. The more there is in common the more can be realized. This is true in all branches of this kind of work, whether it is the cost of material, whether it is the finding of new talent, or whether it is the awakening of the desire for music in all, and the consequent influencing of the esthetic knowledge of the people.

The power of music is great; yet, to many wholesome religious music is unknown. A part of this is the fault of our small and often neglected church choirs.

"Sursum Corda!" The combined strength of the voices of our youth, both girls and boys, will open the portals of heaven, and even the angels will join with them in the song, "Gloria in Excelsis Deo".

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 6, 1897.

Choirs and singing societies, providing they work out an adequate plan, will receive greater support from the clergy and the parishioners, for worship which is due the Almighty and love of man demand that religious and national songs be beautiful and more beautiful.

Because of this we have a hope that all choirs and singing groups will recognize the need for a "Singers' Union", whose aim will be to safeguard church and national songs through co-operation and mutual work.

Choirs and societies that recognize this need and agree to join such an organization, are requested to appoint a delegate or two and send them and their directors to a general meeting to be held on March 7, at 4 P.M., at the St. Stanislaus Kostka school hall, Chicago, Illinois.

The St. Cecilia Men's Choir, of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, has aired this

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 6, 1897.

proposal thoroughly, and has decided to send the following questionnaire to all choirs and choral groups:

- I. Does the choir (society) recognize the need for a "singers' union" or a Catholic parish Choirs'union"?
2. Does the choir desire to join this "union"?
3. Does it consider it necessary that the members pay dues and, if so, how much?

Those choirs or societies that are not in a position to send delegates to this meeting because of some previous engagement are urged to communicate by letter with the secretary of the temporary committee of this project:
A. Klasta, 668 Dickson Street.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 6, 1897.

During the first part of the meeting the following business will be taken up:

1. Reading of the constitution, corrections, and a vote on its acceptance.
2. Organization.

Anticipating early replies to this appeal we remain,

Your compatriots,
The Committee:

A. J. Kwasigroch,
John Kondziorski,
W. Barwig,

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 6, 1897.

Andrew Stachowicz,
S. Zahajkiewicz,
John Nering,
A. C. Klasta.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 30, 1897.

NEW POLISH SINGERS' SOCIETY ORGANIZED

(Correspondence)

The undersigned has the privilege of announcing to all lovers of music that a large group of young ladies of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish has organized a Polish Singers' Society for the purpose of teaching and fostering Polish national songs.

On January 13, a meeting was held at the home of the Sypniewski family, 630 Holt Street, and the Polish Singers' Society was founded. Eighteen young ladies joined the organization. Shortly afterward, the new members held an election and the following officers were elected: Miss Leonarda Sypniewska, president; Miss Helen Wytyk, vice president; Miss Anna Dembkowska, recording secretary; Miss Sophia Wytyk, financial secretary; Miss Anna Lisztewnik, treasurer; and Miss Stanislaw Kucharzewska, librarian.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 30, 1897.

The first singing practice will be held on February 3, at the Polish National Alliance Hall, at 8 P.M. Professor R. Hensel, well-known music instructor, will direct the singing.

All young ladies of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish who wish to join the society are invited to attend the first singing class.

Mention should also be made that this group is to join the Polish Singers' Alliance and will co-operate with all singing societies in fostering songs of the fatherland.

Hope is expressed that all young ladies who wish to follow in the footsteps of their grandparents will join this organization. In this way the Polish spirit will be awakened and the purpose of this club will be realized.

Respectfully yours,
Miss Anna Dembkowska, recording secretary,
673 Dickson Street.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 13, 1897.

NEW POLISH SINGERS AND DRAMATIC SOCIETY
ORGANIZED IN TOWN OF LAKE

The undersigned wishes to announce publicly that the St. Michael Singers and Dramatic Circle was organized at a meeting held on January 7, at the St. Joseph Parish Hall. The officers of the club are: S. Boniakowski, president; C. Wesolowski, vice-president; A. Ciuda, treasurer; A. Chylewski, marshal, I. Fila and F. Mazurek, librarians; A. Potocki, guard; and C. Wesolowski, director.

All those interested in singing or dramatics are invited to attend the meeting to be held on January 14, at 7:30 P.M., at the St. Joseph Parish School Hall.

Carol Kowalski, secretary,
4323 Justine Street.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 10, 1897.

SCHOOL CHILDREN ENTERTAIN ST. JOSEPHAT PARISHIONERS

(Summary)

The St. Josephat parishioners were entertained by the school children Sunday afternoon at Hage's Hall. Songs, sketches, recitations, and declamations marked the program of entertainment. The presentation was of such a high calibre that it deserves a few words of commendation.

"Tom's Practical Joke," a humorous skit, provoked the capacity crowd to laughter. It should be mentioned that this play was presented in English. A short sketch, "Leszek Bialy" (The White Leech), impressed the audience.

The Polish songs, including solos, duets, and quartets, rendered by the Polish school children, brought them great acclaim. The recitations and declamations were equally good.

Just before the close of the program, several Negroes appeared on the stage and

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 10, 1897.

entertained all with song and dance.

The pastor opened and closed the event.

Credit should be given to the pastor and the Sisters of Nazareth for making this program possible.

C. Suralski.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 17, 1896.

THE COMBINED CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT ON THE
KOSCIUSKO MONUMENT FUND

[We have been requested to publish the following announcement.]

We wish to notify the Polish singing societies arranging the concert for the benefit of the Kosciusko Monument Fund that the Zorza Singing and Dramatic Society of Bridgeport decided, at its semiannual meeting held on August 5, that it will take an active part in this concert.

A committee of two has been selected to confer with the committees of the other societies. The delegates are Casimir Lisowski and Ladislaus Rogalinski.

The concert is arousing the greatest interest among our members.

Brother singers! Let us all work together so that this combined concert will be a success and so that we may add our share to the fund. It is our duty, as

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 17, 1896.

Poles, to see that the Thaddeus Kosciusko monument is built in Chicago as soon as possible.

Constantine Wrzesinski,
Recording secretary of the Zorza
Society,
989 Springer Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

CHICAGO (ILL.)

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 22, 1896.

NEWS ITEM

The Kurpinski Polish Singing Society was incorporated yesterday in Springfield, Illinois. The incorporators are J. P. Mielczerek, J. M. Lilla, H. Dunczyk, and others.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 1, 1896.

MUSICAL COMEDY IN SZULC'S HALL

Last night a number of friends of Mr. Szczesny Zahajkiewicz, director of Polish theatrical performances for many years, met in Szulc's Hall to honor his birthday with an extremely comical musical entertainment.

Everybody had a good time. The monologues by A. Chrzanowski and John Czekała were excellent and brought a terrific outburst of applause. Songs by Mrs. Rose Awasigroch, Miss Wanda Barwig, and Mrs. Jozwiakowska were also vigorously applauded. The entire program was excellent.

The hall was overcrowded, which proves that Mr. Zahajkiewicz has many sincere friends.

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 28, 1896.

NEW POLISH CHOIR

(Correspondence)

A group of twenty-two youngsters on the Northwest Side organized a Polish choir on May 19.

The group will practice music and singing, especially Polish national songs.

The officers of the new choir are J. Szymanski, president; M. Nowakowski, vice-president; K. Golebiewski, recording secretary; K. Szlachta, treasurer; Z. Perlowski, librarian; A. Majewski, financial secretary; and R. Checinski, host.

Mr. Hentzel, who is well known among the Poles in Chicago, will be the director, and we expect his services will be eminently satisfactory. Choir practice will be held every Wednesday night at 8 o'clock, in Ignacy Perlowski's hall.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 28, 1896.

Perlowski will make no charge for the use of the hall, for which he deserves the thanks of all members.

Regular choir meetings will be held the second Tuesday of every month, and all those wishing to join may come either to the meeting or to the choir practice.

The group's name is "Choir of Polish Singers, of Paderewski in Chicago."

In the near future, the choir will join the Polish Singers Alliance of America.

K. Golebiewski,

368 Ashland Avenue.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 27, 1896.

CONCERT AT HOLY TRINITY HALL

The first concert arranged for the benefit of the Educational Department of the Polish National Alliance took place yesterday at Holy Trinity Parish Hall.

The carefully prepared program pleased the audience, which showed its satisfaction by frequent applause. It is too bad that the attendance was so small, which no doubt was due to the rain that fell all evening on the dirty streets of our city.

The numbers on the program were rendered by the Chopin Choir, assisted by the three talented amateur artists--Miss Large, Miss Hofler, and Miss Cady.

Miss Large played Beethoven's "Sonata" and Chopin's "Nocturne" on the piano. Miss Hofler sang "Spring Song" and Dvorak's "My Mother Taught Me" very beautifully.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 27, 1896.

Miss Cady, a young but very promising amateur, literally captivated the audience with her skill in playing the violin. She played a piece by Schubert, and "Polish Dance," by Szarwenko. The latter piece pleased the audience so much that Miss Cady was forced to repeat it twice.

The Chopin Choir completed the program.

It is worthy of note that this Choir has made a noticeable improvement under the direction of Mr. Anthony Mallek. The singing of the choir was clear and harmonious and was applauded time and again.

The ladies were presented with beautiful bouquets of flowers.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 27, 1896.

NOWICKI BROTHERS ORCHESTRA AT BRADLEY STREET HALL

The concert of the Nowicki Brothers Orchestra took place yesterday at three o'clock in the afternoon in the large Bradley Street Hall. The program featured a few solo numbers, as well as the Saint Cecilia Male Choir of Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish. From an artistic viewpoint, the performance was a success.

The thirty-piece orchestra played a number of selections, among them "Coronation March", by Meyerbeer; a group of Polish melodies by Troszla, and "Awakening of the Lion," by Katski. The "Boar Hunting Scene"--an original piece, accompanied by singing, shouting, and shooting--pleased the audience so much that a part of it was repeated. Mr. Crane's cornet solo was greatly applauded.

There were only two vocal numbers on the program. Two extra numbers on the program--"Spring," and Troszla's "Mazurek"--were sung by Miss Wanda Barwig, who, together with Mr. Kondziorski, also sang a part from the opera "Halka".

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 27, 1896.

There was no end to the applause and shouting, for our amateurs sang like accomplished artists.

Miss Barwig was presented with a beautiful bouquet of flowers.

The audience, although not too numerous, was well pleased. It is hoped that we will be able to attend more of these performances and that future concerts will draw larger audiences of music lovers.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 11, 1896.

MORE ABOUT THE SCHOOL CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT
IN THE BRADLEY STREET HALL

(Correspondence)

The other night, due to favorable circumstances, I found myself accidentally in the Hall on Bradley Street watching the children extending their sincere and joyous greetings to their most beloved pastor, because of his happy return from a lengthy sojourn in California for his health, which was undermined by long and tedious mission labors.

I am speaking here of the Reverend Vincent Barzynski, the pastor of Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish, where the school children tutored by the Sisters of Notre Dame had the honor of welcoming him.

I pass by the sincerity and frankness of the childrens' feelings, which could

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 11, 1896.

easily be read in the faces of the innocent tots.

I want to write a few words about something else here. I refer to the exhibition of musical prowess during the program. This exhibition, I can say without flattery, was masterful. This is not a meaningless word. I am acquainted with music and love it.... This recent entertainment in the Bradley Street hall was truly beautiful and artistic. The entire audience was entranced.

Imagine, if you please, a group of young girls playing on zithers, two soloists leading them, running their bows over the silken cords; a strangely beautiful melody results therefrom, truly violin-like in tone, enriched with the quaint harmony of the zithers.

Imagine, if you please, the singing of "Sub Tuum Presidium". You hear a sweet soprano voice, whose elasticity and easy modulations remind me of the singing

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 11, 1896.

of a first-class artist; then a grand alto voice, seemingly showing a miraculous imitation with its full and rounded tone of a mezzo sweetness of the birds singing; then the choir, so excellent that it dares sudden modulations, omitting the half tones.

Imagine all of this, if you please, and you will have some idea of the musical banquet given by the school children of the Saint Stanislaus Kostka School, and tutored by the Sisters of Notre Dame.

All honor to you, Sisters of Notre Dame, who have been able to bring forth from absolutely raw material such artistic forces.

How much work and trouble was connected with this entertainment, God only knows. Once more, all honor to you!

An Amateur critic of Music.

II B 1 a
II B 2 a
III B 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 19, 1896.

A CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT
OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

(We have received the following correspondence with a request that it be published in the Dziennik Chicagoski.)

A meeting of the committee of the Educational Department was held last night in the offices of the Polish National Alliance. The committee is composed of a number of men and women.

The meeting was held for the purpose of making arrangements for a concert for the benefit of an educational fund.

This concert will be held on Saturday, April 11, in the Holy Trinity Parish Hall. The concert will be given by the best Polish and American talent available in Chicago.

WPA (H. J. PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 19, 1896.

As is to be expected, this concert will be a pleasant and varied entertainment, and it should bring a good profit to the Educational Department of the Polish National Alliance. The ball will be free and all the other expenses will be slight, if any at all.

Many societies have already signified their willingness to participate and to help this good cause. The prices of tickets are very low: reserved seats, thirty-five cents, other seats at twenty-five cents; and children will be admitted for fifteen cents.

T. S.

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

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II B 1 a

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 25, 1896.

NEWS ITEM

The St. Cecilia Choir of Bridgeport (in Chicago) was incorporated yesterday in Springfield, Illinois. Those signing the incorporation papers were: Joseph Reich, Casimir Klukaszewski, John Kunka, and others.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 29, 1895.

A. KWASIGROCH FETED BY POLISH CHOIR GROUP FROM
ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA PARISH

The St. Cecilia Choir of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish staged a special affair last night at Schultz's Hall in tribute to its director, Andrew Kwasigroch. During the course of the evening Mr. Kwasigroch was presented with a beautiful baton and a beautiful gold ring. This affair was staged to celebrate his birthday, which is tomorrow.

The program opened with music and song in concert style. The Nowicki Brothers' Band supplied the music, while members from the St. Cecilia Choir, namely, Mrs. Rose Kwasigroch, Miss Wanda Barwig, the men's quartet, composed of W. Barwig, J. Nering, F. Kwasigroch, and J. Kedzierski, and a duet team made up of Miss Wanda Barwig and J. Kedzierski, gave out their best in song.

During the presentation ceremony, Szczesny Zahajkiewicz, Mr. Mucha, and J. Kedzierski made speeches. All mentioned the downfall of the weekly Djabel (Devil).

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a

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POLISH

III C

IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 29, 1895.

Many other speeches and songs followed until midnight.

When the guests were leaving, they all wished Mr. Kwasigroch many years of good health, happiness, and success.

The occasion will remain memorable not only to the celebrant, but also to the members of the St. Cecilia Choir and the guests.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 19, 1895.

BENEFIT CONCERT TO BE HELD FOR
ST. HYACINTH PARISH

A benefit concert for St. Hyacinth Parish will be presented tomorrow evening at the Andrew Schultz Hall, 697 Noble Street.

The concert will have a diversified program. There will be solos by Mrs. Rose Kwasigroch and Andrew Kwasigroch. Both will sing arias from the "Haunted Castle," by Moniuszko, a Polish composer. Miss Barwig and Mr. Kondziorski will sing the duet from the Polish opera "Halka". Songs by the St. Cecilia mixed choir are also on the program.

Two piano teams will play duets. They will play Schubert's "Marche Militaire" and the "Awakening of the Wolf," by Katski. The teams are composed of Mrs. Kwasigroch and Miss Mary Barzynska, and Stanislaus Szwajkart and S. Kostka.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 19, 1895.

A violin solo will also be played by our well-known Mr. Kostka, who will be accompanied on the piano by Mr. Szwajkart.

A zither and violin duet will be played by Mrs. Mueller, teacher of the zither, and Mr. Kostka. There will also be a mandolin and guitar duet. A mandolin orchestra is also on the program.

The above selections and performers will give the public an idea of what it may expect.

A dance will be held after the concert. This, however, is independent of the concert. The dance program has been prepared by the King Ladislas Jagellon Society. Popular as well as native dance music will be featured. Proceeds of the dance will also be turned over for the benefit of the parish.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 8, 1895.

STUDENTS OF ST. STANISLAUS COLLEGE STAGE PUBLIC PROGRAM;
AWARDS GIVEN

Although heavy rain and stormy skies prevailed throughout the day yesterday, the program staged by the students of St. Stanislaus College [now Weber High School] was a success. A capacity crowd attended.

Because of the inclement weather, the program had a late start, causing some of the numbers to be dropped. The program was opened with the singing of "Dzwonek Maryi" (Mary's Bell). This was followed by an address by one of the students, Simon Zielinski, entitled "Knowledge and Work Enriches A Nation." His speech was short but to the point, and he was given a generous hand as he left the stand.

A short play, depicting a historic event during the times of Kosciusko, was enacted by a group of students, including J. Sobieszczyk, J. Mucha, A. Kalinowski, and others. When the curtain was dropped on this

WPA (U.S. National Archives)

II B 1 a

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POLISH

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IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 8, 1895.

presentation, the continuous applause delayed the program somewhat; because of lack of time the players could not oblige with an encore.

Songs by the following students greatly pleased the audience: J. Mucha, F. Ostrowski, M. Macy and J. Nagorzniak. This group also sang "Gdzie Domek Moj" (Where Is My Home).

A violin solo by F. Kostka, who played "Kujawiak" (a typical Polish dance), was one of the highlights of the musical part on the program. He was accompanied on the piano by S. Szwajkart.

F. Rekosiak gave a speech in English, and W. Tomaszewski presented a beautiful monologue. English songs by the College choir closed the regular program.

Reverend Vincent Barzynski, pastor of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish,

II B 1 a

- 3 -

POLISH

I A 2 a

IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 8, 1895.

presented awards to the outstanding students of each class of the College.

Many persons from adjoining neighborhoods were in the audience.

The singing of the Polish national anthem, "Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland), terminated the exercises.

II B 1 a
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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 6, 1895.

POLISH CHOIR INCORPORATED

The St. Cecilia Men's Choir No. 1 of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish was incorporated yesterday under the laws of the State of Illinois. Its incorporators are W. Barwig, J. Nering, and A. Stachowicz.

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III E

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 18, 1894.

POLES OF SOUTH CHICAGO HONOR THEIR PASTOR

Yesterday was a festive Sunday for South Chicago Poles.

The members of St. Michael Archangel Parish celebrated their pastor's birthday in a befitting manner. The kindergarten class presented a play. The rectory was decorated with flowers, and two local orchestras, founded by the endeavors of Reverend A. Nowicki, pastor of the Parish, played mazurkas and polonaises in his honor.

The large number of persons attending the celebration was sufficient evidence that the pastor is well beloved by his parishioners.

The play staged by three, four, and five-year-old children moved every one to tears. The play, "Boleslaw Smiazy Dzieckiem" (Boleslaus the Valiant as a child), was a great success and was loudly applauded by the audience. The cadets, commanded by L. Machnikowski, gave a drill that was faultless, and

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 2076

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II B 1 c (1)

I A 2 a

III E

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 18, 1894.

received much applause. The little Kosynierzy (**Scythemen**) have made great progress and are ready to fight the Russians at Raclawice even today.

There was quite a large attendance but not too large for comfort. It is a pity, however, that more people were not present, for the play by the kindergarten class indeed thrilled the audience and was well worth seeing. This kindergarten should be supported.

It was a long program, consisting of more than twenty numbers, and, because of its length, it could not be completed, as it was getting too late.

In general, yesterday's play was done extremely well. Children who can learn to sing and recite at such a young age should make good strides and become well educated patriotic citizens.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 36275

II B 1 a

II B 1 c (1)

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 5, 1893.

THE DRAMATIC CIRCLE HELD A MEETING

The Dramatic Circle held a meeting last night, Monday, December 4. After the singing of the Polish national anthem, "Boze Ciało Polskie" (God Save Poland), the chairman, Mr. Szczesny Kajakiewicz, explained a few facts to the "ladies who do not attend the financial meetings." The outing of the Circle's members to Milwaukee was also debated, and it was finally decided that such an outing is more comfortable and convenient in warmer weather--during April or May.

After this matter was decided, Miss Kankowska and Miss Lubowiecka sang a duet. Then Mr. Jozwinski, with his well-known vigor, recited "Katedra Na Wawelu" (The Wawel Cathedral).

Miss Barwig appealed to the hearts of all those present with a patriotic recital entitled "O Polskiej Mowie" (About Polish Speech), and Mr. Cszwaldowski, with praiseworthy modulations of his voice, recited "Na Ukrainie" (In Ukraine).

A melodious, interesting duet, "Na Dolinie" (In the Valley), by Miss Hering

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a

II B 1 c (1)

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 5, 1893.

and Mr. Barwig, enthralled the audience, and the tearful recital by Mr. Margin and the still more heart-rending solo "O sierotce" (About an Orphan) by Miss Barwig moved the audience so deeply that the chairman, fearful lest a river of tears be let loose, told a story about a learned man and a fisherman which cleared the countenances and brought smiles from all. After the laughter ended, Mr. Burchardt recited in his pleasant voice a poem, "Ostatny Z Karlinskich" (The Last Karlinski).

Reverend E. Siedlaczek arose to criticize some matters, and the members, after a lively dispute, passed appropriate resolutions. It was decided that in the future, at every meeting, besides a recital and singing, there should also be read a sketch. Mr. S. Mahajkiewicz agreed to prepare a sketch for the next meeting.

After singing "Jeszcze Polska" (Poland Is Not Lost), the members adjourned, feeling the evening was spent very congenially and profitably.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a
II B 1 c (2)

POLISH

Zgoda, Vol. II, No. 47, Nov. 23, 1892

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30004

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Ksavery Szarzenka, a Pole, made numerous appearances last week at the various concerts held in the Central Music Hall.

The public was particularly enraptured with Polish music and dances.

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11 A 3 b

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 10, 1892.

CONCERT TO BE GIVEN AT THE ST. STANISLAUS
KOSTKA PARISH FAIR TONIGHT

The Nowicki Brothers Orchestra will give a concert this evening at the school hall of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, where a Polish fair is now in progress. The program will be as follows:

1. March, from "Tannhaeuser"R. Wagner
2. "Light Cavalry Overture" R. von Suppe
3. "Thousand and One Nights," Waltz J. Strauss
4. Excerpts from the Polish opera "Halka" S. Moniuszko
5. "Poet and Peasant Overture" F. von Suppe

The public is cordially invited to attend the concert and the fair.

WPA (11 L.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 12, 1892.

OPERA IN A ROOM

A lover of music, who wishes to assist the Polish Welfare Association with his simple talent, intends to conduct several operatic recitals at his home. The plan of these recitals is as follows: On a certain designated day of the week the lovers of music, who wish to become acquainted with the contents of a certain opera, will meet at the home of the conductor of these recitals who, while he plays excerpts at the piano, will at the same time narrate the libretto of the opera.

The admission to these recitals amounts to only twenty-five cents and the entire income (irrespective of the incidental expenses which will be sustained by the sponsor himself) will be given to the administration of the Polish Welfare Association.

These recitals will be conducted only in the event that twenty people will



II B 1 a
II D 10

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 12, 1892.

come evidencing a desire to hear the music. Also, the sponsor cannot accommodate more than twenty people in his small room.

For the present the series of recitals will cover the eight following operas: Beethoven's "Fidelio," Bellini's "Norma," Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia," (sic), Flotow's "Martha," Mozart's "Magic Flute," Rossini's "The Barber of Seville," Verdi's "Trovatore" and Weber's "Der Freischutz".

The newspaper Dziennik Chicagoski will accept all those who apply to hear one or more of these recitals. Applications may be made only until the sixteenth of this month inclusive.

Other Polish periodicals in Chicago are cordially requested to repeat this advertisement. Each recital will last approximately two hours, from eight until ten o'clock in the evening.





Zgoda, Vol. II, No. 13, March 30, 1892

TO THE LOVERS OF SINGING AND MUSIC

Dear lovers of singing: Wishing you would all belong to the singing organization Chopin, located in Chicago, the choir and organization of Polish Singers in America! Be kind and partake in the lessons in singing, Tuesday evenings, 8 to 9 P. M., at the hall of Mr. T. Nalepinski, Chapin and Noble streets. You people have now the best possibility to learn and train your voices with the help and support of the Polish Singers' Organization of America.

After all, the parents should take the responsibility in urging their sons who have reached 17 years to belong to such a useful institution, such as this organization of singing. It is a noble and useful work given to the reviving and elevating of Polish songs.

From the sort of youth who interests himself heart and soul in Polish songs, we shall have real Poles and citizens.

Zgoda, March 30, 1892



So I urge and beg the directors of all various organized Polish choirs in America that they should care to devote their time in uplifting the art of singing in the same manner. By working together we have already enriched ourselves with our songs and music.

God gave us, even here in America, such famous people in the field of art as our fellow composers and Polish artists doctor of music Anthony Kontski, Buffalo, N. Y.; and Professor Titus Ernesti, of Utica, N. Y. These artists composed a very remarkable cantata for the 100th anniversary of the constitution of May 3, 1791, in Poland.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 25, 1892.

POLISH



NOWICKI BROTHERS' CONCERT RECEIVES POOR SUPPORT

Chicago Poles apparently have not as yet cultivated a taste for classical and semi-classical music, for the first musical concert in this series by the Nowicki brothers, was poorly supported. The Polish Hall was void of the crowd it harbored only a week before. It is unfortunate that this happened to this fine organization. They have always been ardent supporters of every Polish movement and have always given their services willingly.

The financial outcome of this concert was not promising.

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II B 2 g

III A

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 26, 1891.

POLISH ACTIVITIES

The newly organized Polish singing society Filarets will hold its first social and educational gathering tomorrow night at Mr. Nalepinski's Hall, 543 Noble Street.

The object of this society is to foster education and preserve the purity of the Polish language among its members. In order to attain its object, the society will hold gatherings from time to time. At these gatherings educational lectures will be given and the program will be diversified by vocal and instrumental music, recitations, etc. There will be two lectures at tomorrow night's gathering. Each member may bring two friends as guests. At this meeting, officers of the society will be chosen and new members will be accepted. [Translator's note. This society still exists. It combined in 1932 with the Polish singing society Dudziarz, changing its name to Filareci-Dudziarz.]



II B 1 a

POLISH

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 26, 1891.

WPA 611/PRJ 50171

POLISH SINGERS.

A splendid concert was given last night at the Walsn's Hall, Milwaukee Avenue by the United Polish Men's Choirs. The following soloists and singers from Milwaukee and Madison, Wisconsin took part: Mikitgeski, Dombrowski, Wlodcki, Walleck, Wojenki.

The program contained among other numbers, a Cantata by T. Ernesti, and the Polonais by Muenchener. The Chopin and Harmony Club from Milwaukee, rendered national songs.

II B 1 a
III B 3 a

POLISH

The Chicago Tribune, Mar. 13, 1891.

POLISH SINGERS HOLD A BANQUET

The United Polish Singers of America gave a banquet at the Palmer House last evening in honor of the prize cantata in the musical contest just closed.

May 3rd will mark the 100th anniversary of the adoption of the Polish constitution, and to celebrate the event the Polish singers of America decided to give a large cash prize to the composer of the best cantata.

Profs. Hans Balatka, J. Ferck, N. Ledschowski, A. Seebaum, and K. Mallek were the judges appointed to decide which was the best among the thirty odd compositions offered. Their decision was announced yesterday.

The rest of the program comprised an address by President K. Mallek of Madison; a talk on "The United Singers of America", by the Hon. E. I. Slupeecke of Milwaukee; "Poland", by S. Nicki of Chicago; "America, Our Adopted Country", by P. Kiolbassa of Chicago; and "The Constitution of May 3, 1791", by E. Z. Biodowski of Chicago.

Songs were rendered by the chorus of United Singers, the Chopin Quartette, Harmonia Quartette of Milwaukee, and Gustav Wojnicke.

II B 1 a
III B 3 a

- 2 -

POLISH

The Chicago Tribune, Mar. 13, 1891.

The guests numbered one-hundred and comprised the leading Poles of this section.

The judges awarded the first prize to Tytus Ernesti of Utica, N. Y., for the cantata "Tam na Wschodzie Gwiazdka Swieci" (In the East the Bright Star Glitters). The judges were Hans Balatka, John Ferck, I. A. Seebaum, N. Ledschowski, and Anthony Mallen.

TOWN NEWS

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 80078

Last Sunday a concert was given at Shoenhoffen's Hall by the Chopin Singing Society, the Harmony Society of Milwaukee, and the MONIUSZKO choir of Chicago. The attendance was so great that many of the people had to stand. It was one of the finest concerts held at this hall.

The Polish people showed their true spirits by their attendance, and gave their heartiest support to the youngsters representing the different choirs in singing the Polish songs of our native land. The complete reports of this concert cannot be given at the present time because it was not completed by the time this article was sent to the press.

The blessings bestowed upon these young Polish singers was due to them with all respect; to give them that credit which is honorably theirs thanks to their magnificent work.

Zgoda, Vol. VIII, No. 31, June 30, 1889.

TO THE POLISH SINGERS OF AMERICA

Poles scattered in this American land, are devoting their time and talent to various pursuits. Other nationalities, seeing us busy like ants, admit that we are also people, and have strength, a soul, and possess a great ability, sometimes even greater than theirs. We can convince ourselves with facts that we hold great interest in all branches of industry and in numerous events. In order to continue to aid ourselves morally and materially, the Poles have built and continue building churches, schools, establishing various public and church organizations, also the necessary activities in singing.

What is dearer to a person if not a song? How wonderful it is sometimes to watch in the early morning the lark ascending to the heavens and its Creator, singing a hymn of adoration and praise. In watching a thing of this sort, does it not urge every person to confine his thoughts and heart to God? If not, well, an evil one knows nothing of a song. Our Polish anthems, like every other branch of arts, had difficulties in staying on their feet, or one might say "tracks." We saw how the organizations of singers rose and fell, frequently from the lack of support, or from lack of funds and Polish tunes.



Zgoda, Vol. VIII, No. 31, June 30, 1889.

Everything was quiet, as if everybody was sleeping. It looked as if the Poles did not know how to sing.

It was quiet and sad -- until a few years ago a couple of these organizations, which were subject to the feeling of failure, re-organized themselves on a new and stronger foundation and created "The Organization of Polish Singers in America." This was started and did not lack strength because there is plenty of it, especially upon this large American land, if only every one wanted to sincerely help and lend a helping hand and work for the benefit of this organization. Our aim is:

To rise, and wake the nation's soul by our Polish song, to acquaint the nation with the creations of our artists, as on an occasion held before on the first concert that had taken place in Chicago in the month of May 1889. Another aim is to be supporters for these new creations pertaining to music, by donations and increasing our fund for this aim.

So for this reason, then, our organization of Polish singers in America requests all other existing organizations to join us and work together, bringing praise to the Polish names. As for others, who do not yet belong to any such kind of an organization, and feel capable of singing, should join an existing singers organization, and help aid together this one large Polish Singers' Organization in America.

Zgoda, Vol. VIII, No. 31, June 3^d, 1889.

At the first concert sponsored by Organized Polish Singers of America, held in Chicago, there were represented three choirs: The Chopin Singers' Organization as the first; the Harmonia Organized Singers as second; and the Z. S. P. Choir from Milwaukee as third.

Which organization shall be the fourth choir? We hope that in the future gathering of singers in Milwaukee, there will be at least ten choirs represented.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational & Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

c. Theatrical

(1) Drama

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 d

POLISH

Dziennik Ziednoczenia, May 8, 1929.

HOLY TRINITY LITERARY CIRCLE PRESENTS "AM I INTRUDING?"

Not meaning ourselves, kind reader, but that is the title of the play that is to be presented by the Holy Trinity Literary Circle on May 12th at the new Holy Trinity Auditorium. "Am I Intruding?" is a thoroughly modern mystery comedy causing laughter galore, and just chock-full of suspenses and thrills. It is different from all other mystery plays in that you know the villian from the start, and the mystery is revealed. But in this case we dare not disclose it until Sunday night.

The cast consists of some of the best amateurs for whom the circle is prominent, and that includes Aurelia Dobkowski, Walter Merchut, Pauline Wilkowski Joseph, Theodore Slisz, Aurelia Jankowski, Joseph Gorski, Sophie Kuta, Stanley Jakubczak, Matt Woscinski, and Helen Kosturkiewkz.

The direction of the play is in the able charge of Miss Florence Fraczukowski, well known for her versatility in dramatics.

Dziennik Ziednoczenia, May 8, 1929.

The action of the play hinges around the efforts of Horace Vare, a wealthy business man, to keep from being frozen out of the Bluebird Motors Corporation in which he is the principal stockholder. Blair Hoover, an adventurer, acquires some notes of Vare when the latter is short of cash, and threatens to ruin him unless he will sell his Bluebird stock at a low figure.

Throughout the entire play the rapid action brings about one situation after another in which are mingled thrills and laughs. The comedy is natural, not forced, and the interest is well sustained to the final curtain.

"Am I Intruding?" as played by the Literary Circle Amateurs bring a new and distinctive type of play into the non-professional field. An invitation is extended to the readers of this paper and their friends to attend the Literary Circle presentation.

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II B 1 d
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POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, October 27, 1928.

UPSILON GAMMA SORORITY

On November 11th, the University group will make its public appearance and will show evidence of its prosperous and successful existence by sponsoring a theatrical party and dance. The Upsilon Gamma Sorority is an organization of which the members are women of Polish descent and have attended a university. Thus, its membership is composed of physicians, lawyers, dentists and school teachers; and students who are now attending classes with a view of entering the professional field after graduation.

From this intelligent group which holds future leaders for our people, and after a most painstaking selection and preparation, only the finest type of entertainment, may be expected. It is, then, no wonder that all of the social functions sponsored by this group in the past have met with complete success, and excited envy in other groups.

This program is arranged in a manner which will amaze the attending public. Further details will appear in the next issue of this publication.

II B 1 c (1)Dziennik Zjednoczenia, March 5th, 1928.

POLISH DRAMATIC CLUB

The Polish Players, composed of men and women, who staged the "Polish Wedding" so successfully a few months back, have organized themselves into a permanent club. The following officers were nominated and elected: Mr. Piotrowski, President, Mr. J. Dutt, Vice President, Edward Piotrowski, Secretary, Mrs. P. Ohelski, Treasurer.

Meetings are held on Wednesday of each week; also on the first Wednesday of each month there will be a general meeting. The Polish Players have started work on a new play which will be in progress in a few weeks. Although the club has not, as yet, become a large family, just watch its future. Any one wishing to join us and become a member of our club, is cordially invited to attend our meetings. Your presence will be welcome.

Miss Hammer is the director of our club, and Mr. Drzymala. - is the assistant who will lend his capable assistance in making our play a success. If you want to belong to a 100% club, join the Polish Player's Club.

II B 1 c (1)

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 11, 1928.

FROM CRAGIN

Last Sunday, January 8, the Dramatic Circle presented a popular Polish play, "Dwie Sieroty" (Two Orphans), to a capacity audience at the parish hall.

It was pleasant to note that there were no interruptions during the presentation, which was short and to the point, not a drawn out affair. The actors had been well chosen. Joseph Kamedulski, ably supported by John Miklasz, Anna Jakubowska, Sophia Malinowska, and Frances Chmielecka, was excellent in his interpretation of the crippled "Peter". Among others who distinguished themselves for their excellent acting were William Rentflejsz and Miss Angelica Markiewicz.

During some parts of the play, the amateurs looked too often toward the director. It is sad to admit it, but some of our people spoil the presentation of our amateur plays by laughing at the wrong time--that is, whenever





Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 11, 1928.

a highly dramatical point of a play is reached. This is excusable among children, but in this case the older people are guilty. Such action spoils the effect the author, as well as the players, desires to give; it hurts not only a large part of the audience, which recognizes such efforts, but the amateurs as well. It is timely to recall that old saying: "An insane person can be told by his laughter."

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

II B 2 g

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Feb. 21, 1927.

OGNISKO - A VERY ACTIVE POLISH DRAMATIC CLUB

That the members of the Polish Dramatic Club Ognisko, in Brighton Park, are very active can be proved by their very interesting and educational meetings, which are held every Friday night. These meetings are held at the Polish Home of Freedom, 46th and Mozart St., and are called literary evenings.

These evenings are not only very artistic but also educational. They are composed of musical numbers, vocal and instrumental, such as solos and duets, also the reciting of poems, reading selections from famous Polish authors. Quite often humorous monologues are recited. Besides this, every dramatic evening is concluded by a very interesting lecture either on Polish literature or history.

At the last dramatic evening, which was held on the 14th of Feb., the following program was staged: Opening, violin solo by Miss G. Jelen, with a piano accompaniment by her sister Miss Mary Jelen, who played, The Danube Waves. Miss Irene Fetter, who is the youngest member of this club, sang Laleczko Ma, a Polish folk song. This was followed by a poetical monologue Sztajer, recited by Miss Eveline Meger. The next number was a solo which was sung by Miss Sylvia Wcislo; she was greatly applauded. The program was continued by a short talk by Mr. A. Guzdek on Ballads of Mickiewicz, which was followed by the piano number, The Fairy Wedding Waltz and The Wayside Rose, which received

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Feb. 21, 1927.

a great applause. There were also other beautiful numbers. The program was concluded by a song.

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ARTISTIC LIFE OF POLES IN CHICAGO



Not quite thirty years ago the artistic life of our Polish colony in Chicago began to bud.

Truly its first and most powerful foundation was the organizing of the Dramatic Circle in St. Stanislaus Parish where S. Zahajkiewicz, who died a few years ago, took active part. These was the beginnings of the reflection of Polish art, popular and historical, from the life of Polish Knighthood. Later there began to sprout up as quickly (as they say) as mushrooms after rain, other dramatic and singing groups. About fifteen years ago we saw the organization of the Polish Peoples Theatre. Appearances of artistic groups, composed of well chosen amateurs met with remarkable success. Elegant and well worked out productions of Polish writers were presented not only in the heart of the Polish sections but there was also presented the work of Adam Mickiewicz "Granzny" in downtown Chicago.

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Dziennik Zjedoczenia, Nov. 4, 1922.

Before the Polish Peoples Theatre began to earnestly make appearances the amateurs of the Dramatic Circle in St. Stanislaus Parish had **already** presented the "Warszawianka" at the Auditorium Theatre for the cause of the flood sufferers in Warsaw. Following that the production "~~Madejowe~~ Loze" under the direction of S. Zahajkiewicz, was presented in the former Schiller Theatre now the Garrick. The Peoples Theatre with its good beginning did not last long due to the **lack** of a good director. After this period, the singing groups began more energetic appearances and Polish song resounded in all the corners of our Polish colonies.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 25, 1922.

ST. MARY OF THE ANGELS' PARISH



On last Sunday, January 22, the alumni of St. Mary of the Angels' School, celebrating the fifth anniversary of its foundation, presented a play in the parish hall. The organizing committee was disappointed because the hall was not filled to overflowing with spectators. This can be ascribed to the extremely cold weather that gripped our city last Sunday.

The play began at the appointed hour, without any delay. The alumni presented a musical comedy, "Like Master, Like Man," based on American life. [Translator's note: Here follows a list of the names of the amateur actors, nine men and six women, with the roles which they played.]

All the actors played their parts splendidly. It was evident that there is much good dramatic material in this group, from which some splendid actors may be developed. The singing was faultless; in short, the whole performance pleased the audience immensely.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 25, 1922.

The alumni association of St. Mary's parish should give such theatrical presentations **more frequently**, since they educate the youth in the native Polish language **and develop** their aesthetic feeling and love of art. The stage director was Mr. Anthony Dobrzanski.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 6, 1921.

[DRAMATIC CLUB OF CRAGIN]

Last Sunday, December 4, the Dramatic Club of the parish of St. Stanislaus B. M., in Cragin, presented a variety program at the parish hall. A one-act farce "False Address" and a five-scene musical comedy "Three Rogues" filled the entertainment bill. All who were present experienced a treat which will long be remembered.

J. K. Borowski, organist from St. Hyacinth's Parish, played the piano accompaniment. The singing was directed by F. Pawlowski and the directors of both plays were W. J. Rentflejsz and L. Czosek.

The same program was presented for the school children of the parish, earlier in the day.

Actors of this dramatic club are willing to repeat their performances, but it must be for a benevolent deed. If there is any society or organization

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 6, 1921.

wishing to take advantage of this offer and willing to sponsor some kind, charitable program, the Cragin amateur actors will be willing to do their share without any cost.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 18, 1918.

FROM THE PLAY "PAN GELD HAB"

The excellent comedy by Alexander Fredro, "Pan Geldhab," was presented last Saturday evening at the Polish Women's Alliance hall. The play was directed by the well-known amateur director, K. Wachtel. It must be admitted that he made every effort, and that the presentation was a splendid one, for in general the play was a success. Of course, there were shortcomings, but it is difficult to avoid these, in view of the fact that the actors were amateurs. In spite of everything, they played better than some professionals.

Wachtel himself was excellent in the title role, and we are convinced that no one could have equalled him as Geldhab. He proved by his acting that he is an experienced amateur and that he possesses capabilities rarely found here in America. K. Kasperek was excellent in the role of the Major; he showed this time that he possesses real talent for the stage, and that he is constantly improving. His appearance as the Major was his best thus far. It must be admitted that either the role fitted him perfectly or that he fitted the

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 18, 1918.

role.

Miss Z. Jawdrowski played the feminine lead very well. As Flora, daughter of Geldhab, she had her better and her weaker moments, but, in general, her performance was good, revealing an understanding of the role to such an extent that, for an amateur performance, we might well say that it was perfect.

J. Maciejewski, as the Prince, gave a fine performance. It could be seen that he was trying his best to do justice to so difficult a role as that of the stern, gouty old prince. Krzywonos also played quite well, but his stiffness kept him from being a good lover.

Scholl, as "Lisiewicz," and Gorzynski, as "Piorko," turned in good performances. Gorzynski showed himself to be a good amateur who can improve with a little work.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 18, 1918.

As a whole, the play was well done and, to all appearances, the audience was satisfied.

Unfortunately, the public did not support the production as well as was to be expected, since the play was given for the benefit of the Polish boys in the American Army. What the reason for this was is difficult to guess. Admission may have been too high, or the weather too hot. To tell the truth, theatrical performances are not well attended during the warm summer months, but a play for so splendid a cause should have been better supported.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 14, 1918.

IMPRESSIONS FROM THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF
PROMIEN SOCIETY

I will not write here of the activity of the Polish young people who are members of the Promien Society, and who are so full of energy and desire for nationalistic work--youth of ardent Polish heart and soul--their deeds speak for themselves. Their splendid ten-year record, from which a hopeful future can be predicted, is marked by many successes in the Society's field of endeavor, the last being its tenth anniversary program, of which I would like to write a few words.

The recitation of Mary Konopnicka's "Pred Sadem" (Before Justice), by Mrs. B. Wojtowicz, was beautiful indeed. Her diction and the melodic rhythm of the poem combined to make a beautiful whole, striking the ear pleasantly like the song of a lark in our Polish fields, while the great thought of our poetess flowed straight to the heart; before the judge's final pronouncement was made, one knew that the just man would decide that instead of courts

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 14, 1918.

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the people need enlightenment.

As to the classical music played by Mr. Orzada on the violin, I can only repeat what has already been said publicly in Chicago by our well-known singer, Thaddeus Wronski, that if we want our people to love music, we must give them the music they understand--[Polish] folk tunes; for our music and songs are second to none in the world.

More understandable and more in keeping with [Polish] character was the piano solo played by Mr. Fifielski, even though it was Liszt's "Rhapsody" that he played. His rendition was beautiful. Please believe me that, although there were very few people in the hall who knew music, the collective soul of the gathering was not mistaken, and demonstrated its feelings in a storm of applause.

The same can be said of the splendid Philaret Chorus. Mr. Rybowiak is gathering well-deserved laurels for his "Marsz Bojowy" (Battle March). "Piesn Bandytow" (Song of the Bandits) was also very beautiful. It is too bad, however, that the chorus was not adequately prepared to sing it.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 14, 1918.

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And now for the real attractions of the evening: the drama "Czyja Wina?" (Whose Fault?) by Henryk Sienkiewicz and the excerpt from the third part of "Dziady" (Forefathers' Eve) by Adam Mickiewicz.

In the drama "Czyja Wina," Mrs W. Nachtel and K. Kasperek played their respective parts splendidly. Mrs. Nachtel played with real artistry and abandon, with a complete understanding of her role. Mr. Kasperek characterized perfectly the dignified type of man who takes life and all its manifestations seriously, who does not understand trifling with that sacred emotion called love. The good impression was a little spoiled, however, by his overemphasized motions of despair. A man of stern character should have been able to conceal his feelings more, even though his heart were breaking.

But then the drama itself is such a strange entanglement on the psychological aspect of "whose fault?", that two young lives passed within reach of happiness and did not see the opportunity.

In the play, a young artist falls in love with a beautiful and wealthy girl. They are happy until he becomes jealous. His jealousy is entirely without

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foundation but leads to their separation through a misunderstanding; through the ambiguity of her words when, in answer to his charges, she says that "she gives more than she gets." She is thinking of love when she says this, while he understands it as an allusion to his poverty, and leaves her without a word. She waits in vain for his return and finally, to "avenge herself upon him and upon her own self" she marries conventionally. Her life is empty and pointless; he devotes the rest of his to art.

In general, the first act of the third part of Mickiewicz's "Dziady" turned out well. At first, there was a certain confusion and uncertainty among the players--stage fright, forgetting of lines--but the actors soon fell into their parts and played well to the end.

Especially deserving of recognition for good acting, for feeling their parts, were, first of all, K. Wojtowicz as "Sobolewski" and K. Wachtel as "Konrad." L. Paluszek, F. Scholl, K. Jedlinski, and K. Kasperek also played well. The strongest impression on the audience was made by the relating of the terrible national tragedy, the exile of Polish youth to Siberia. The powerful and

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tragic voice of Wojtowicz echoed in the hearts of the audience and many an eye glistened with tears.

The members of Promien picked an appropriate time to present this excerpt from one of our literary masterpieces. In truth, every heart beat with one feeling, and there was but one thought in the minds of the hundreds present: that Russia is now paying for all the crimes of the Czarist regime; those who once oppressed Poland would now gladly hide in the smallest mouse-hole.

The poet "Konrau" was splendidly played by K. Nachtel; especially good was his delivery of the lines:

"Zemsty! Zemsty!! Na Wroga!

"Z Bogiem--chocby mimo Boga!"

(Vengeance! Vengeance! On to the enemy'.

With God--or even despite God!).

How our thoughts connected this with our present relations with the modern Knights of the Cross!

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 14, 1918.

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The predictions of our genius [Mickiewicz] are being fulfilled. It was he who spoke of God as sowing the seed and the devil plowing it under until God's crop grew up. The Polish hearts that have been plowed under by Czarism and Kaiserism are now growing up.

Members of Promien! Give us more such spiritual treats.

[S.] Zaklikiewicz

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III E

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, May 9, 1917.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS IN TOWN OF LAKE

Last Sunday evening, Division 18 of the Polish Youth Society presented the play, "Tajemnica Chaty Wiejskiej" (Mystery of the Peasant Cottage) at the J. Slonacki Hall. The play is a three-act musical comedy based on peasant life. The play as a whole was well acted, and among the leading roles the following deserve special mention: Miss Regina Olkiewicz as Kasia, Mrs. P. Lesniewicz as Erzakalina, Mr. Joseph Wrobel as Brzakala, and Mr. Bogulski as the organist. Those having minor roles also performed their parts well. The play drew a large audience which filled the hall, thereby assuring the Society of a financial success for their efforts.

Mr. B. Wroclawski's orchestra supplied the music for the play, and Mr. Anthony Dobrzanski not only directed the play but also supplied the costumes for it.

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POLISH

Dziennik Lwowski, May 9, 1917.

ARTISTIC PERFORMANCES IN TOWN OF LAMM

Last Sunday the Casimir Brodzinski Library presented an interesting historical drama in four acts and five scenes entitled "wojna szwedzko-polska" (The Polish-Swedish War) at Pulaski Hall, 4331-33 South Throop Street.

The play, for an amateur performance, came out rather well, although shortcomings were evident in the mass scenes. Nevertheless, these shortcomings may be charged up to the fact that the stage at Pulaski Hall really lends itself only to the performance of one-act plays, in which only a few characters appear, and not to a regular play. Mr. A. Filipiak, as director, deserves recognition for the successful presentation of so serious a play on so small a stage. Mr. Anthony Kozmianski, owner of a costume shop-at 1705 N. 16th Place, supplied appropriate costumes for the play. Mr. S. Malkowski's orchestra supplied the music for the social dancing which followed the play.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, May 5, 1917.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS

The St. Cecelia Choral Society last Sunday presented an amateur theatrical performance, together with singing, dancing, and a bazaar. The All Saints' Parish Hall was filled to capacity and many people had to be turned away due to lack of room. The first part of the evening's program consisted of a lively one-act comedy entitled "Slowiczek" (Little Nightingale). In this play, Miss K. Brzezinski in the role of Zosia, the flower girl, displayed unusual talent. She was ably supported by J. Nowak in the role of the gardener.

In the second part of the program, Miss M. Biba danced a Spanish dance and sang, accompanied by Miss A. Biba. The third part of the program consisted of two very lively comedies entitled "Zywe Worki" (Live Bags) and "Kichajace Maszyny" (Machines that Sneeze). In the plays the following persons showed ability: Miss M. Singer, in the role of Magda, and Mr. M. Sobaczynski, in the role of Jędrzej the farm owner--although the rest of the cast played rather well. Mr. G. F. Biba, organist of this parish, directed the plays. In a word, the evening

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 5, 1917.

was a complete success in every respect, and all numbers on the program were applauded enthusiastically.

At the request of the public, these plays will be repeated at the All Saints' Parish Hall on Sunday May 20, at 7:30 P. M.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 27, 1917.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS IN BRIDGEPORT

Last Sunday, April 22, Sokol Polski No. 8 of the Alliance of Polish Falcons presented a humorous three-act comedy, entitled "Kachna, or Miłosc d La Majatku" (Kathie, or Love for Money), at A. Miczkiewicz's hall, 3310 South Morgan Street.

The play, as a whole, came out rather well, though one could notice frightened glances in the direction of the prompter's box and lack of assurance on the part of the actors. Mr. W. Buciak, in the role of "Jan," gave the best performance of the evening. Mr. J. Hawrylewicz, in the role of "Frank," Mr. M. Hawrylewicz, as the Jew "Mosiek," Mrs. Penczek, as "Dorothy," and Mrs. S. Bauer, as "Kachna," gave adequate performances. Other roles, as those of "Stanley," "Rose," and "Jacob," were not bad. The play was followed by dancing to the tunes of Mr. Czeslawski's orchestra. Mr. Hawrylewicz, the director, deserves praise for the success of the play.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 17, 1917.

"FLIRTATION"

This is the name of Michael Balucki's four-act comedy, which, after a great deal of effort, the Mlada Polska (Young Poland) Society, Group 865 of the Polish National Alliance, presented on Sunday, April 15, at the Polish Women's Alliance Hall.

The title of the play aptly describes the plot. The author takes us into the home of the Zabskis, where flirtation has become a serious problem. Here wives dissatisfied with their husbands rouse the passions of light-minded men who enjoy themselves at someone else's fireside.

In a manner full of lively comedy and situations, the author pictures the faults, weaknesses and frivolity of erring people. By exposing them to deserved unpleasantness, Balucki gives one to understand that a flirtation carried on with the wrong people is a fire which, because of its painful results, should always

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 17, 1917.

be avoided.

The characters in the play enter upon erring ways, but, on becoming conscious of their misdeeds, return to the straight and narrow path that leads to real happiness.

The value of Balucki's "Flirtation" is great, in view of the noble moral it teaches. This moral can be condensed into a sentence: Live right and tear off the mask of illusion before your friends; do not, for the sake of your own pleasure, expose others to misfortune, and you will find life good.

The Mloda Polska Society, which, as we said at the beginning, presented "Flirtation" last Sunday after a great deal of effort, deserves recognition: first, because it has given the public not just another piece of fiddle-faddle, which unfortunately is always found in the majority of Polish performances, but a work possessing unquestioned value; second, because it has donated the proceeds of the play to the fund to save the Polish National Museum in Rapperschwil,

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 17, 1917.

Switzerland.

As to the performance of the amateurs, it may be said that in general it was very good. The play as a whole, in spite of a few shortcomings that we will not mention here for lack of space, was better than the average amateur performances. The women's roles, with a few exceptions, were well played. Special mention is due Mrs. Michalski, in the role of Sofia; Mrs. Lubicz, in the role of Adel; and Miss Hahn. The male members of the cast revealed more shortcomings than the women. The best performance was given by Mr. Jedlinski, who played excellently the role of "Flirtowski," a great connoisseur of the weaker sex. Mr. E. Scholl gave a rather good portrayal of the unfaithful husband.

The cast of characters was as follows: "Adel," Mrs. J. Lubicz; "Zabski," Mr. K. Chmura; "Flora," Mrs. B. Chmura; "Fela," Miss Felicia Hahn; "Plytnicki," Mr. L. Olyniec; "Sofia," Mrs. Michalski; "Murski," Mr. A. J. Paluszek; "Kochanski," Mr. E. Scholl; "Adam," Mr. L. W. Paluszek; "Dzikiewicz," Mr. Jambrozik; "Julia," Miss J. Kozlowski; "Jozia," Miss B. Jaworski; "Izia," little

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 17, 1917.

Miss Z. Lubicz.

The play was ably directed by Mr. W. Riegier.

The stage settings were made attractive by the paintings of Mr. A. Baranowski, a promising young painter. The paintings are the property of Mr. and Mrs. Paluszek.

The play was followed by dancing, which lasted until 2:30 A. M.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 11, 1917.

"MARY STUART"

On Easter Monday, April 9, the musico-literary society Promien (Ray) presented a drama by Julius Slowacki, entitled "Mary Stuart", at the Polish Women's Alliance hall, 1309 North Ashland Avenue.

This play takes us back several centuries. We see a young beautiful, sensitive woman occupying the throne of Scotland, a woman brought up in luxury and excess, and therefore a queen of weak will. She is Mary Stuart. A series of figures circulate about her representing various shades of her feelings and dreams. We see, therefore, Henry Darnley, her husband, Chancellor Morton, lutist Rizzio, the mysterious Bothwell, and further the manly Douglas, Lindsey, admirer of lions, the page, Nick the jester, and the "wise" astrologer.

The queen finds herself in a difficult situation. At a time when the people are rebelling, when her husband suspects her, and when a strong will is needed most in order to control herself and her people, she indulges her caprices,

Dziennik Lwiazkowy, Apr. 11, 1917.

yielding to promptings of vanity and coquetry.

Beginning with the page, burning with almost childish love for her, up to the typically Byronic Bothwell, all love her. And she, like a spike of rye, turns first in one direction, then another, with every breath of the wind.

The main axis of the play is the queen's love for Bothwell. Everything circles around it. The queen, who has summoned Bothwell to a tryst, yields to him with strange ease. She does not retreat, but continues on her downward path, until finally she becomes a criminal. Having lost the principles of her faith, her queenly pride and self-respect, for worthless fancies, she considers herself the most unhappy woman in her kingdom. Her conscience reproaches her terribly. Under the dreaded vision of her future fate--imprisonment and punishment--she wants to retract the murder, but it is too late.

The entire drama, presented by the amateurs of the Promien Society more or

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 11, 1917.

less successfully, made a great impression on the audience. Everyone was completely convinced that only good deeds can bring peace and contentment.

Mrs. W. Nachtel played the role of Mary Stuart. Her articulation, voice modulation, movements, understanding and feeling of the role made Mrs. Nachtel's performance very good. If Mrs. Nachtel were a little shorter and looked a little younger--her characterization of Mary Stuart would have been excellent.

The role of Henry Darnley, husband of the queen, a man unreasonably jealous and fanatical, was played by Mr. Scholl, whom the public knows from several previous stage appearances. During the opening acts his performance did not create much of an impression on the audience. It was not until the fourth and fifth acts that the audience was able to feel satisfied.

Despite considerable shortcomings, primarily in the opening scenes, Mr. Scholl's role as a whole came out rather well.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 11, 1917.

Mr. J. Urbanski, in the role of Morton, the doddering old Chancellor, performed his part in general rather well, although some gestures and the modulations of his voice in certain scenes were not in complete harmony with the character of the role.

The role of the lutist was rather well played by Mr. K. Jedlinski, with an understanding of the part and appropriate gestures and tone. The scene portraying the death of Rizzio in the Queen's chamber, in our opinion, was the best.

Mr. K. D. Kasperek presented a typically Byronic Bothwell of mysterious mien, bitter smile, and scorn on his pale face interrupted by violent outbursts of passions and desires. This is an especially difficult role to portray. It takes a true artist to play it. Therefore, it is not surprising that Mr. Kasperek, who is one of the younger amateurs, and not an artist, was not able to re-create the Bothwell Slowacki had in mind.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 11, 1917.

Mr. K. Wojtowicz played the role of Knight Douglas to everyone's general satisfaction. In our opinion, he gave a better performance than in any of his previous appearances.

The role of Lindsey, the great admirer of lions, made no definite impression. Some say that this was due to the fact that this part has not much meaning in the play itself; others, that Mr. Wroblewski, who portrayed it did not possess the necessary stature and voice which Lindsey requires. We believe that both opinions have much to recommend them.

Miss M. Dach made a very charming appearance in the role of the page. This role had a great deal to do with lightening the tone of the entire play, thanks to the graceful figure of the page and skillful presentation. It would be difficult to find a better page among the amateurs and the followers of the stage in Chicago.

And who was not enthusiastic about Mr. E. [Karol] Wachtel's portrayal of Nick

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 11, 1917.

the jester? It seemed to the audience that Mr. Wachtel lived and breathed his clowning part. In the beginning the jester created the impression of a mischivous imp, later he became gentler, and finally roused the sympathy and feeling of the audience. In this play Mr. Wachtel deserves the palm in every respect. Nevertheless, he deserves particular recognition for the scene portraying Nick's death. Parenthetically speaking, it will not hurt to add that Mr. Wachtel was the director of "Mary Stuart."

We cannot pass over in silence Mr. Paluszek's portrayal of the role of the terribly learned and serious astrologer. Despite the monotony of his voice, Mr. Paluszek made a good impression, and his role may be ranked among the successful ones.

"Mary Stuart" is an unusually difficult play for amateurs to perform. In spite of this, the musico-literary society Promien, which obviously has taken the idea "Measure your strength to your intentions, and not your intentions to your strength" as its motto, dared to select it from a mass of

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 11, 1917.

other much easier plays. The Promien Society did not have much time to prepare for the presentation of the play, and the work that had to be done was tremendous. Therefore, one should make allowances in reviewing the play, and give the Promien Society the highest recognition for its energetic efforts.

There were not so many deficiencies in the portrayal of specific roles as there were good points, and that is why the play as a whole came out very well.

The Promien Society deserves recognition for acquainting the public with so beautiful a play as "Mary Stuart".

N. J. F.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 28, 1917.

RALLY IN TOWN OF LAKE

Last Sunday, groups 15, 46, 73, and 193 of the Polish Women's Alliance sponsored a rally at J. Slowacki's hall, at which the participants were entertained with a one-act play, violin and piano solos, a monologue, and a lecture. Mrs. A. Milaszewicz was chairman. The lecturer was Mrs. Helen Setmajer. A violin solo was played by Chester Frankiewicz, and Miss Manikowski recited a monologue. Miss Victoria Milaszewicz sang a vocal solo, and a piano solo was played by Miss Brzezinski. The play "Adam and Eve" was excellently performed. Mrs. Helen Sttuzyna played the role of Adam splendidly, and Mrs. Jadwiga Harriet Gluchowski was very good in the role of Eve. Mr. H. Ziolkowski gave an excellent performance as the Count. Miss Sophia Milaszewicz played the piano accompaniment to the songs in the play. The collection to defray the expenses of the evening yielded \$15. In a word, the evening was a success in every respect, and the large audience did not stint its applause.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 28, 1917.

"THE SIDEWALKS OF CHICAGO"

Followers of Dramatic Art Give Poor Performance

Yesterday evening the Followers of Dramatic Art presented a three-act play, entitled "The Sidewalks of Chicago," at Walsh's hall.

The title is appropriate to the theme of the play, which shows all the tricks and humbug which one finds only on the streets of Chicago. One after another there appear all sorts of exploiters, who manage to extort the hard-earned money of ignorant Polish peasants in a truly shameful and disgraceful manner.

We see first the Jewish tradesman who has every kind of merchandise for sale; then an agent peddling miraculous books, a quack who knows all diseases and who has miraculous cures, gypsies who coax large sums of money out of the unintelligent people, and other personages whose aim is to extort money from Polish peasants. A whole gang of such cheats runs loose among our people, which fall an easy prey to their wiles. Men, women, young girls, and boys--

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 28, 1917.

all hand over their hard-earned money to Jews and gypsies. Finally one person appears who calls the attention of the police to the criminal practices of these cheats. The malefactors go to prison, and the people lead happy lives because there no longer is anyone about to cheat them.

The author's purpose was to warn the Polish people against cheats. For this reason it is too bad that so few people came to see the performance.

As for the play itself, it was poorly acted. Mrs. Gutowski and Mrs. Rzepczynski were the only ones who gave even a passable performance. The other "followers of dramatic art" revealed nothing praiseworthy. Their acting showed at once that they had made no attempt to learn their lines, and to tell the truth they didn't act as if they knew them at all. Their actions on the stage were such as to make one believe that these were people who had never even seen a stage performance, and not "followers of dramatic art," as they consider themselves.

Even the performance itself did not get by without a brawl, which the police

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 28, 1917.

had to quiet.

And all of this took place on "The Sidewalks of Chicago."

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 12, 1917.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS BY ST. INNOCENT'S PARISH GROUP

Yesterday at the Polish Women's Alliance Building, the amateur circle Wolna Polska (Free Poland) staged an unusually charming light comedy in three acts, with songs, written by Mr. F. N. Kamienski and entitled "Skalmicrzanki" (The Women of Skalmierzyce.)

The play, as a whole, considering that it was an amateur performance, came out rather well, although there were **many** shortcomings of the sort which it is practically impossible to avoid in amateur performances.

Miss S. Pieknik was excellent in the role of Dozia. Throughout the entire play she gave a true picture of the perversity of a woman who is willing to give up everything for social prestige and wealth. She was ably supported by Mr. J. Mogalski in the role of Pieprzyk, a young potter, who had an excellent conception of his part and, what is most important, possesses a rather good voice, so that Pieprzyk's songs were enjoyed by all. Mr. J. Bryl played the part of

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 12, 1917.

"Count Zuroslaw" equally well. Mr. J. Anton, in the role of Schoolmaster Kwik, was not bad, although toward the end of the play, having nothing more to say, he interfered too much with the others on the stage. The part of Countess Wanda would have been better if the one who played it, Mrs. Z. Leszczynski, had displayed more life and energy. Mr. Babiarz was not bad in the role of Sapibrzuch the Steward, though his continual clasping and reclasping of his hands had no purpose in the play, and a certain part of his wardrobe was utterly out of place and only made him a laughingstock. Miss J. Chromicz was not bad in the role of Marcinowa Grupiatka, although her characterization was not successful, and her sable Zupan [a garment of the Polish national dress] in the first act was hardly appropriate for a peasant woman. Mr. J. Malas, in the role of Colonel Jarnacki, would have been all right were it not for his monotonous repetition of "bombs and grenades," which bored the audience. The rest of the minor parts, as well as the choral numbers, came out well. Despite the above-mentioned deficiencies, the play as a whole was good and the audience applauded enthusiastically. Miss S. Pieknik received a bouquet of flowers for her good

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performance.

It is deplorable that our ladies take their infants along with them to these performances. They not only spoil the acting of the amateurs but disturb the audience as well. Yesterday's **music**, both as to the songs in the play and the musical numbers during the intermissions, deserves recognition. It is a long time since we have seen a group so well harmonized as this one headed by Messrs. F. Przybylski, E. Krotochwila, and B. Wroclawski.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 12, 1917.

FREE CONCERTS AND PLAYS AT THE PUBLIC PARKS

In Chicago there has developed the praiseworthy custom of arranging free concerts and plays for the Poles at the public parks. These performances are generally presented by choral and musico-literary societies.

Yesterday we witnessed two such performances at Eckhart Park. One performance was a concert by a choir of the Alliance of Polish Singers, which took place at 3 P. M.; the other, by the Promien (Ray) Society, took place at 7:30 P. M. Both performances were excellent. A large audience attended, especially during the evening performance of the Promien Musico-Literary Society.

The elocutionists and musicians did their parts exceptionally well. The little comedy entitled "Dwie Tesciowe" (The Two Mothers-in-law), presented by the Promien Society, was especially well liked.

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Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 12, 1917.

At the present time we do not want to praise these amateurs too highly lest our praise spoil them for the future. This would be a great shame, since, as we already mentioned last week, the Promien Society will present Slowacki's drama, "Marya Stuart" [Mary Stuart], at the Polish Women's Alliance Building on May 6. Let them complete this undertaking successfully, and we promise that each and every one of them will get his just praise.

THE
FEDERAL
BUREAU OF
INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 19, 1917.

ESPERANTO DRAMATIC CIRCLE PRESENTS

"FOREVER"

All sorts of Polish circles and societies in Chicago try to produce, from time to time, for the cultural elevation of the Poles here, the plays of famous dramatists, full of deep thoughts and ideas. Plays of this sort have a great value because they reflect a complete picture of our national life with its joys and sorrows, pointing the way along which we should proceed in order to gain our cherished goal. In spite of their many virtues these plays have one bad point: they are too difficult to be presented on small stages by amateur groups.

The four-act drama by Lucien Rydel, entitled "Na Zawsze" (Forever), which was presented Saturday evening at the Polish Women's Alliance Building by the Esperanto Dramatic Circle, was one of these plays which are so very difficult to produce.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 19, 1917.

We realize the tremendous amount of [work] which was put in on the casting of the play by the following people who took part in it: Mr. T. M. Piotrowski, Mrs. J. Frydel, Mr. Joseph Piotrowski, director, Mr. J. Jejot, and others, and that is why we would like to give them the highest acknowledgment for selecting a play of such beauty as "Na Zawsze."

This play is a mirror of our sufferings after the loss of our freedom; it is the clanging of chains, the weeping of mothers and sweethearts who have lost their loved ones. It is full of words of mourning and the throbbing of an aching heart!

In order to portray all of this it is necessary not only to understand the plot and to feel it, but it is also necessary to possess inborn acting ability and talent, and an appropriate stage.

The writer of these words saw "Na Zawsze" a few years ago on the Cracow stage played exclusively by professional actors, and on Saturday observed the unfolding

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 19, 1917.

of this same drama on the stage of the Polish Women's Alliance.

What a difference! Over there the priest was not so monotonous as here. His voice portrayed deep feeling. There was a cry, pain, muffled despair escaping from his breast, and then again a powerful voice which commanded one to believe in the future despite the blows of misfortune. Over here the priest, in our opinion, preserved the same apathetic expression and tone of voice, the same I-don't-care-what-happen [attitude], the same gestures throughout the entire play.

In our opinion the best performance was given by the director himself, Mr. Joseph Piotrowski, who played the role of the condemned man who escaped from Siberia. His diction and facial expressions were entirely appropriate. If, in addition, a few of his gestures had been a bit more successful, Mr. Piotrowski could compete with the actor of the Cracow stage.

Mr. T. M. Piotrowski, in the role of the husband of the former mistress of the

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 19, 1917.

man condemned by the Russian government, was much weaker. Nevertheless, his voice in some lines was completely appropriate to the thought of the play, and some of his gestures were very successful, yet both his voice and gestures failed dismally in many scenes, especially the last few.

Mrs. J. Frydel, in the role of the woman suffering because of her unfortunate love, spoke too fast and in some scenes declaimed her lines too obviously. Her make-up made her appear decidedly too old in this play.

In praise of Mrs. Frydel, it should be admitted that she portrayed some scenes with a great feeling for the plot and an appropriate tone of voice.

Mr. Frydel, in the role of the servant, was not bad, but he would have been better had he shown more energy and courage. The servant in this play is really an old veteran, whose blood boils at the sight of the enemy, not an old man broken by life and depressed in spirit.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 19, 1917.

The police showed the least acquaintance with a stage. They came on as timidly and fearfully as a condemned man would approach the spot where in a few moments he would be deprived of his life.

In spite of the shortcomings which were quite in evidence, those taking part in the play deserve acknowledgment for doing everything within their power.

It is surprising that so few people attended the performance of such a beautiful and interesting play. Our people come in droves to all sorts of fiddle-faddle, but when they have the opportunity of seeing more serious things they are conspicuous by their absence.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 12, 1917.

AMATEUR PLAY BY VARSOVIAN CHOIR

The four-act historical drama "Wojna Szwedzko Polska" (Swedish-Polish War) presented yesterday evening by the Varsovian Choir at the Polish Women's Alliance Building, reminded the audience that work for one's country meets with reward while betrayal meets with punishment.

The performance, despite obvious deficiencies on the part of some of the amateurs (we do not want to mention any names, because it would hurt these people), came out fairly well, thanks to the good acting of Miss J. Sokolowski, Miss J. Witkowski and several of the male actors.

The audience in general was satisfied with the performance, which should constitute the best reward for the amateurs, who, in spite of everything, put in a great deal of work in order to attain success. The young people had a very good time at the dance which followed the performance.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 29, 1917.

"NOVEMBER NIGHT"

Yesterday evening the well-known J. K. Ordon Society, group eighteen of the Polish Singers' Alliance, gave a three-act drama entitled "November Night," by E. Gorczynski, at the Polish Women's Alliance hall. The play, which is very engrossing from beginning to end, is based on the life of the servants in a manor in the Kingdom district in Poland near Warsaw. The main plot of the play centers about the life of a pretty young woman whose husband was called to do military service, and who is subjected to the amorous attentions of the overseer, the farmhands, and finally of the estate owner himself. As a result of the persistence of Piwnicki, the overseer, the young woman goes to the manor in order to ask the owner himself for protection, and not to be deprived, as the wife of a soldier, of her home in the servants' quarters of the manor. The lord of the manor, entranced by her beauty, promises to look after her and be her guardian, but finally takes advantage of the situation. Before the husband returns from the war, the woman gives birth to a daughter. When he returns and discovers the truth, the unfortunate

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 29, 1917.

husband pretends to accept his lot but at every glance at the child that is not his, his soul is torn by despair. Finally, during the child's christening, the betrayed husband tries to drown his sorrow in drink. Nevertheless, overhearing the jokes of his neighbors on the subject of the disgrace which has come upon his house, in a moment of madness he snatches the child and leaves it on a hill, where the child falls and is killed. Jagna's drunken and desperate husband does not deny his act and gives himself up to justice. As one can see from the plot of the play, the main characters of the play are Maronski, lord of the manor, which part Mr. W. Klimaszewski played well, except that in some scenes he was not energetic enough. Mr. M. Baginski was excellent in the role of the overseer Piwnicki. Mrs. M. Ziernicki played the part of Jagna Sworzen very well. The last of the main characters and the most difficult, that of Sworzen, the betrayed husband, was well acted by Mr. K. Klimczewski, although in the third act he allowed himself to be carried away by his role and overacted his part and his despair. The secondary roles were played for the most part very well, with the exception of the mass scenes, in which long and unnecessary pauses were noticed.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 29, 1917.

In a word, the play as a whole, as an amateur performance, was surprisingly well done. It should be mentioned however, that some of the amateurs in spite of knowing their lines well, could not get out of the habit of looking straight at the prompter's box--which looked very bad from across the footlights.

The audience was not as large as it should have been, and there were many vacant seats. After the performance there was social dancing, to Mr. A. Holland's orchestra, which lasted far into the night.

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Dziennik Piaszkowy, Jan. 22, 1917.

THE ALLIED BAZAAR

The Allied Bazaar at the Coliseum ended Saturday, and the ending was in keeping with the entire bazaar. Never have such crowds been seen at the Coliseum as there were Saturday. This is a great thing for us, because Saturday was Slavic Day, of which the Poles claimed the most important part. A majority of the people called it, not Slavic Day, but Polish Day. That is why all who were interested in the bazaar were greatly pleased by the fact that more people came on that day than on any of the preceding ten days of the bazaar. It was estimated that more than 60,000 people were at the Coliseum Saturday. It is difficult to say how many of them were Poles. One can only approximate the number. There must have been at least 20,000 Poles at the Coliseum Saturday. The crowd in the entire Coliseum was so great that several times during the evening the main entrance had to be closed, and more than 5,000 people were denied admittance. The hall was so crowded that a special division of the fire department was called in order to see to it that a panic did not break out, because occasionally

WITH ALLIED PRESS SERVICE

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 22, 1917.

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some woman fainted and upset the people nearby.

All of the Coliseum was crowded, but the greatest crowding was in the Polish section. At about 9 A. M. such a mob gathered about the pastry booth where Mrs. Treys was holding forth that the counter almost collapsed. It was about to topple when someone succeeded in placing a beam under it just in time and was thus able to support it.

Business in the Polish section was very good Saturday. Practically all of the merchandise was sold. At about 10:30 A. M. an auction was begun in the Polish section, at which practically all of the remaining merchandise was sold. The auction lasted until 1:15 A. M. The crowd laid siege to the Polish booth until closing time.

Saturday's income in the Polish section reached about \$4,400. Adding to this the income of the previous days and the money donated directly to the main bazaar committee, the Polish section has so far made about \$17,000.

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Dziennik Kwiezowy, Jan. 22, 1917.

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We wish to emphasize the fact that the accounting has not yet been completed, and that is why we are announcing only approximate figures. The exact amounts will be published in the Polish papers just as soon as they can be announced. The Polish Committee has already begun working on an accurate statement.

We must now say a few words about all those who contributed so many beautiful items to the Polish section. They all deserve thanks. All the Polish people who so generously supported the Polish section also deserve praise. The success which the Polish section scored was remarked upon by all the other nationalities, which is a feather in the cap of all the Poles.

We have stated that the Polish Committee is working on an accurate report, which it will try to publish in the very near future.

As for the items which were to be raffled off, we wish to report that some have already been raffled off and others will be raffled off soon.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 22, 1917.

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Mr. K. Kodecki, 1825 Thomas Street, won the motorcycle. The names of those who won other items will also be announced.

It has been estimated that the income from the entire bazaar will exceed half a million dollars. The main committee and its sub-committees are also working on their report, which they want to complete and announce as soon as possible.

One more thing must be said. How nice it was to hear first one and then the other Polish hymn repeated throughout the evening Saturday at the Coliseum. All the Polish numbers played by the band under Mr. J. Nowalski's direction were rewarded with thunderous applause, and when the band played "God Save Poland" and "Poland Is Not Lost," the crowd of thousands of people began to sing. How nice it was then at the Coliseum!

In the smaller hall, where space was reserved for a cabaret, Mrs. Agnes Merino, our well-known artist, sang. Our well-known violinist Antoinette Lebrowski-Perlowski played, and Mrs. Daulski played the piano.

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Dziennik Gwiazkowy, Jan. 22, 1917.

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We repeat that an accurate report of the bazaar, giving a detailed account of each of the Polish sections, will be announced in the Polish papers just as soon as it is completed.

(Signed) Committee of the Polish Section
of the Allied Bazaar

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POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. XV, July 26, 1911.

LOCAL CHRONICLE

The newly organized Polish Variety Theatre already has concentrated in its group the best known first class actors, also newcomers and amateurs. The theatrical group made a decision to perform regularly during the whole winter season and rehearsals are already started.

The first performance will be at the Walsh Hall, corner of Noble and Emma Street, on August 20, 1911. This performance will consist of a five act play with the title "Emigracja Chlopska," (Emigration of the Peasant).

After this the next performance, August 27, will be an excellent farce in three acts, "Dobry Numer," (Good Number).

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 11, 1911.

POLISH LITERARY CLUB WILL GIVE AN AMATEUR PLAY

A Polish amateur play will be given on the 19th day of Feb., 8 P.M., at St. Adalbert's Parish Hall, by Slowacki's Literary Club. Most of the Poles from St. Adalbert's Parish will attend.

Biennial Wiazko y, June 7, 1903.

the Polish King Jagiello.

The star, Miss Agnes Hering, acting the role of the queen, thrilled and delighted the hearts of all present, and was greeted with a tremendous applause, but also a shower of beautiful flowers.

Mr. John Hering played the role of the king; he was, though, an amateur and lacked the necessary emotional truth.

Miss Mary Dobrocka was beautiful in her costume, as were the three girls playing the role of the daughters of King II.

The count excelled in his acting.

Mr. Marcelli Gatkowski, as a troubadour, also made a favorable impression.

Miss Helen Kubiak, who appeared as the dressmaker, was very charming. The heroes in the play did not display as much valor as they should have; however

Dziennik Wroclawski, June 7, 1900.

they displayed outstanding characteristics: J. H. Adolph too, made a favorable impression.

The play, as a whole, was a success, but its costumes, which were not of the best.

Producer and author of the play: J. H. Adolph. Musical Director, A. J. Kwacigroch.

P. S. There is no record of the use of electricity during the nineteenth century; nevertheless, it was used in the play, in the lighting of the stage.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy Zgoda, April 2, 1908.

RADZIWIŁL PANIE KOCHANU

Kraszewski, of the St. Mary of Angels Parish community, will take part in a play which will be presented in picturesque Polish costume. This pleasant news should reach everybody. The play is beautifully arranged; and our most talented, **amateur** artists such as Loziewicz, and our "Chicago Uncle" Wiodwicz, will take part.

Others participating will be Miss Dobrosielska-Miss Drozdowska, Miss Ignaczak, and Mr. Sanocia Jachimski.

POLISH THEATER

POLISH PLAY, "POPYCHADLO" (Drudge,) A GREAT SUCCESS

Poles who attend theatrical plays, either do not realize or forget that these plays are performed by amateur actors. They have, however, demonstrated their great ability and talents. Each play supplies new material for practice and discloses the fact that these amateurs possess genuine talent. In other words, they have sufficient ability and confidence to merit a regular Polish theater of our own; a temple of dramatic art that will bring cheer to our hearts and souls in this adopted Country. Yesterday's theatrical performance disclosed the very interesting fact, that we have in our own settlement a Polish hall which is in every respect suitable for such occasions.

We refer to St. Stanislaus Hall. It is equipped with all modern conveniences, especially adopted for theatrical plays, such as beautiful scenery, a large stage and a good lighting system. The Hall is large and the seats are comfortable. Yesterday's play, "Popychadlo" was a comedy depicting everyday life; stressing such human faults as stupidity, malice and their consequences. The heroine of the play is a janitor's daughter who is mistreated by her step-mother. This difficult role was played so well by Miss Wieckowska, that it brought tears to the audience. Our amateurs proved that they can characterize not only the common folk, but also the refined individuals.

JUDGEMENT DAY ON A POLISH STAGE

Chicago Poles were enjoying themselves last Saturday and Sunday. There was entertainment of some kind, at every Polish settlement, and in every Polish Hall. One of the great attractions was Mr. Feldman's drama, "Judgment Day," which was staged by the Polish club Mloda Polska (Young Poland) at Walsh's Hall. The play was received with enthusiasm; for our public delights in recreations-even Jewish dramas. We could wish for nothing more. "Judgment Day," is a drama of a solemn character yet-it supplies many humorous parts, because of its Jewish character. The drama is a presentation of a greedy, rich Jew in a small town, who ruined an old Jewish sage by depriving him of his whole fortune and then, in a Jewish synagogue, under oath denying that he took as much as a penny; but who, when the ruined sage died was very much annoyed by a guilty conscience.

Mr. Feldman's intention was to convey solemnity on the stage by using Jewish characterizations; does he not know, that a Jew can also appear in the light of comedy, and impersonate a clown? Mr. Feldman, evidently did not expect his play to be staged in Chicago, therefore, we can sympathize with the actors, who, in spite of their talents and earnest efforts, could not present this drama with solemnity.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 17, 1908.

The actors, however, played their parts unusually well, for which, credit should be given to Mr. Opalinski, who spared no efforts in training them. They were only amateurs, but they played their parts in a professional manner; each actor was given a suitable role.

The scene depicting the synagogue was acted in perfect accord, exciting much laughter and a prolonged applause. No effort was spared to make this play a success. The scenery, the lighting, and the costumes were well arranged, and could not be improved upon. The last act, presenting a Jewish cemetery, was very impressive. The play was a great success, and was enjoyed by all.

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Dziennik Ludowy - Vol. I No. 36 - April 26, 1907

A PERFORMANCE AND BALL!

A great performance and ball will take place in Walsh Hall, April 30th. The following is a summary of the program:

- 1) "A Sacrifice for our Fatherland", a national play accompanied with songs, in one act, by Carol Sienkiewicz.
- 2) The presentation of harmonious voices of the Paderewski Choir.
- 3) A comedy in one act, by Aleka. hr. Fredry.
- 4) Monologue: "Choleryk, Sangwinik, Melancholik, Flegmatyk.

In conjunction with this performance there shall also be a grand ball. We think this is a wonderful program and expect a great attendance. The program begins at 7:30 P.M. The admission fee is \$1.00.

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Narod Polski, Vol. 10, No. 31, August 1, 1906.

POLISH NATIONAL THEATRE

The "National Theatre" after a short interruption will open again.

Annuity - The play by Count Fredro will be produced.

On account of hot weather The National Theatre arranged a picnic for its members.

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Narod Polski, Vol. X, No. 18, May 2, 1906.

POLISH THEATRE

On Sunday, April 29th, the Poles in Chicago celebrated the first appearance of the newly formed Polish Theatre, a creation of Mr. S. Zahajkiewicz, and worthy of full consideration. It promises to become a regular theatrical institution, and is to stage regular Polish theatrical productions in the larger theaters of downtown Chicago. If these promises and beautiful intentions are realized, then this city of the Poles in America will take another step forward from an intellectual viewpoint. For this they will be indebted to Mr. Zahajkiewicz, director of the Polish Theatre.

He can count on the inception of this Polish theatrical institution as one of the first and most important results of his activities in America.

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Narod Polski, Vol. X, No. 7, Feb. 14, 1906.

POLES IN CHICAGO

News Item

The National Theatre, a newly founded organization, is developing well and it may be that it will interest itself better than it has been up to now in regard to the social relations in our colony. So far there are fifty names of eminent people on its membership list who possibly have differing views on social affairs, but with the understanding that social matters and national matters demand mutual interest and discussion.

At the last meeting we completed a constitution and made a resolution to give the first profit derived from a play to benefit the orphans.

There also was chosen a corresponding committee to find a suitable hall downtown where the performance will be held on Sunday, February 25.

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POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. X, No. 7, Feb. 14, 1906.

The committee chosen is composed of the following persons: Dr. A. Sz wajkart, chairman; E. J. Hibner, first vice-chairman; Dr. Wyczol-kowaka, recording secretary; Jan Kowalski, financial secretary; August Kowalski, treasurer, and on the board of directors: S. Zahaj-kiewicz, K. Kaczmarek and Jan Romanowicz. S. Zahajkiewicz was elected stage director.

The stage director shall present to the management for its endorsement other officers who shall assist him in the production of the play.

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POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. X, No. 4, Jan. 24, 1906.

GRAND CONCERT

A grand concert and theatrical play will take place in the largest hall in our city, the Auditorium, January 28, 1906.

The revenue is destined for the ill-fated participants in the revolutionary riots.

The program of this concert is:

1. The opening, by Mr. J. Smulski, city attorney of Chicago.
2. Moniuski's "Overture to Halka." performed by orchestra
3. Mr. Charles Deneen, Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, will speak in English.
4. "Aria Halka," S. Moniuski, (tenor solo), sung by K. Kowalski
5. "The Fantasy Aprasionata," Vie Uxtempt's, op. 35, (violin solo) by Miss L. Kelowski.
6. "To the Cross," a monologue by M. S. Zahajkiewicz.
7. "Aria Ballatella," from the opera "Pajace Leoncavallo," (soprano solo),

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Narod Polski, Vol. X, No. 4, Jan. 24, 1906.

sung by Mrs. H. Smulski.

8. "Patriotic Fantasy," (organ solo), played by the author, Mr. P. Pardziejewski.
9. "Polish Fields," played by the orchestra.
10. "Warsaw Girl," dramatic poem by S. Wyspianski.

Persons participating in this program:

General Chlopicki
General Skrzynecki
General Malachowski
Young officer
Literate
Soldier
Lady
Mary and Ann (daughters)

Mr. S. Kolanowski
Mr. W. Jozwiakowski
Mr. S. Wroblewski, J. Mering
Mr. Osada
Mr. W. Silorski
Mr. K. Wachtel
Mrs. J. Kowalski
Mrs. R. Kwasigroch, Mrs. W. Wachtel

Narod Polski, Vol. VIII, No. 15, April 13, 1904.

CHICAGO CHRONICLE

POLISH COMEDY "ZENSTA"

A great amateur presentation will take place in Chicago on April 24th. There will be presented the best Polish comedy entitled "Zensta" whose author is the greatest Polish comedian Aleksander Fredro. It is a most remarkable performance and is creating a great interest in our city because it is to be played by the best amateur talent. The profits derived from this presentation which will be given in several of the Polish Communities will go to the fund for erecting the Kosciuszko monument in Chicago.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIV, No. 151, June 29, 1903.

POLES IN CHICAGO

ORGANIZATION OF DRAMATIC CIRCLES

Over thirty delegates, representing nine of Chicago's dramatic clubs which select and arrange the presentations of dramatic performances, gathered yesterday in the parochial hall of St. Marion's parish, in order to discuss the project of Mr. S. Zahajkiewioza, a way to combine all organizations into one large main group and, as a result, rise to a better and higher level in their dramatic performances.

Some of these organizations which were represented by their delegates at this gathering were as follows: St. Stanislaus Dramatic Circle, St. Dorothy's Dramatic Circle from St. Albert's Parish, St. Albert's choir from St. Hyacinth, St. Hedwig's Literary Circle, St. John Cansius Dramatic Circle, and many others.

[COMEDY]

The Society of St. Cecilia gave a theatrical presentation and an entertainment in the Schoenhoffen hall last Sunday. A merry one act play was produced under the title "Jak mozna oswoic'tesciowa," "How to tame the mother-in-law." The best among the players was Miss Ciesielska who ably presented the role of a talkative and jealous wife. The rest of the amateur actors were not so sure of themselves. The entertainment was great, for which they deserve thanks.



Narod Polski; Vol. VI, No. 16, April 16, 1902

"Local News."

Mr. Zahajkiewicz has written a new play entitled St. John Kanty and Mr. Muras. The play was given on the stage of St. John Kanty's parish and, as Dziennik Chicagowski writes, the play has moral and literary values.

Narod Polski, Jan. 15, 1902.POLISH[THEATRICAL NEWS]

Polish student's annual play by the Polish Literary Club of St. Stanislaus School took place last Wednesday Jan. 18th. The Polish students of that institution conducted a very difficult play entitled Hermenogild or (two crowns). The role of the feeble king was played by the student, M. Wenta. He played his part wonderfully.

Mr. Domachowski played Hermenogild's part to the taste and satisfaction of the most particular observer. As to the pose, action, enthusiasm, noble characterization, confidence in his part and strong attachment to the Catholic faith for which he suffered exile and imprisonment, Mr. Domachowski played his part completely. His acting brought tears to the eyes of the audience. His brother Mr. Rekared Domachowski took part of loving brother realistically. So was played part of Goswin's son and decent teacher of Hermenogild Bozand played by Mr. Przybyt and R. Olszewski. Mr. A. Kubiak played the part of intriguer (plotter) in a masterly manner. Fr. Czerwinsky in a role of Arigmund presented an excellent type of a rowdy. K. Swoboda and M. Szlachetka executed their parts as king's messengers (envoys) and intriguers very well. The light effects combined with appropriate scenery reveals the artistic - abilities of the stage manager. The play was a great success. The hall was filled to its capacity.

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POLISH

Zgoda, Vol. XX, No. 12, March 21, 1901.

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FOR THE LIBRARY

The directors of the Z. N. P. Library are endeavoring to raise funds to purchase new books. After a heated argument at the last meeting, the directors agreed to present a play at the Holy Trinity Hall, April 21. This beautiful drama entitled, "Star of Siberia," was directed by Mr. L. Starzenski.

Well known Polish dramatic artists will take part in this play. We have great hopes that the Polish public will support this movement which is being done for our own benefit.

The committee is taking this opportunity to ask all Polish societies on the northwest, west and southwest sections of Chicago not to have any dances, balls or other amusements on this day.

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POLISH



Narod Polski, Feb. 2, 1898

[THEATRICAL NEWS]

On Sunday Feb. 6, under the direction of Father Giebowrowski, the Dramatic Club of St. Stanislaus Parish, will present the famous Drama "Fabiola".

This drama has been played in this country thousands of times, due to the fact that it shows all the tragedies and hardships suffered by people in their native land.

Bolestaw Plackowski, president and translator of the Leon XIII Club of music and literature, is giving his able assistance to make this a huge success.

As a special feature, the church orchestra, under the direction of Father Serafin Cosimo will play between the acts supported by a group of young artists playing the mandolins, piano and the zithers.

The proceeds of this show are to be used to upkeep the only Polish Hospital in this country. Tickets may be obtained at the parish house.

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POLISH



Narod Polski, Jan. 5, 1898.

[THEATRICAL NEWS]

On Sunday January 16, the St. Stanislaus Dramatic Club, will hold an amateur showing of the drama, "Monte Christo."

Through the courtesy of the copyright owners, Mr. Szczeszny Zahajkiewicz translated the drama to Polish, for the benefit of the Polish members of the parish.

The proceeds of this show will be used for the completion of the dome on the newly built church, St. Stanislaus Kostka.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 28, 1897.

FROM ST. HEDWIG PARISH

(Summary)

A beautiful variety program along Christian lines was presented Sunday evening, December 26, at the St. Hedwig Parish [hall] by the choral groups and school children. The affair marked not only the holiday season but also the name day of Reverend John Piechowski, C. R., pastor, who was showered with good wishes. The children's program was repeated last night.

Songs, declamations, and acting marked the Sunday entertainment. A comedy, "In School," and a village skit, "Peasant," were presented in masterful style.

Last night's program, repeated by the children, was mostly made up of piano solos, group singing, dialogues, and recitations. A short play, "The Whimsical Punished," was also given.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 28, 1897.

Sunday's and last night's presentations were examples of the fine work the pastor is doing for the parish. Although he has been here only three years, but three hard years, Reverend Piechowski has accomplished a great deal in bringing order out of chaos, and succeeded in bringing back many of the schismatics to the true fold.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 4, 1897.

PLAY BY POLISH GROUP IN BRIDGEPORT

The St. Stanislaus Kostka Young Men's Society presented a five-act play, "Wesele Na Podlasiv" [Wedding in the Woods], last night at the St. Mary of Perpetual Help Parish Hall. A capacity crowd came to see this historic drama. The amateurs did not disappoint the audience, for their acting was of the best.

Yesterday's performance demonstrates that the Polish youth of this parish does not take a back seat for any other similar group. They can be compared to the St. Casimir Young Men's Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish. Whenever a helping hand is needed, the St. Stanislaus Kostka Young Men's Society is ready to help. May God help them in their future work.

The net profit of this play was turned over to a fund to buy an iron fence for the church.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 4, 1897.

It is difficult to say which of the amateurs acted the best. It would be fairer to say that all were excellent. A fine job was done by the stage director, Miecislav Klarkowski.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 4, 1897.

DRAMA AT AURORA HALL

Through the efforts of the St. Hedwig Society of St. John Cantius Parish, "The Renegade," a drama by H. Laczynski, was presented Saturday evening, October 2, at the Aurora Hall, Milwaukee Avenue and Huron Street. The drama was prepared for the stage and directed by Szczesny Zahajkiewicz. It would be redundant to say that the play was a success, since it is one of the favorites of the Polish stage.

Among the actors were Mrs. P. M. Sikorska, P. T. Wasielewski, F. Osuch, Miss M. Karamel, and A. Medrzyk.

The only sad note was that the audience that came was rather small.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 27, 1897.

DRAMA AT POLISH HALL

"Saint Eustace," a drama in three acts and eight scenes, written by Reverend J. Gieburowski, was presented yesterday at the Polish Hall before a crowd that almost filled the place. The audience was thrilled by the play, in which scenes of the days of Rome during Hadrian and Trajan were depicted. It was during Hadrian and Trajan that the Christains were greatly persecuted by the pagans. Eventually, however, the spiritual triumphed over the material and the Church triumphed over hate and subversion.

The music for this play was written and arranged by Reverend S. Cosimi. Nowicki's Orchestra supplied the music. No money or detail was spared in the costumes and the scenery to bring out as authentic a picture of the times as possible.

The public rewarded the amateurs with enthusiastic applause for their superb acting. Credit is also due to the stage director, B. Klarkowski. No comment

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 27, 1897.

is necessary about the acting of the amateurs individually since all gave their best.

Yesterday's performance of "Saint Eustace" will undoubtedly get a favorable response on the Polish-American stage. It should be presented by every Polish amateur group throughout America, for the play is very instructive and spiritual.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 24, 1897.

"EVE MIASKOWSKA" STAGED BY THE ST. GREGORY CHORUS

Despite the rainy and stormy weather a large crowd was on hand to see the presentation of "Eve Miaskowska" at the Aurora Turner Hall, Milwaukee Avenue and Huron Street, last night by the St. Gregory Chorus's amateur players. All the roles were enacted to **perfection**, the outstanding performance being rendered by J. Wasilewski. On the whole the play was a success. The members of St. John Cautius' parish left hoping to see another play.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 1, 1897.

ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY STAGE
"WICEK I NACEK" AT POLISH HALL

"Wicek I Nacek" (Vince and Bill), a gay comedy with a moral, was staged by the St. Stanislaus Kostka Young Men's Society, on Sunday, May 30, at the Polish Hall, located at Bradley Street near Noble Street. Despite the excellent cast and play, a poor crowd attended. Those who failed to come missed an opportunity to see a stellar performance.

Vince, played by V. J. Jozwiakowski, and Bill, enacted by August Klasta, could not have been interpreted better. Such well-seasoned actors could not be found on another stage. Both held the interest of the audience through the entire play.

Other roles were played by S. Zahajkiewicz, Miss Pearl Krolik, Miss A. Bardonska, W. Wieckowski, J. Jarzembowski, A. Barwig, and Miss M. Bardonska.

Scenery, production, and staging, was of the best, but it would have been better

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 1, 1897.

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IV if the director had been punctual. The audience sat ill at ease when the curtain did not go up at 8:30 P.M.

During intermission and between the acts songs and piano solos added variety to the program. Two outstanding piano solos were rendered by Joseph Klass and John Tadeliski, both students of the St. Stanislaus Kostka College. With more training in music they can easily become artists. The College Quartet was also admirable. Girl students also played numbers on the piano.

The small audience can be accounted for, because many Polish organizations gave dances and sociels that same evening. Perhaps it would be better to stage such plays during a weekday, and at least once a week.....

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 1, 1897.

THREE SHORT POLISH COMEDIES STAGED BY ST. AGNES YOUNG LADIES' CHOIR

The St. Agnes Young Ladies' Choir of St. John Cantius Parish staged three short Polish comedies Sunday (May 30) at the Parish hall [Names of plays not given]. As soon as the first comedy started it was evident that the amateurs were well trained for their parts. Each actor gave his best, much to the entertainment of the audience.

One of the plays, "Smieszna Rozmowa" (Laughable Conversation), scored well with the crowd, although it was one of the most difficult to perform. The songs in some of the plays were also ably executed.

From these performances it is obvious that the St. Agnes Young Ladies' Choir is not only growing but is working hard, and will someday reach great heights through such efforts.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 29, 1897.

TWO PLAYS TO BE GIVEN BY SOCIETY AT
ST. MARY OF PERPETUAL HELP PARISH

The St. Stanislaus Kostka Youth Society of St. Mary of Perpetual Help Parish is going to present two plays tomorrow (Sunday) at the parish hall on Springer Street. The plays are: "Akademia Smorgonska" (Smorgonska Academy) and "Werbel Domowy" (Domestic Drum). Declamations, songs, and other entertainment will be given between the acts.

For the climax a tableau, "Poland in Shackles," will be portrayed by the amateurs.

It is not necessary to say that a delightful evening is in store for the public.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 24, 1897.

ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA PARISH DRAMATIC
CIRCLE STAGES TWO POLISH COMEDIES

The St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish Dramatic Circle presented two outstanding Polish comedies, "Posazna Jedynaczke" (Rich Heiress) and "Falszywego Jakajle" (False Stammerer), at the Polish Hall last night (Sunday). The audience was greatly pleased with the expert presentations and laughed throughout both plays. All the amateur performers were at their best. Some of them displayed the Polish of a finished artist. Their performance left us without a word of criticism. The public deprives itself of fine entertainment by not attending. It is unfortunate that all the seats were not filled.

Between the acts the following young ladies played on the piano: the Misses Wleklinska, Kroluk, Bardonska, Schultz, Panthen, Pyterek, Klatecka, Ostrowska, and Kwasigroch. Duets were rendered by the Misses Kozlowska and Kosinska. Generous applause, which is one of the best mediums of recognition of talent, was accorded all the performers.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 24, 1897.

This is a good idea of filling the pause between the acts. It is anticipated that at all future performances beautiful solos and duets, played by the sons and daughters of local parents, will be a part of the program.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 17, 1897.

FALCONS' DRAMATIC PROGRAM IN ST. STANISLAUS
KOSTKA'S PARISH A SUCCESS BUT SUPPORT A FAILURE

Despite the fact that the St. Casimir Young Men's Falcon Society presented a stellar performance last night (Sunday), a small crowd was present. This was a great disappointment because the members were counting on the support of the Polish public. Their hopes of raising funds for the proposed gymnasium were dimmed. The small attendance may be accounted for by the fact that many dances were being held in the vicinity.

Boleslas Klarkowski opened the program with a short speech. He substituted for the Reverend Francis Gordon, C.R., who had left town on an urgent matter. The speaker pointed out the importance of gymnastic drills for the Polish youth as well as for grownups.

Acrobatic stunts were presented for the first time on the stage, much to

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 17, 1897.

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IV the enjoyment of the audience. One of the acrobats, J. G., was
the outstanding performer of the evening.

The comedy "Posag w Kominie" (Dowry in the Chimney) was presented with exceptional humor. Josephine Kowalska, Rosalie Koppa, August Klasta, W. Lipecki, J. Czekala, W. Wieckowski, and others took part in the comedy. The songs as well as the acting were of the best, and the performance deserves to be repeated.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 13, 1897.

POLISH YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY PLANS TO BUILD ITS OWN GYMNASIUM

The St. Casimir Young Men's Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka's parish, affiliated with the Polish Falcons of America, is contemplating the erection of its own gymnasium on parish grounds.

This is a noble thought and worthy of support. As soon as the building is completed, the Society will expand rapidly. This is something that everybody wishes for this organization.

In order to raise funds for the building, the Society is staging a dramatic program at the Polish Hall. Besides the comedy "Posag w Kominie" [Dowry in the Chimney], drills will be displayed.

It is anticipated that the Polish public will support this worthy enterprise.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 8, 1897.

KOSCIUSKO GUARD SOCIETY STAGES PLAY AT SOUTH CHICAGO

The Kosciusko Guard Society (under the guidance of St. Florian) of St. Michael Archangel Parish staged an interesting play "Krotki i Dlugi" (Short and Long) last night. The theme of the drama was based on the thieves of Chicago. All the amateur players were at their best.

Despite inclement weather, the parish hall was filled to capacity; some had to stand.

It is requested that this organization present more plays of this type in the future. They deserve a hand for their fine work.

One of the Audience.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 3, 1897.

DRAMA PRESENTED AT PULASKI HALL BY
PULASKI VOLUNTEERS

"Dwie Sieroty" [Two Orphans] was presented yesterday (Sunday) at Pulaski Hall, by Company C of the Pulaski Volunteers, before a full house. The hard work of the amateurs was aptly displayed on the stage, and their reward came when the curtain fell on the last act, for the applause was more than enthusiastic.

The audience realized that this was the finest play that was ever presented on the stage of Pulaski Hall. The crowd and the financial returns were indicative of the success of the play.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 1, 1897.

DRAMA PRESENTED BY ST. CECILIA SINGERS' SOCIETY
AT ST. ADALBERT PARISH

(Correspondence)

Two plays, "Werbel Domowy" [Domestic Noisemaker] and "Slowiczek" [Nightingale], were presented last Sunday (April 25), at the St. Adalbert Parish by the St. Cecilia Singers' Society, before a capacity audience. Both performances were acclaimed by the crowd.

In the first play, the following took part: J. Macholz, W. Gadzinski, J. Nowobielski, B. Wichert, E. Szyperska, and R. Pawlowska. Every amateur was at his best.

The second drama was executed by Anna Muchowska, John Sienkiewicz, M. Malinowski, and S. Kujawski.

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 1, 1897.

Both performances were entertaining and full of surprises. The St. Cecilia Singers' Society merits recognition for its hard work. When the audience left for home, it had the feeling of desiring more from this group in the future.

One of the Audience.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 26, 1897.

YESTERDAY'S PROGRAMS

(Editorial)

Twelve public programs in the form of theatrical, concert, and other social entertainment were staged yesterday throughout the Polish communities in Chicago. This is indeed a record, one that the remainder of the Poles in the United States could not match. It must also be added that all the halls where the exercises were staged were filled to capacity. All events were unusually pleasing to the audiences. Unfortunately, it is impossible to write about all the celebrations because of lack of space, but a few words must be said about the St. Casimir Young Men's Society.

The Polish Hall, located on Bradley Street near Noble Street, was practically filled to capacity. The drawing power was the play "Cave of the Condemned," in five acts, by A. S. Zdzieblowski. All actors were at their best. A great deal of the success of the drama must be credited to Szczesny Zahajkiewicz,

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 26, 1897.

director.

Instead of offering high praise to the Polish youths for their excellent performances, we will emphasize that we desire more programs of this sort from them.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 1, 1897.

"TWO ORPHANS" STAGED AT POLISH HALL

(Summary)

It is a well-known fact that an expert cast is necessary in order to stage such a play as "Dwa Sieroty" (Two Orphans). With the lack of any great amount of local talent one can easily appreciate the difficulties that must be hurdled in such an endeavor.

The St. Cecilia Men's Choir, of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, under the guidance of the skillful local dramatist and creator of the play, Szczesny Zahajkiewicz, performed their parts very creditably.

"Dwa Sieroty" was staged by this group yesterday (Sunday) at the Polish Hall before a capacity crowd. Vincent J. Jozwiakowski displayed the art of a

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 1, 1897.

polished actor in his leading role. Mrs. Rose Tarkowska and Mrs. A. Jozwiakowska portrayed their leading feminine roles masterfully. Ctner players were: Mrs. R. Gorzynska, Miss A. Koppa, John Nering, A. Drzonek, and J. Czekala.

It is needless to say that the performance was a success, and the enthusiastic applause of the audience was sufficient reward for the actors.

The musical portions of the play were under the direction of Andrew Kwasigroch. The music was furnished by the Nowicki Brothers Orchestra.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 23, 1897.

TWO-ACT PLAY PRESENTED BY POLISH CYCLISTS' CLUB

(Summary)

An original two-act play, "Podstep Cyklistki" (A Cyclist's Strategy), by Edward W. Reichel, was presented Saturday, February 20, at the Bohemian Hall by the Polish Cyclists' Club. The play depicted the life of a certain Polish-American group, typical of the times. The leading roles were portrayed by John Wisniewski, Albert Rutkowski, Alexander Grabowski, and F. Sztermer.

Mock bicycle races were held on the stage after the play. The result in the two-mile race was as follows: Albert Rutkowski, two minutes and eighteen seconds; F. Sztermer, two minutes and nineteen seconds; Al Grabowski, two minutes and twenty seconds; and John Wisniewski, two minutes and forty-five seconds. Mr. Rutkowski was awarded a gold medal.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 23, 1897.

"CHILDREN OF ISRAEL" STAGED AT WALSH'S HALL

The initial play of the newly formed Dramatic Circle of St. John Cantius Parish, was presented to the public Sunday, February 21, at Walsh's Hall. Proceeds of the play went toward the purchase of new bells for the church.

A capacity crowd attended this benefit affair and enjoyed the skillful presentation of "Children of Israel," an original play by Szczesny Zahajkiewicz. The young actors performed very well, especially in Acts I and V. Musical numbers, under the direction of F. Kwasinges, captivated the audience.

Music by Henzel's Orchestra added color as well as harmony to the Polish drama. Miss F. Kielminska took the leading feminine role. Her portrayal of "Dyny" was excellent. The audience enjoyed the entire performance.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 15, 1897.

ST. CASIMIR YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY
MARKS ITS TENTH ANNIVERSARY

A special program marking the tenth anniversary of the St. Casimir Young Men's Society was presented to the public yesterday at the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish school hall. The large hall was filled to capacity when B. Klarkowski, chairman of the program, made the introductory speech. Speeches were also made by John Nering, president of the society, John F. Smulski, and the Reverend Francis Gordon.

The contents of the speeches will not be mentioned in view of the promise made by the recording secretary, Leon M. Szopinski, that the full text of each will be sent to the editorial department of the Dziennik Chicagoski.

It would be difficult to write about the declamation presented by Miss R. Gorzynska, for her recitation of Sewerina Duchinska's patriotic poem "Jeszcze

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 15, 1897.

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IV Polska Nie Zginela" (Poland Is Not Yet Lost) was nothing short of perfection.

The songs of the St. Cecilia Men's Choir were appropriate to the occasion. The numbers were especially prepared for the celebrants by F. Nowicki, and his orchestra supplied the accompaniment.

W. Barwig swept the audience back to the fatherland with his rendition of an aria from Moniuszko's immortal opera "Halka".

The members of the St. Casimir Young Men's Society presented a short skit, "Gramatyka" (Grammar), by S. Kozmian. Messrs. August C. Klawns. Vincent J. Jozwiakowski, Jacob Oszwaldowski, Anthony Barwig, and Mrs. Anna Jozwiakowska took part in this comedy. The response from the audience was gratifying to the players.

The entire program staged by this society was enjoyed by the large audience.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 15, 1897.

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It is hoped that this group will continue its fine work.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 15, 1897.

ENTERTAINMENT STAGED AT ST. JOHN CANTIUS PARISH

Yesterday afternoon (Sunday) an entertaining program was staged by the St. John Cantius Dramatic Circle at the local parish hall. A large crowd was on hand and enjoyed every act. Short speeches, songs, and declamations were on the bill of entertainment.

Among the performers the following were outstanding in their presentations: The Misses M. Sikorska, M. Bukowska, and J. Zietala, who sang solos. Songs by F. Gibasiewicz and Casimir Andrzejewski touched the hearts of the audience. Miss Josephine Hintz was flawless in her declamations. A speech urging the Poles to work together was delivered by J. Sobota. Another talk presented by Francis Radzicki drove the audience to laughter.

The singing of the Polish National hymn, "God Save Poland," concluded the entertainment.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 15, 1897.

The Dramatic Circle has decided to present such light programs every two weeks, in order that the Polish youth may become acquainted with Polish culture.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 15, 1897.

TWO PLAYS PRESENTED IN BRIDGEPORT

A capacity audience greeted the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish Dramatic Circle at the St. Mary of Perpetual Help Parish School hall yesterday (Sunday). Two plays were presented, "Lord Dziwak" (Lord Prodigy), and "Sto Tysiecy" (One Hundred Thousand). All performers played their best. Miss Czajka and Mr. Kondziorski presented outstanding characterizations.

After the performance the amateur players were invited to the rectory by the pastor, Reverend Stanislaus Nawrocki.

The proceeds of the plays went toward the church fund.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 8, 1897.

TWO COMEDIES PRESENTED BY AMATEUR GROUP IN
ST. HEDWIG PARISH

Two short comedies were presented yesterday at the St. Hedwig Parish school hall by a local dramatic circle. The first, "Ten Thousand Marks," in two acts, was a musical farce, while the second, "Tajemnicz" (The Secret), was a light comedy. Both proved enjoyable to the capacity audience.

In the first play the following took part: T. Lama, S. Pawlicki, J. Naskret, T. Jablonski, A. Matza, F. Piszczek, Miss M. Tochelska, and Miss C. Lama. Those taking part in the second play were: E. Wiedeman, J. Gasikowski, Miss M. Kaminska, and Mrs. A. Wiedeman. All played like veteran artists.

Laughter reigned throughout both plays and each received enthusiastic applause at its conclusion. Mr. Wiedeman demonstrated that he not only is an able organist but also a capable actor.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 8, 1897.

The St. Hedwig Dramatic Circle and the St. Hedwig Choir should be lauded for their outstanding performances.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 8, 1897.

HISTORICAL DRAMA PRESENTED AT
ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA PARISH

A historical drama, "Krysztof Zegocki" (Christopher Zerocki), an original play by Anthony Jax, a talented writer, musician, and artist, was presented yesterday at the Polish Hall, Bradley and Noble Streets. It would be impossible to give a complete review of this play. Suffice it to say that "Krysztof Zegocki" has the qualities that make it enjoyable to people of all classes.

The costumes, the players, and the acting brought out the best effects of the play. The play on the whole was well produced.

The St. Hyacinth Theatrical Club, of St. Hyacinth Parish, demonstrated that it has taken dramatics seriously. A. Kochanski, P. Myks, Joseph Jaks, Mrs. T. Wachholtz, Miss A. Prenowska, and Mr. Jazkowski were outstanding among the players. When the curtain fell on the last act, hearty applause filled

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 8, 1897.

the auditorium.

Credit also must be given for the fine singing in the second and third acts.

A capacity crowd attended.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 23, 1897.

TWO PLAYS STAGED IN ST. ADALBERT PARISH

The Thaddeus Kosciuszko Dramatic Club, of St. Adalbert Parish, staged two short plays, "Surdut i Siermieg" (Coat and Smock), and "Sprzedanie Slonia" (Sale of an Elephant), at Pulaski Hall on January 17. The leading roles were played by M. Kruszkowski, J. Glaza, Anthony Plakowski, Ignace Kuczborski, Mrs. A. Kuczborska, Josephine Krasoczyk, and Marianne Glaza.

All of the amateurs played their best and their efforts were rewarded by generous applause. The hall was filled to capacity. Midnight tolled at the end of the performance.

Hope is expressed that this dramatic club will stage other plays in the future.

One of the patrons.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 21, 1897.

DRAMATIC CIRCLE MAKES DONATION
TO HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE

The Dramatic Circle of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish has donated one half of its net profit from a play, "Two Orphans," staged on January 10, to the Holy Family Orphanage. The contribution amounts to thirty-two dollars.

Sincere thanks are extended to J. Jarzembowski for offering free transportation to and from town in order to deliver costumes used in the play. This kind gesture made possible a savings of two dollars, which should be considered as a direct donation on the part of Mr. Jarzembowski.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 11, 1897.

POLISH DRAMA PRESENTED BY DRAMATIC CIRCLE OF
ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA PARISH

The play "Dwie Sieroty" (The Two Orphans) was presented by the Dramatic Circle of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish at the Polish Hall last night before a capacity audience. Encouraged by the enthusiasm of the crowd the amateur players surpassed themselves in their acting, despite the difficulties of their lines.

Szczesny Zahajkiewicz, author and director of "Dwie Sieroty," triumphantly announced that the difficulties of his play had been overcome by the capable cast. This was brought about through hard work, he said.

Although the play was rather long--eight acts--it was over a few minutes before 11 P. M. This was made possible by the little time that was taken for intermission and between the acts.

Who was the outstanding actor? Whose performance was the best? It would be

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 11, 1897.

difficult to say because all of the actors played their best, including those that appeared on the stage for the first time. The outstanding feminine roles were played by Mesdames Tarkowska, Gorzynska, Jozwiakowska, Koppa, and Baczynska. The leading male roles were ably done by Messrs. Jozwiakowski, Nering, Kikulski, Brochocki, Czekała, and Drzonek. The most difficult parts were expertly acted by Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Jozwiakowski, who played the parts of the two orphans. Although Mr. Jozwiakowski's part was that of a crippled waif, his wife was not able to outshine him in the acting.

Last night's performance can easily be considered the best since the appearance of Madame Helen Modjeska. The Dramatic Circle can be classed as the best Polish amateur group in America. It is evident from the number in the audience last night, that the Poles of Chicago are aware of this standing.

Judging by the enthusiastic applause of the audience, it is safe to say that if the Dramatic Circle were to repeat this performance within the near future a like crowd would attend.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1897.

PLAY STAGED BY SCHOOL CHILDREN

Two plays "St. Nicholas" and "Professor" were staged by the school children of St. Mary of Perpetual Help Parish on January 1. The program was greatly enjoyed by the capacity audience. Besides the two plays, speeches, drills, and declamations were on the bill of entertainment. All were heartily applauded.

One of the most impressive numbers was that of the school children who sang a song of welcome to the pastor and the parents.

The program was concluded with the presentation of a tableau, "The Mother of God, Guardian of the Innocent".

It is needless to say that the audience enjoyed the performance. The applause and cheering spoke for itself. The audience was reluctant to leave; however,

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1897.

it was comforted to hear that a January exercise, a patriotic event commemorating the uprising of January, 1863, against Russia, will be staged on the twenty-fourth of this month.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 15, 1896.

"CHILDREN OF ISRAEL"

The well-known play "Dzieci Izraela" (Children of Israel), by Szczesny Zahajkiewicz, was given last night in the Bradley Street hall. The performance was excellent. The amateurs deserving mention are Mrs. Rose Kwasigroch, Mrs. Anna Jozwiakowska, Miss Gorzynska, J. Grabowiecki, Vincent J. Jozwiakowski, John Kondziorski, A. Klapta, John Nering, and John Czekala. All the actors did very well. The singing was superb. The hall was filled with an appreciative crowd.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 11, 1896.

THE POLISH CADETS OF HOLY TRINITY PARISH
GIVE A PERFORMANCE

The Polish Cadets of Holy Trinity parish in Chicago gave a performance last Sunday of the five-act drama entitled "Sobieski At Vienna".

The performance, which was given in the parish hall, was so excellent that it was decided to repeat it on June 20 in Arollo Hall, 14 Mill Street. Admission 15 cents and 10 cents.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 26, 1896.

PERFORMANCE BY THE THEATRICAL CLUB OF AVONDALE

The not too numerous but select audience assembled in Szulc's hall to see the comedy "Ulica nad Wisla" (Street near the Vistula) was much pleased with the performance given by the young amateurs composing the Dramatic Circle of Saint Hyacinth Parish.

If we consider that the members of this new Circle had never before appeared on any stage, then it must be admitted that they portrayed their various roles in an excellent manner. Of course, here and there the acting could have been better but on the whole the play was acted beautifully. One striking feature of the performance was the pure Polish spoken by the amateurs, which is a rarity among Polish-Americans.

In a word, the Circle proved that it possesses very valuable amateur talent.

Their excellent coaching is the work of Mr. Casimir Neuman, who deserves

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 26, 1896.

full credit for his disinterested work among the patriotic youth of Saint Hyacinth Parish.

The **Theatrical** Club of Avondale has decided to help the parish in a material manner, and to study Polish literature and Polish history. We extend to them our heartiest wishes for the greatest possible success.

A Pole From Avondale.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 20, 1896.

"ORYLE" PLAYED BY THE ST. JOSEPH SOCIETY

The St. Joseph Society, of St. John Cantius Parish, gave a theatrical performance yesterday in Walsh's Hall, at the corner of Noble and Emma Streets, of the two-act comedy "Oryle" (The Feathers).

The hall was filled completely, about one thousand persons being present. The amateurs played their parts very well, especially Miss Helen Piatkowska, Mr. Michael Ratajczak, Mr. Jacob Mroczkowski, Mr. John Lama, Mr. Joseph Walinski, and Mr. Stanislaus Pawlowski. A duet was sung beautifully by Miss Frances Mysiak and Miss Julia Grzadzinska.

The members of the St. Joseph Society are improving all the time. Bravo!

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 13, 1896.

CONCERT AND THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT
IN SAINT JOHN CANTIUS PARISH

The school children of Saint John Cantius Parish gave a performance yesterday in the upper school hall that was a success in every way. The hall was filled.

The main attraction was "Aquilina," a drama containing four acts, five scenes, and a tableau, which pleased everybody so much last year. This year, again, the acting was superb, the costumes were beautiful, the girls were charming, their diction was extremely correct, the scenery was flawless, all of which proves that the sister-teachers do not mind the work and also shows how intelligent their students are.

The last tableau was especially marvelous; it created a tremendous impression.

Equally pleasing were the little girls in the sketch "Busy Bees"; they were

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 13, 1896.

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applauded time and again.

During intermission the local choir, directed by Mr. T. Kwasinski, the organist, sang a few songs, and the carefully instructed orchestra of small boys, who have shown great progress, played, and were followed by violin and piano playing by Mr. Frank Kryl (a Bohemian) and Mr. Stanislaus Sz wajkart.

The performance ended very early, it began at seven-thirty o'clock in the evening and continued without a break until just a little before ten o'clock.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 13, 1896.

"THE JEW"

The Polish Tailors' Society gave a beautiful theatrical performance the other night in Walsh's hall. It played the well-known Lubowski drama, "The Jew".

The casting of the roles was excellent. Mrs. Ziolkowski portrayed the role of the Countess beautifully, with true artistic feeling. Mrs. Barszezewski was a very pleasing Helen, and Mrs. Olbinski, as usual, played her role like a real artist.

The men's roles were also played in an excellent manner. Mr. Klawta as Count Adam was grand. Mr. Wojnicki, as usual, did justice to his role. Mr. W. Sikucki and Mr. J. Sikucki rounded out the performance very nicely.

The audience, which was quite numerous, applauded warmly and frequently.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 16, 1896.

MEETING OF THE DRAMATIC CIRCLE OF THE
ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA PARISH

A meeting of the Dramatic Circle of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish was held last night.

The president, Mr. John Czekala, made a very comical speech, which caused much laughter.

Reverend Eugene Sedlaczek read the new constitution of the Dramatic Circle, which was approved. Other important matters were then discussed, and a committee was selected to choose a play and arrange a date for the next theatrical performance. The regular monthly meetings of the Dramatic Circle will be held on the second Thursday of every month.

Six new members joined the Circle at yesterday's meeting.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 14, 1896.

PICTURES DEPICTING THE PASSION OF OUR LORD,
JESUS CHRIST, SHOWN IN THE ST. JOHN CANTIUS HALL

(We received the following correspondence with a request that it be published in the Dziennik Chicagoski.)

Yesterday's exhibition of pictures, on stereopticon slides, of the "Passion of our Lord, Jesus Christ," was more successful than expected.

There were many guests from other parishes, especially St. Stanislaus Kostka and Holy Trinity Parishes. At the entrance, very few inquired for the cheapest tickets; the great majority demanded the highest priced tickets--twenty-five cents a person.

There is an old Polish adage that joy goes hand in hand with sorrow, and yesterday it was truly so, because practically all in the audience shed tears during the scenes depicting the cruel "Passion of our Lord, Jesus Christ,"

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 14, 1896.

while they laughed at other pictures, which were comic.

The entire proceeds were turned over to the St. John Cantius Church Building Fund.

Reverend John Kasprzycki,
of the Resurrectionist Congregation,
pastor of St. John Cantius Parish.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 2, 1896.

THE DRAMATIC CIRCLE OF THE ST. STANISLAUS PARISH

(We have received the following correspondence, with a request that we publish it in the Dziennik Chicagoski.)

A meeting of the Dramatic Circle, and of those amateurs who wish the Dramatic Circle of the St. Stanislaus Parish would continue to exist, was held yesterday afternoon. The meeting was called to order by the pastor, Reverend Eugene Siedlaczek, who had issued the call for the meeting. The subject of discussion was the reorganization of the Circle.

According to an announcement, the members present at the last meeting had decided to dissolve the Circle.

Inasmuch as the constitution of the Circle provides that the organization shall continue to exist so long as there are ten or more members (and at the time it was decided to dissolve the organization there were more than ten

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 2, 1896.

members), and inasmuch as the members should have received written notification before such an important step was taken (and they did not receive such a notification), those present at the meeting yesterday voted to reconsider the motion to dissolve the Circle. They then voted that the society should be reorganized, and should continue to function.

After this motion was passed, four members who were opposed to the continued existence of the Circle walked out of the meeting, and all those remaining--men and women--announced, that they wished to continue as members of the Dramatic Circle, and to continue their labors in the dramatic and patriotic fields.

After a lengthy discussion, it was decided to revise the constitution, and three members were delegated to do this.

The election of a new administration followed. The following were elected: John Czekała, president; Szczesny Zahajkiewicz, vice-president and dramatic director; Andrew J. Kwasigroch, musical director; Ladislaus Barwig, recording

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 2, 1896.

secretary; J. Burchardt, financial secretary; John Nering, treasurer; F. Budzban, and J. Nowak, marshals; J. Kikulski, costumer; Miss T. Bock, costumer; J. Jarzembowski, stage manager; A. Drzonek, host.

This concluded the meeting. The Dramatic Circle, therefore, exists and will continue to function.

Ladislaus Barwig,
recording secretary of the Dramatic Circle
of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 2, 1896.

THE JUBILEE OF THE POLISH THEATER IN CHICAGO

Among a group of Polish Chicagoans interested in theatrical performances, a very interesting idea has been born.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the first Polish amateur theatrical performance takes place this year. It was probably the first one in America.

Our amateurs, both men and women, decided to celebrate the anniversary of the first Polish theatrical performance. It is proposed that a performance be given by the best talent among us, together with an appropriate celebration. It is possible that some of those amateurs who took part in the first performance twenty-five years ago will be able to take part in the celebration.

The idea is very fine. Further particulars will be announced by us later.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 27, 1896.

THE DRAMATIC CIRCLE IN ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA PARISH

In yesterday's issue of Dziennik Chicagoski I read an article stating that the Dramatic Circle of the St. Stanislaus Parish has been dissolved.

This is a false report.

There is a certain misunderstanding that will be explained on Sunday, at 4 P. M., at a meeting to which all the members of the Circle are invited.

Eugene Siedlaczek, C. R.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 27, 1896.

FROM THE DRAMATIC CIRCLE OF THE HOLY TRINITY PARISH

(We have received the following correspondence, with a request that we publish it in the Dziennik Chicagoski.)

The Dramatic Circle of the Holy Trinity Parish held a dance in Groenwald Hall on the last Sunday before Lent. It lasted until the break of day.

At the suggestion of the president of the Circle, a collection was taken for the Kosciusko Monument fund. Four dollars and five cents were received.

The next theatrical performance will take place April 23. The play, "Emigracya Chlopska" (Peasants' Emigration) will be given.

I wish to remind the members that our quarterly meeting will be held next Tuesday. Absent members will be fined twenty-five cents.

C. Golebiewski, secretary.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 26, 1896.

THE DRAMATIC CIRCLE IN THE ST. STANISLAUS
KOSTKA PARISH

The Dramatic Circle of the Patriotic Organization, in the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, about which we have had occasion to write often in a very favorable manner, and which has worked for quite a few years for the benefit of the Polish people, in the theatrical and patriotic fields, was dissolved the other day.... The reasons for this step are unknown to us.

We are given to understand, however, that many of the young amateurs, who understand the purpose and importance of such a patriotic and dramatic circle, have called on the reverend pastor with an appeal to revive the **Circle**, or to form a new one.

We are told that the pastor promised the brave young amateurs to do all he can. At present, we wish them success in their undertaking, and if anything is done we will gladly publish the news.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb.17, 1896.

"GENOWEFA"

The Dramatic Circle of the St. John Cantius parish gave a performance of "Genowefa" (Genevieve) yesterday, in Walsh's hall.

The hall was so filled that there was a shortage of chairs, and the gallery was packed to the edges.

The main role of "Genowefa" was played by Miss M. Sikorski with such feeling and understanding that many of the audience could not stop crying. The role of "Golo" was portrayed by Mr. F. Gibasiewicz excellently. "Boles" was the eleven-year-old P. Kielczynski, a pleasant, nice lad who acted well and deserved all the applause he received. Mr. J. Wasielewski, in the role of "Zygfryo," was excellent. The role of "Hengo" was played by Mr. J. Rydwelski, and he amused the audience considerably. Miss W. Hanke deserved praise and applause for her wonderful portrayal of the witch, "Dulda".

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb.17, 1896.

The entire performance was unexpectedly successful, and the acting by all the individual players was splendid.

The youthful orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Jax, gave a spirited exhibition. Yesterday's performance, which really was wonderful, proves that the young people of St. John Cantius parish are studying, and they deserve much credit.

It is too bad that, during the performance, we could hear a little too much talking, in the audience, in the English language.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 17, 1896.

THE PLAY IN THE BRADLEY STREET HALL

The Dramatic Circle of the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish gave a performance of two short dramas, "Jam Bogaty" (I Am Rich) and "Tajemnica" (Secret), last night.

In the first play, Miss R. Gorzynski must be awarded the honors, and, in the second, Mr. J. Oszwaldowski portrayed the role of "Jedrus" very well. Besides those mentioned, the following also took part in the performance: Mr. August Klasta, Mr. J. Burchardt, Mr. R. Szajkowski, Mrs. Koppa, Mrs. Debkowski, and Mrs. Baczynski. All of the players portrayed their individual roles as best they could. The first play was rather weak; the second one pleased everybody. Unfortunately, the audience was comparatively small.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 22, 1896.

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE IN ST. ADALBERT PARISH

(Correspondence)

The Dramatic Circle of Prince Joseph Foniowski in St. Adalbert Parish presented two plays Sunday, January 19, in the Parish hall, 16th and Paulina Streets.

The first was "Kwiat Paproci, Czyli Noc Czarodziejska" (The Flower of a Fern or One Magic Night), by Mr. Szczesny Zahajkiewicz. The main roles were played by Mr. F. Daniel, Mr. A. Kichler, Mr. W. Pelka, and Mr. M. Kruszkowski. The role of the witch was excellently portrayed by Miss B. Krasinska; that of the king, by Mr. Frank Herek.

The second play was "Pieniadz-Smiercczyli Zabojstwo" (Money--Death or Murder), written by Mr. Pawlowski.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 22, 1896.

In this play the roles were portrayed as follows: The host by the author himself (done excellently); Miss A. Tatara; Mr. Frank Daniel (played the role of a Jew very realistically); W. Pelka; and A. Kichler (played well).

The minor roles were played by F. Herek, L. Ligmanowski, M. Czajkowski, M. Kruszkowski, J. Plocharz, J. Binkowski, J. Lewandowski, M. Torchalski, Miss M. Zoldowski, Miss A. Kabat, and Miss R. Pawlowski.

Both plays were excellently played. The hall was crowded and the amateur players were rewarded with tumultuous applause.

The members of our young Circle are bravely going to work and are perfecting their Polish. All honor and praise to them for this.

One of those present.

Dziennik Chicagowski, Jan. 22, 1896.

CELEBRATION IN SOUTH CHICAGO

Last Sunday, January 19, the Society of John III Sobieski celebrated the tenth anniversary of its organization. Mr. W. Pacholski, the organizer of this society, opened the celebration with an appropriate speech. Then a group of amateur players presented a comedy, "Weselena Pradnik" (A Wedding on the Pradnik. River in Poland; also name of a suburb of Cracon): The performance was excellent. Reverend [Adolph] Nowicki and Reverend [Francis] Wojtalewicz from South Chicago were also present at this celebration. There were so many guests that Mr. Templin's hall could not accommodate them all.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 13, 1896.

A PERFORMANCE IN ST. HYACINTH PARISH

Yesterday's theatrical performance for the benefit of the new church in St. Hyacinth Parish was a splendid success.

The hall was filled to the limit and the audience was pleased. The acting, we must say, was beyond criticism, and the audience did not spare applause or sincere praise for the actors' good acting and good will.

A dance followed the show.

Everybody had an enjoyable time, and the St. John Cantius Circle helped with their singing. Our good people from St. John Cantius, St. Hedwig, and St. Hyacinth parishes enjoyed themselves as real brothers late into the night,

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 13, 1896.

and Mr. Grabowiecki, the host, was ever watchful to see that everyone was satisfied.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 12, 1896.

[POLISH AMATEURS PRESENT TWO COMEDIES]

The St. Cecilia Society Theatrical Entertainment was held yesterday in Schoenhofen Hall, Milwaukee and Ashland Avenues.

Two one-act comedies were played: "Schadzka" (A Date) and "Stryj Przyjechał" (Uncle Arrived). Those acting in the first comedy were Mrs. Gorzynski, Mr. Huntowski, and Mr. Wieckowski. Mr. Huntowski, as usual, was excellent; Mr. Wieckowski played well, and Mrs. Gorzynski performed her part artistically. She really should appear oftener, and we hope she will shortly be one of our foremost theatrical stars.

In the comedy "Stryj Przyjechał," the main roles were acted by Mr. John Czekała, Mr. Oszwaldowski, Miss Koppa, and Miss Kryzak. Czekała, as usual, created gales of laughter and applause and all the others played very well.

The hall was crowded. After the performance a dance was held.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 10, 1896.

POLISH THEATRICAL CLUB IN AVONDALE

(Correspondence)

A meeting of the newly organized Polish Theatrical Club of Avondale was held on Tuesday evening, January 7, in the St. Hyacinth Parish school hall.

There were twenty-six members present, both men and women.

The pastor, Reverend J. Gieburowski, called the meeting to order and explained the object and aims the club should aspire to. These are education, mental development, and moral uplift. "The members of the club," he said, "should endeavor to study Polish literature and Polish history, preserve their Polish tongue, and entertain themselves and others with theatrical performances." He strongly urged us to keep on working and educating ourselves. The reverend pastor's speech was warmly and enthusiastically applauded.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 10, 1896.

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The election of the following administration followed: Joseph Grabowiecki, president; Menceslaus Lisiecki, vice-president; S. Zahajkiewicz, director; Paul Myks, recording secretary; Mrs. Mary Ann Lisiecki, financial secretary; Ludwig Tyrakowski, treasurer; Anthony Szatkowski, costumer; Mrs. Catherine Klawta, manager of the wardrobe; Bernard Bialkowski, librarian; August Kochanski, marshal; Reverend J. Gieburowski, chaplain.

The next entertainment of the club will be held on Tuesday, January 14, at seven thirty o'clock in the evening, at Mr. Grabowiecki's hall. Any person wishing to join the club is invited to this meeting.

Paul Myks, recording secretary,
1802 Homan Avenue.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 10, 1895.

NEW DRAMATIC SOCIETY ORGANIZED AT
ST. HEDWIG PARISH

(The following news item was received for publication in the Dziennik Chicagoski.)

Through the efforts of the Reverend John Piechowski, pastor, the Dramatic Circle of St. Hedwig Parish was organized recently.

At the initial meeting the following were elected to office: Anthony Zagrzebski, president; Peter Lama, vice-president; Frank Lipski, recording secretary; Joseph Rogalski, financial secretary; Francis Lorentz, treasurer; F. Piszczek, marshal; J. Kubera, in charge of wardrobe.

Information and letters should be sent to the secretary:

F. Lipski,
80 Bremen Street.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 11, 1895.

POLISH PRINTERS PRESENT TWO PLAYS

Two plays were presented by the Polish Printers' Association last night at the Bohemian Hall on Emma Street. The plays, "Tajemnice" (The Secret), a two-act comedy by S. Dobrzanski, and "Zecia Dla Parady" (A Son-in-law for Display), another comedy, were ably presented.

In the first comedy Messrs. Hibner [sic] and the Misses Eloczewska and W. Jozwik, who were showered with bouquets, took part. The following persons appeared in the second play: The Misses Lolkowska and Hibner, Messrs. Chonarzewski, Reichel, Kaletta, Arwasewicz and Pardo.

The capacity audience enjoyed both productions.

WPA (HLL) PROJ 36276

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 11, 1895.

ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA PARISH CHOIR STAGES MUSICAL PLAYS

The St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish Choir, under the direction of Andrew Kwasigroch, presented the musical play "Mlynarz i Kominiarz" (The Miller and the Chimney Sweep) last night (Sunday) at the parish school hall before a capacity crowd. Leading roles were ably acted by J. Kondziorski, Mr. Dombek, M. Brochocki, P. Czekala, Mrs. Rose Kwasigroch, and Miss R. Koppa.

In addition to this play, another short musical comedy [title not given] was given. The leading roles were played by Messrs. Piasecki, Wieckowski, Huntowski, J. Nering, A. Barwig, and Mrs. Rose Kwasigroch.

The songs and the acting thrilled the audience. Credit for this beautiful performance should be given to Szczesny Zahajkiewicz, stage director.

MPA (UIC) PROJ 31375

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 4, 1895.

NEW DRAMATIC CIRCLE ORGANIZED AT HOLY TRINITY PARISH

(We have received the following item for publication in the Dziennik Chicagoski):

The undersigned wishes to inform the Polish public that a "Dramatic Circle" has been organized in Holy Trinity Parish. At a meeting held on October 30, the following officers were elected: C. Machek, director; Mr. Centela, president; I. Kaczorowski, vice-president; Mr. C. Golebieski, financial secretary; Mr. Majewski, treasurer; Mr. Kawalkowski, prompter; Mr. Flizikowski, stage manager; and Mr. Wleklinski, in charge of costumes.

At the meeting it was decided to present the four-act play, "Sybiracy" (Siberians), by A. Zdzieblowski. The proceeds of the performance will be turned over to the fund being raised for new church bells.

Meetings of this dramatic society will be held on the first Tuesday of each month. Those interested in the society are requested to attend the meetings.

C. Golembieski.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 6, 1895.

THEY TO POLISH FOR THE PEOPLE OF ST. VINCENT AND ST.

The following article was received by the Dziennik Chicagoski for publication:

Present day conditions are indeed trying for Polish Catholics in America. The attack on the Polish Catholic Church in this country is reducing us to a state of despair and deep sorrow--but it is in this hour of need that we should not abandon our energetic work and we should support every rising Catholic church, every Polish parish, especially those in which the parishioners are honest and have a desire to save their souls.

A new Polish church, St. Hyacinth, was erected in the Avondale community recently. The parishioners' wish for a permanent pastor was granted.

Besides the work in service for God, work has been begun amid the Polish youth of this community. The children are overwhelmingly happy to have the Sisters of Nazareth in charge of the local Polish school. These same nuns are making

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 6, 1895.

plans to establish a kinder-garden for four and five-year-old children. A school of this kind will be invaluable. Parents who wish to send their children to such a school are requested to get in touch with the Sisters of Nazareth for further details.

First steps relative to organizing the St. Hyacinth Parish have been taken. Despite the success of this initial move the St. Hyacinth Church is in dire stress. A great deal of help is required to maintain the steps taken. In this respect the members of this parish have told me "The Poles of Chicago will aid us." Because of this I have completed plans for the presentation of a play for the benefit of St. Hyacinth Church, which will be staged on Sunday, September 8. St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish has graciously granted us the free use of the school hall on Bradley Street. It is expected that this occasion will receive the full support and patronage of the Poles.

The finest Polish amateurs have been secured for the play, and they have given their services free of charge. A Polish orchestra has also volunteered

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 6, 1895.

its services.

Because of the careful plans made for the play and the distinguished cast of amateur players taking part in it. I anticipate a capacity crowd at this benefit performance.

Reverend Joseph Gieburowski,
Pastor of St. Hyacinth Parish.

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ENGLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 26, 1895.

ST. MEDITERANEO CHOR STAGED TWO PLAYS

The St. Medwig Parish Choir staged two plays yesterday at the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish School Hall before a capacity audience. Over twenty priests were present at the performance.

This marked the first attempt of this choir in the amateur theatrical field. The two short plays were: "Na Arzekor" (For White) and "Waslubiny Z Arzeszkodami" (A Marriage Ceremony with Hindrances). Both were under the capable direction of Szczesny Lahajkiewicz.

The music, by a local orchestra, was entertaining and the songs by the St. Medwig Choir, under the direction of Stanislaus Kiecanowski, were very pleasing to the audience.

Credit must be given to Mr. [?] Wojanski for his capable characterizations.

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Dziennik Pismoski, Mar. 26, 1925.

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It was difficult to believe that this was the initial endeavor by the St. Hedwig Parish Choir as the plays were so expertly executed. After all, only two weeks were spent in preparations.

The humor, beautiful singing and art acting thrilled the audience. At the close of the plays long applause greeted the performers.

This is only a beginning of the work being laid out in St. Hedwig Parish since the Reverend John Michowski recently took over the pastorate.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 24, 1895.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE STAGED AT ST. JOHN CANTIUS PARISH

The Dramatic Circle of St. John Cantius Parish staged a benefit performance at Walsh's hall yesterday in honor of the birthday of Reverend John Kasprzycki, pastor of the parish. The play, "Dosag w Kominie" (The Dowry In the Chimney), in two acts, with songs, was successfully presented to a capacity audience.

The leading roles were portrayed by Ignace Nowalski, Mr. Ratajczyk, Joseph Wasilewski, John Kielminski, F. G. Basiewicz, A. Zbilski, Miss Helen Piatkowska, and Miss Genza.

After the play an exercise was presented by the beautiful Krakowianki
[Translator's note: Young ladies dressed in costumes of old Cracow].
This terminated the program.

Included among the large audience were the priests of St. John Cantius Parish.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 20, 1895.

TWO PLAYS PRESENTED AT SZULC'S HALL

Two gay comedies were staged yesterday at Andrew Szulc's hall, 697 Blackhawk Street. The leading roles in the "Zloty Cielec" (Golden Idol) were portrayed by B. Markiewicz and J. F. Smulski. Other parts were ably filled by Mrs. W. Jozwik and F. Kwasigroch.

The second comedy, "Szkoda Wasow" (My Poor Mustache), was played by Szczesny Zahajkiewicz, Rose Kwasigroch, Miss Gorzynska and W. Jozwik.

Both plays were portrayed true to the text, and the audience was greatly pleased. All the performers were heartily applauded.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 13, 1895.

"MACHO BORKOWIC" STAGED AT POLISH HALL

The Dramatical Circle of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish presented with unexpected success J. Rapacki's "Macho Borkowic" [historic personage of Poland during the 14th century who, although very patriotic, considered himself equal to the king and was executed] on the stage of the Polish Hall yesterday. The play, difficult to say the least, was enthusiastically received.

Thanks for the success must go to the capable director Szczesny Zahajkiewicz, whose untiring efforts made each role ring true to form. Some of the scenes were performed in true professional style.

The audience especially enjoyed the performances of Vincent Jozwiakowsky, who played Macho Borkowic; Joseph Grabowiecki, who portrayed King Casimir; Roman Szajkowski, who characterized Father Gwillo; and Jacob Oszwaldowski, who took the part of the son of Borkowic.

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Dziennik Chicagowski, May 14, 1895.

The lesser roles were well done by the following: J. Morini, J. C. Curka, J. Mikulski, L. Siudziński and M. Siestowski.

Miss R. Kwasigroch and Miss S. Grabowiecka played their parts admirably.

The audience gave a great hand to all the players at the close of the play. A capacity audience enjoyed the performance.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 6, 1895.

POLISH SOCIAL CLUB STAGES TWO COMEDIES

The Polish Social Club, presented two comedies on the stage of Walsh's Hall yesterday. "Walka O Meza" (Battle for a Husband), a one-act comedy, was translated and localized from the French by Countess Lubienska. Its portrayal on the stage made a great hit with the audience. All the roles were enacted with professional finesse. This play, although all the parts go to the ladies, is worthy of repetition. The parts were characterized by Countess Lubienska, and Mesdames Bardonska, R. Modrzejewska, Butkiewicz and Barszczewska.

The second play "Dobry Numer" (Good Number) brought recollections of Fredro's old "Nikt Mnie Nie Zna" (Nobody Knows Me). This comedy was also acted in good style. The two leading roles were executed admirably by Z. Brodowski and J. F. Smulski. Other parts were taken by Messrs. Butkiewicz, J. J. Chrzanowski and Slubicki; the lesser roles, by Miss Louise Sz wajkart and Miss Kossowska, were well done. The stage director was Dr. Czupka.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 25, 1895.

THREE SHORT PLAYS PRESENTED AT HOLY TRINITY PARISH BY THE THEATRICAL CLUB

Three short plays were presented by the Theatrical Club yesterday at the Holy Trinity Parish school hall. The first was entitled "Gramatyka, Czyli Kandydat Do Rady Powiatowej" (Grammar, or A Candidate for the County Council). The leading amateurs in this one-act play were Carol Pyszalski, J. Sikucki, A. Zdzieblowski, C. Grzesk, and Mrs. M. Kalzonowska.

The second was the comedy "Z Jakim Sie Wdajesz, Takim Sie Stajesz" (The Company You Keep Decides Your Character) by Fredro. The main roles were played by J. Szymanski, Miss F. Stagowska, and others.

The third and last was a musical patriotic play entitled "Patryoci" (Patriots). The leading roles were played by Trzcinski, Szumula, and Pulkowski. Mr. Pulkowski was the director.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 25, 1895.

"JASKINIA BEATUSA" PRESENTED AT ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA PARISH

The St. Cecilia Men's Choir of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish presented S. Zahajkiewicz's five-act musical drama, "Jaskinia Beatusa" (Beatus' Cave), last night at the Polish Hall. A large attendance witnessed the play.

The leading roles were played by J. Nering [sometimes Nehring], Mrs. Anna Jozwiakowska, J. Kikulski, W. Gorecki, Mrs. M. Gorzynska, Vincent Jozwiakowski, J. Kondziorski, Mrs. R. Koppa, Miss K. Drzonek, J. Czekała, Miss A. Stas, A. Barwig, J. Grabowiecki, S. Piasecki, Miss C. Borkowicz, Miss W. Barwig, and Miss K. Murkowska.

The play was under the direction of S. Zahajkiewicz and A. Kwasigroch.

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POLISH
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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 11, 1898.

THE DRAMATIC CIRCLE OF THE POLISH PATRIOTIC
ORGANIZATION STAGED A PLAY IN SOUTH CHICAGO

(Summary)

The Dramatic Circle of the Polish Patriotic Organization presented yesterday "The Children of Israel," by Szesesny Majkiewicz, in the St. Michael Arch-angel Parish, South Chicago. A capacity crowd turned out to acclaim the amateurs' performance, which truly reached the artistic heights. All the humor and pathos [of the drama] was enacted to perfection. The singing was under the direction of M. Iwasigroch, choirmaster of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish.

The author of the play, S. Majkiewicz, was given an enthusiastic ovation when he appeared on the stage. The audience shouted, "Long live the director

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POLISH
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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 11, 1895.

of the Dramatic Circle!" Mr. Mahajkiewicz, after a short speech, concluded with "Long live the Poles of South Chicago!"

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 21, 1895.

ORIGINAL PLAY BY S. ZAHAJKIEWICZ
STAGED AT POLISH HALL

An original play, "Jasnogora" (Bright Mountain), by Szczesny Zahajkiewicz, was staged by the Dramatic Circle yesterday in the New Polish Hall, Bradley and Noble Streets.

The plot of the play is wound around the battle of Lzestochowa against the Swedes (1665), which is described in Sienkiewicz's "Deluge." This story is very dear to the hearts of all the Poles. Mr. Zahajkiewicz has gained a great deal from Sienkiewicz's book, for his dramatic effect in the play shows results of careful study. The play is given in six parts and, although long, has force.

The force of the entire play was well carried out by the members of the Dramatic Circle. The character of Reverend Augustine Kordecki, an outstanding Polish priest and figure, was ably portrayed by Vincent Jozwiakowski. This role fitted perfectly with the character and talent of Mr. Jozwiakowski.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 21, 1895.

J. Kondziorski played the part of Miller with great force. The roles of Miecznik Zamojski and Peter Czarnecki were finely executed by John Nering /also Nehring/ and J. Domek. Parts were also played by J. Czekala, J. Oszwaldowski, S. Piasecki, M. Siudzin, J. Nowak, M. Reptowski, W. Pyterek, J. Szczepanski, and others. Miss Wanda Barwig portrayed Constantia.

The singing of the chorus group was enjoyable. The costumes and scenery were beautiful. The work of the author was rendered by the cast in the best style. Applause by the large audience was unsparing at the close of the performance.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 3, 1895.

FOUR PLAYS TO BE PRESENTED BY SCHOOL CHILDREN

The school children of St. Mary of Perpetual Help Parish, under the supervision of the Franciscan Sisters, are to present four plays, two in English [titles not given] and two in Polish; namely, "Lakomy Doktor" (The Greedy Doctor) and "Maly Nauczyciel" (The Little Teacher), on January 6 at Kaiser's Hall. The proceeds are to go toward the building of a new parish school. Besides the short plays, songs, drills and recitations will be given. All those wishing to enjoy a pleasant evening and see what the parish school children can do are cordially invited to attend. The program will start at 7:30 P. M.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 10, 1894.

POLISH THEATER

The Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish Polish Dramatic Club presented a historical drama--"Renegat" (Renegade) yesterday afternoon at the school hall on Bradley Street. The public was evidently very much interested in the play, for it paid great attention and remained very quiet, for which it deserves praise.

The amateurs, also, deserve credit. It may be said that they played in a professional manner, which revealed they had done their best to learn their roles and were following to the letter the stage director's instructions. The first act made a deep impression on the audience. It was acted with grace, which is rare on amateur stages. Other acts were also played splendidly. In her short but tragic role of "Kasztelanowa Zminska" (Lady Zminski, wife of a Polish castellan), Miss Zukowski thrilled the audience. Mrs. Jozwiakowski, as "Helen," charmed her listeners during the entire play.

In the masculine roles were J. Grabowiecki, as "Lutowidzki"; Jozwiakowski, as

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 10, 1894.

"Zenon" and "Waclaw"; Klawta, as "Stanislaus"; Nering, as "Walenty"; Szajkowski, as a doctor; Studzinski, as "Dabrowa"; Oszwaldowski as a secretary; and Wieckowski, as "Lisocki." The play was a hit. These amateurs played their roles so well that each was cheered and applauded. There were also other less important roles, but even these were in the hands of experienced amateurs.

The Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish Polish Dramatic Club has demonstrated again that a good stage director can mold first-class amateurs, and we hope that, as one play succeeds the other, the acting will satisfy even the most severe critics.

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 10, 1894.

POLISH DRAMATIC CLUB
GIVES PERFORMANCE

The Saint John Cantius Parish Polish Dramatic Club gave a performance of the play "Wlicznik Warszawski" (Warsaw Hoodlum) last night for the benefit of the newly built church. The play, staged at Walsh's Hall, was a great success: artistically and financially--in spite of a heavy rain and the fact that another play was going on on Bradley Street.

Under the supervision of a competent stage director, the new dramatic club, in spite of the fact that most of its members were appearing in public for the first time, gave a performance that surprised us all. "Warsaw Hoodlum" is a comedy, and the main role, that of "Rzemyczek," was played by Anthony Chabowski, who from his first appearance on the stage until the end of the play entertained the public with his comic acting. He also played a difficult role very well. Other amateurs were Miss Helen Piatkowski, who played beautiful "Aggie"; Miss Kunkowski, in the role of "Kunegunda;" Mr. Wasilewski, as

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 10, 1894.

"Rabek"; Mr. Walinski, as "Piaskarz": Miss Anna Kowalski, in the role of "Smieciarka," a girl of the streets; and Mr. Ranajczak, who played "Safaniak".

The less important roles were played by Zbilski, Gliniecki, and Gorski. The play was concluded by three tableaux and a monologue which the public enjoyed immensely. The monologue, "A Lost Greenhorn," was delivered by Anthony Chabowski. The performance ended very early, at 9 P. M. After the play, there was an entertainment in which many people who had seen the "Renegat" at the school hall on Bradley Street participated.

The new dramatic club earned a good reputation, with the result that it gained a few new members that very evening.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 2, 1894.

CHILDREN OF HOLY TRINITY SCHOOL STAGE PLAYS

The children of the Holy Trinity Polish parochial school staged a play at Walsh's Hall yesterday. The play was a great success in every respect.

The hall was filled and the little ones performed splendidly. The opening address was delivered by a boy Marcellus Gorski. Then followed beautiful singing and reciting in Polish and in English.

The fifth-grade children staged a patriotic play entitled, "The Polish Children, or Stanislaus the Little Captain," with great success. The play was directed by Brother Peter. The play is based on the Polish insurrection of 1863.

Everyone was pleased with the show, for the little actors played their parts with great enthusiasm. The most important roles were played by the following boys and girls: Joseph Mallek, Casimir Adamowski, Marcellus Gorski, Anna Gorny,

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 2, 1894.

Anna Wojtalewicz, Anna Mallek, John Mallek, Ladislaus Gorny, Joseph Wojtalewicz, and Michael Detmerewski.

The children of the fourth grade presented an English dialogue entitled, "Wanted, a Servant," and the Polish comedy, "Mentorka" (The Teacher). Both performances were played excellently.

The exercises were closed with a song of farewell to the school year.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 30, 1894.

POLISH DRAMATIC CLUB STAGES A PLAY

Last night's plays, entitled "Dzieciaki" (The Kids) and "Szkoda Wasow" (My Poor Mustache), staged by the [Polish] Dramatic Club in the hall near Bradley Street, did not draw a large audience but artistically it was excellent, which is rare, and may be said to have been a great success.

In both plays all artists played in a professional manner. Mrs. Rose Kwasigroch played the role of a beautiful girl in "The Kids." She played like an accomplished artist, so well that even a first-class American or Polish stage would have been proud of her acting. Mr. [S.] Zahajkiewicz, who, as we know from other sources, is very popular among children, played the role of grandfather splendidly. Oszwalkowski, who played the role of the pleasant Lunio in "My Poor Mustache," was also a great success. All amateurs played excellently. Mr. Zahajkiewicz portrayed characteristically the humorous Anzelm. Czekała, as the comical Orgon, was so funny that he could make a dead man laugh. P. J. Kedzierski played the role of Erast admirably. It should be added that

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 30, 1894.

Miss R. Zukowski, who had the role of Dorothy, and Miss W. Chlebowski, who had the role of Emilia, played their parts as usual--exquisitely. The singing was splendid.

It is a pity, we repeat once more, that such a small audience saw a performance which was such a success.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 17, 1894.

[POLES REHEAT "CHATA ZA WISIA"]

(Contribution)

Last Sunday I went to Kulaski Hall, where the Polish drama "Chata Za Wsiaz" (Hut in the Village's Outskirts) was being staged. I went because I was eager to know how this beautiful play, which is so difficult to stage even for professional actors and which I have seen many times in Warsaw, would come out.

I must admit that I was astonished to see how well the play was staged, although in some parts it did not come out as it should because some of the artists were evidently tired out by the long play. I repeat, the whole came out splendidly.

The principal scene represents a certain village in Podole, Poland, where a band of gypsies led by Aprasz (played by Chmielinski) and Queen Aza (played by Mrs. Rosa) arrives. One of the gypsies, the young and handsome Tumry (played by Chrzanowski), falls in love with Kotuna, the daughter of Lepiuk, a peasant,

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 17, 1894.

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and deserts the band to remain in the village. As a result of this, the band becomes indignant and decides to leave. Aza, the queen of the gypsies, agrees to going away despite the fact that she loves Tumry. She imagines that she will forget him if they separate.

In the meantime, Lepiuk (played by Wojnicki), who is descended from a gypsy family, finds out about the love affair between Tumry and his daughter Motuna (played by Mrs. Lande), opposes the union and decides to give his daughter in marriage to Kajtus the son of the village bailiff. Aware of his daughter's good nature and obedience, Lepiuk engages matchmakers and gives a party.

The roles of the matchmakers--Skorobohaty and Hodylen--were played by Zolkowski and Polkowski. The role of Kajtus, the suitor, who was an accomplished idiot, was played by Chojnacki. This trio converted the second act into a perfect comedy, especially the intoxicated Hodylen and the idiotic Kajtus, who kept the audience laughing continually. There was also the stupid Janko (played by J. F. Smulski), whose wit and irony and pretended stupidity not only carried out

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 17, 1894.

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the comical part of the play but pleased the audience to a great extent.

P. Smulski (sic) played his role like an accomplished artist.

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Special mention should be made of the fine acting, especially in the third act, of Mrs. Zolkowski in the role of Jaga, the gypsy. All acting was very good, especially the parts played by A. Chrzanowski, Wojnicki, Smulski, Polkowski, Mrs. Lande, Mrs. Rosa, and [Mrs.] Kolaczynski. The excellent vocal solos by P. Darowski, as Jancz, and by Wilocki in the role of a Lyrist, and especially by Gatkowski in the role of Fedio also deserve attention. This singing, performed with comical rapture, created great enthusiasm. The choir also sang beautifully and harmoniously, for which credit should be given to Nowicki, the choir leader. The orchestra was excellent.

There was also a Mazurka dance, not just an ordinary dance, but a dance of which even the Warsaw stage would have been proud. Wasilkowski was the leader of the Mazurka, and the dancers were Mrs. Dangel, Mrs. Trzcinski, the Misses Waranko,

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 17, 1894.

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Mr. Masilkowski, Mr. Wilczek, Mr. Michalski, and Mr. Sosnowski. These dancers indeed deserved the great applause they received for this performance. There were also Hungarian and Bohemian dances.

For the success of this play we are indebted to J. Mirski, the stage director.

This play will be presented again next Sunday, April 22, at the Bradley Street hall, and the Polish public is cordially invited.

The proceeds of this play will be turned over to the Polish Hospital.

A Member of the Audience

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30274

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 2, 1894.

POLISH DRAMA

"The Cave Of Beatus" on Polish Stage

A new play was presented last night at the school hall near Bradley Street.

It was a five-act drama with songs, entitled "The Cave of Beatus" and dramatized by Szczesny Zalhajkiewicz from the story of the same title. It pleased everyone.

The play presents the story of Count Henry Waldbergen, who was persecuted and imprisoned by the knight Dietrich, his enemy; it also presents the fate of Waldbergen's family. The play contains many dramatic and thrilling scenes. Naturally, the persecuted hero triumphs and the last scene ends with forgiveness. The theme of the play is beautiful and moral. It will interest the audience throughout the whole performance. Excellent scenery, beautiful singing, fine costumes, and pretty decorations added to the beauty of the play and brought great applause from the audience. "The Slave of Scythia" is an excellent drama and will undoubtedly be presented many times on the Polish

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 2, 1894.

stage in America with great success.

"The Cave of Beatus" was played faultlessly, excellently. We do not know which player deserves the highest praise. J. Grabowiecki portrayed the role of Beatus (the father of Count Henry Waltheren) excellently. The role of the Count was played admirably by John Merino, and J. Kondziorski re-created the character of gloomy and violent Dietrich exquisitely. Miss A. Chlebowski played, as usual, wonderfully, in the role of "Theodora," the unfortunate wife of the Count, and W. Jozwiowski, as Otto the falconer, her son, distinguished himself by all his good qualities, namely: by great enthusiasm and good declaration. As to the feminine roles, Miss A. Lukowski played splendidly the role of the energetic wife of the bailiff "Martin". Other young ladies, like Miss A. Lubowiecki, who characterized the wife of Dietrich, Miss A. Merino, who characterized Dietrich's daughter, and Miss A. Barwig, who played Josie, also deserved applause. On the whole, all the roles, even the smallest ones, were played splendidly.

We cannot ignore the players of other roles; for instance, A. Brochocki

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 2, 1894.

played the semi-comical role of Martin, the bailiff, splendidly, and A. Huntowski characterized Claus very well. J. Mikulski played the role of Joseph excellently; A. Szajkowski presented the dignified role of an emperor and Miss Stas that of an empress.

The singing was rendered in artistic style. The "tableaux vivants" were very picturesque. In general, everything was a great success, thanks to the skill of the author, who was the stage director, and the endeavors of A. Kwasigroch, who was choir and music director.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 1, 1894.

NEW POLISH DRAMATIC CLUB

A new Polish dramatic club has just been organized at St. Hedwig's parish. The officers of the club are John Lasinski, president; John Wachowski, secretary; and Joseph Wachowski, treasurer. The next meeting will be held Sunday, March 4, 2 P. M., at Marcinkowski's Hall, Robey Street and Webster Avenue. All those wishing to join are invited.

John Wachowski, secretary.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 17, 1894.

POLISH ACTIVITIES

Theatrical Play in Saint Adalbert's Parish

On Sunday, January 14, the young ladies of the Holy Family Society presented the play "Lobzowianie" [name of a place near Cracow, Poland] at Pulaski Hall.

The amateurs played their parts splendidly, and every seat in the hall was occupied. The following amateurs took part: Mr. J. Plocharz, as "the Count"; Mr. F. Herek, as "Kuba"; Miss Helen Tatera, as "Zosia"; Mr. J. Piegalski, as "Paul"; Mrs. T. Pawlowski, as "Magdalene"; Mr. W. Tyna, as "Tom"; Mr. J. W. Heres, as "Simon"; Mr. W. Ciszewski, as "Stanislaus"; Miss Mary Ciszewski, as "Kasia"; and Mr. L. Schultz, as "Protazy".

All amateurs played their roles successfully, especially Mr. L. Schultz, who played the role of "Protazy," the confidential adviser, so well that the public rewarded him with great applause. He was presented with a bouquet of flowers.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 17, 1894.

Mr. Theodore Pawlowski, who is well known in Saint Adalbert's parish, was the stage director. The play was followed by an entertainment program. Mr. Henslo's orchestra was engaged for the occasion.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 8, 1894.

POLISH ACTIVITIES

Polish Drama, "The Renegade", a Great Success



A very beautiful Polish patriotic drama, entitled "Renegat" (The Renegade), was presented last night at the School Hall on Bradley Street. The hall was filled to capacity and the performance was a great success in every respect.

The plot of the play was very interesting. Based on the incidents that took place in the year of 1830, just before the Polish Insurrection of November of that year, the plot centers in the story of Lutowidzki, a Polish renegade who, as a henchman of Russia, persecuted and imprisoned his own countrymen. At the end of the play even his own son turns against him, fate turning Lutowidzki into his murderer.

This play has many scenes--thrilling and dramatic. Some of them, such as the scenes depicting the prison, the oath of the conspirators, and the street fight

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 8, 1894.



in the last act, are very picturesque.

The play was performed excellently. Mrs. Kiolbassa and Mrs. R. Kwasigroch, experienced and talented amateur actresses, played the most important feminine roles. Miss Nering and Miss Sikorski played their parts with great success, to say nothing of Mr. J. Grabowiecki, who played the difficult role of "Lutowiczki" like an experienced actor. Mr. Grabowiecki was very tragic, especially in the last two acts, displaying high artistic qualities throughout the whole performance. Mr. Vincent J. Jozwiakowski played the role of the noble and enthusiastic "Stanislaus," and Mr. J. Nering that of "Valentine," the servant. Mr. R. Kwasigroch, who was cast for the role of the unhappy "Zenon," played his part with great zeal. "Old Dabrowy" was portrayed by Mr. S. Cywinski, who also played successfully. Others who played well were Mr. R. Szajkowski, as "Mr. Riegurski," A. Mafta, and J. Oszwaldowski. Even the minor roles were played excellently, and in this connection honorable mention is due to M. Barwig, J. Mikulski, J. Anderszat, M. Malinski, F. Sudzban, M. Keptowski, and S. Lisman. The success of the play, as a whole, is due to the skill of Mr. S. Mahajkiewicz, the stage director.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 8, 1894.

"ISABELLA d'AYMONT" ON POLISH STAGE

The Society Orzel i Pogon presented last night, before a packed house at Walsh's Hall, Mr. J. Korzeniowski's beautiful drama "Isabella d'Aymonte." The leading role, a powerfully dramatic one, was played by Mrs. Wanda Jozwik, who, being the accomplished actress that she is, re-created the part in a manner that moved the audience deeply. The death scene, especially, was brilliantly performed, and the audience rewarded the actress with thunderous applause. Mr. Jozwik played with dignity and grace the role of the heroine's father. Other actors who played their parts well were Mr. Machek and Mr. Wojnicki. Mrs. Golkowska made a very good duenna; Mr. Maranko gave an excellent performance as the brother of the unfortunate Isabella. The rest of the amateurs played their roles well in every respect, and the play as a whole was a success.

[Translator's note: "Orzel" means "eagle"; "pogon," in the Polish-Lithuanian coat of arms, represents a galloping horse with a rider holding a sword ready to strike.]



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1894.

POLISH ACTIVITIES
Theatrical Play at Pulaski Hall

The Polish Terpsichorean Club will present a play on January 7, 1894, at Pulaski Hall, 800 South Ashland Avenue.

"The Bell of Saint Hedwig", a three-act play of four scenes, taken from everyday life, will be presented. There will be a dance after the performance. The play will begin at 7:30 P. M. Tickets: Adults 25 cents, children 10 cents.

Joseph W. Zacharzewski

Secretary.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 28, 1893.

POLISH THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES AND CONCERTS
Theatrical Performance in St. Josephat Parish

On Sunday, November 26, a theatrical performance was staged in Hayes' hall, corner of Southport and Clybourn Avenue, in St. Josephat Parish. The title of the play was "Blazek Opetany" (Blazek Bedevilled). The hall was filled to capacity, due, no doubt, to the fact that the play was given for the benefit of the parish church.

The amateur players did excellent work, especially Mr. Mudlaf in the role of Blazek, and Mr. Bieszka as Walek; Mr. Bieska's comic acting kept the audience in a constant state of laughter. Miss Sophia Klein as Anastazyia excelled among the ladies. Her portrayal of the role was both artistic and realistic. She is a real artist and it is a pity that we see her on the stage so seldom. Mr. Suwalski directed the performance, which was a complete success. It would be well if more of these shows were given in our community.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 28, 1893.

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The other roles worth mentioning were as follows: Czeslaw, by Mr. Winowicz; Celestyn, by Mr. Budzislawski; Soltys, by Mr. Bachinski; Salus, by Miss Chojka; and Klementyna, by Mrs. Sychowska.

CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF HOLY TRINITY PARISH

A concert was given by the Chopin and Wanda Choirs last Sunday, November 26, at Schoenhofen Hall, for the benefit of Holy Trinity Parish. The concert was a success and the large audience filled the hall. The orchestra, under the direction of Professor Fitzek, gave a finished performance and was enthusiastically applauded by the audience. The Chopin and Wanda choirs together sang "Wmaju" (In May) by Kontski, and then the male choir sang Chopin's "Marsz Pogrzebowy" (Funeral March) and the peasant songs rendered lately at the Art Institute, and followed these with "Marsz Spiewakow" (The Singers March). The Wanda Choir sang Komorowski's "Kalina," the singing of which was excellent.

The Holy Trinity school children also sang a couple of numbers. These were

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 28, 1893.

followed by our tenor, Mr. G. Wojnicki, who sang so artistically that he was forced to sing two encores. Mr. A. Mallek sang "Wrozba" (Prophecy), by Stanislaus Moniuszko; and Messrs. John Smulski and J. Xelowski sang a duet. All were applauded enthusiastically. Miss J. Mikitynska and Miss R. Meiler played a few piano selections. Mrs. Lande, newly arrived in Chicago, also played some piano numbers, and her rendition of Paderewski's "Krakowiak" was especially pleasing. The concert was successful in every particular.

THE HARMONIA SOCIETY STAGES TWO COMEDIES

Last Saturday, November 25, the Harmonia Society staged two one-act comedies in the Aurora Turnhall, on Huron Street. The comedies were entitled "Dyament Nieoszlifowany" (Uncut Diamond) and "Na Przekor" (Teasing). The players in both comedies acted in a truly professional manner. Mrs. Dorszynska and Fritsch performed excellently, and Mrs. Oblinska was the perfect soubrette. Mr. Osuch and Mr. Baczkowski were also very fine. Mr. John F. Smulski enacted his role in the first comedy in truly comic style, while in the second

WILLIAM T. FORD

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 28, 1893.

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he portrayed the serious lover to perfection. The entire performance was excellent. After the show the small but select audience had a good time dancing.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 30, 1893.

"STAR OF SIBERIA"

The beautiful patriotic drama, "Star of Siberia", by L. Starzewski, was presented yesterday at the St. Stanislaus Kostka School Hall, for the benefit of Polish orphans. The performance was successful in every respect.

Since the plot of the drama is well known, it is unnecessary to repeat it; it is worthwhile to mention here, however, that the public accepted this serious work with enthusiasm and understanding. The role of "Olga" was played by Mrs. Louise Sz wajkart, whose performance was above reproach. The male roles were, without exception, perfectly enacted. Mr. Grabowiecki was a splendid "Kniaz Anselm"; V. Jozwiakowski aroused everyone with his genuine enthusiasm, as "Zdzislaw"; Adam Sz wajkart played the role of "Casimir" with real artistry; Mr. Domek, as "General Tatrdw," and I. Kowalski, as "Grawiczyn," also played very well. The two Russian jailers ("Wieckowski" and "Kikulski") who supplied the comedy interest in the second act, were excellent, as were the prisoners in Siberia.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 30, 1893.

The scenery, decorations, and costumes were entirely adequate; the success of the play was largely due to S. Zahajkiewicz and A. Kwasigroch, who directed it. It is a pity, however, that this performance was not better attended.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 19, 1895.

"PERLA CYLLEJSKA"

For the third time the beautiful play "Perla Cyllejska" [Cyllejska Pearl], by S. Zahajkiewicz, was presented at the School Hall near Bradley Street, and for the third time it held the undivided attention of the audience. True--the audience was not a large one, but it was one that sympathized wholeheartedly with the author.

With a few minor changes, the cast was essentially the same as in previous productions, so we will not repeat it. We need only add that the play was still more carefully prepared, if such a thing is possible. The title role was played by Madame [Rose] Kwasigroch, who is unrivaled on the Polish stage. A new choral number in the last act added to the beauty of the play, and was warmly applauded by the audience.

The performance was honored by the presence of an archbishop from Mexico, who is a guest of the Resurrection Fathers here.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 16, 1893.

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE IN SOUTH CHICAGO

We received the following belated report of last Sunday's performance in South Chicago:

On Sunday, June 11, an amateur performance took place at Temple Hall for the benefit of the Kosciusko Memorial Fund. Receipts were considerable. Before the performance began, Mr. Ignacy Machnikowski delivered a short patriotic address, extolling Kosciusko as a Pole, a soldier, and a man.

The performance was excellent in every respect. Mrs. Urbanowicz was charming as "Zosia," and Mr. Grabowski played the part of "Tomek" correctly. "Protazy" (Mr. Stefanski) evoked great merriment by his comical gestures and by his brisk, confident acting. The character "Szymon" was interpreted so well by Mr. M. Darowski....that one would swear that a real native of Lobzow [see note] had come especially to take part in this performance.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 16, 1893.

With due acknowledgment to all of the other amateur actors and actresses who took part in the play, as well for their work as for their support of a noble cause, we add with pleasure that the performance will be repeated soon.

/Translator's note: Lobzow is a district in the vicinity of Cracow, noted for its colorful peasant costumes./



Dziennik Chicagoski, May 22, 1893.

"KOSCIUSKO AT RACLAWICE"

Yesterday's performance of "Kosciusko At Raclawice" was excellent in every way. The drama is one which may readily be performed by amateurs. It is a colorful, fast-moving play, replete with humor and dramatic situations. Most of all, it is imbued with such patriotism as best uplifts the Polish spirit of our people, and it should be performed as often as possible here in America. It evoked tremendous applause from a large audience at the school hall near Bradley Street last night.

The performance was very good from an artistic standpoint. The play's director and the orchestra conductor both deserve acknowledgement for their efforts. The scenery was good, the costumes beautiful, in short, everything was such that the performance proceeded without a hitch.

As to the amateurs themselves, their acting was irreproachable.....It would be difficult to enumerate the many roles in this play. We must, however,

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 22, 1893.

make special mention of M. Skolimowski, who is a Polish actor from Europe. He enacted the roles of Katkow and Jan Lirnik with professional artistry. Mr. Skolimowski's performance was especially brilliant in that the two parts are totally dissimilar.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 8, 1893,

PRIMER PRIDE OF "NOSCIUSKO" AT PULASKI HALL

The Polish stage at Pulaski Hall was officially opened yesterday with the presentation of "Nosciusko at Racławice." The hall was filled to capacity and the performance was highly satisfactory. The part of "Nosciusko" was played very well by Jasinir Tychliński. The performances of J. F. Smulski and Mr. Wieszotarski, both from our section of the city, were also excellent.

As a whole, the performance was a successful one. The new decorations in the hall improve its appearance, and the new stage is a good one.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 2, 1893.

[BENEFIT PERFORMANCE FOR KOSCIUSKO MEMORIAL]

"The Three Rogues," presented by the St. Cecelia Society for the benefit of the Kosciusko Memorial Fund, was a noteworthy success. The hall where the performance was given was filled to capacity, and it is expected that the amount to be contributed to the fund will exceed one hundred dollars.

The performance of this very entertaining melodrama was excellent. The players Czekała, Huntuński, and Kroczkowski--who were in charge of the three principal roles--acted their parts with professional skill.

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The rest of the cast had very little opportunity to display any talent, but the performance as a whole was above reproach.

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The play was directed by Mr. Szczesny Zahajkiewicz, and the music was conducted by Mr. [A.] Kwasigroch.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 2, 1893.

The play was preceded by an acrobatic act by Mr. Trojanowski. Mr. Trojanowski is undoubtedly a master of his art, but, in all truth, we believe that had his act been omitted, the performance would have lost nothing.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 17, 1893.

[POLISH AMATEURS SCORE A SUCCESS]
(Dramatic Commentary)



Yesterday's performance of "Vengeance" at the school hall near Bradley Street is worthy of praise. "Vengeance" is a drama of rather difficult performance by amateurs, for, since it has been performed in Poland by the best professional actors, it affords a precedent for uncomplimentary comparisons. The fact that it is written in verse contributes likewise to the difficulty of the task. Despite all this, however, it was played to the satisfaction of even our severest critics. Every actor performed his part at least well--some brilliantly. The whole play proceeded easily, with a mastery to be expected only from professionals.

Mr. Adam Szwajkart, who played the most important role, performed brilliantly, with real artistic finesse. It seems to us--and it is not flattery--that Mr. Szwajkart is one of our best amateur actors in Chicago. We suggest that he should give more attention to the stage than he has given it heretofore. Mr. Szczesny Zahajkiewicz, of whom it is said that whether he writes or teaches or acts he is always excellent, lived up to his reputation. Other difficult

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POLISH

Lziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 17, 1893.

roles were played by Mr. Ignatius Kowalski, Mr. Jozwiakowski, and Mr. Grabowiecki. The feminine roles, which in this drama are secondary, were played by Countess Lubieniski and Miss Chlebowski. Even the minor roles were played irreproachably. The effect of the whole was one of artistic excellence.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 10, 1893.

/POLES PRESENT COMEDY/

Yesterday's presentation by the Theater Club at Walsh's hall was eminently successful. The sprightly comedy "Parnaba Pafula" kept the audience in constant laughter. References to 'Park Commissioner' /E. Z./ Brodowski and to the Polish restaurant at the Fair brought great applause. Among the amateurs who took part were Mr. Rzeszotarski and John F. Smulski.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 9, 1893.

FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS. . . .

"Perla Cyllejska" [The Cyllejski Pearl], the play which was enjoyed so much by a large audience yesterday, will be repeated on Sunday, January 15 in the hall on Bradley Street. This will be its second performance in the interests of charity. The entire proceeds of the play will be used for the benefit of the many Polish widows in our community. This information was first disclosed to the audience by the Very Reverend W. Marzynski during one of the intermissions. The enthusiasm with which this news was received seems to augur that the performance of "Perla Cyllejska" next Sunday will be highly successful, and that it will really bring relief and material aid to our poverty-stricken widows and orphans.

The purpose of the performance is noble. Everyone who desires to help dry the tears of the unfortunate should see "Perla Cyllejska". He will at once perform a good deed and see a beautiful and worthwhile drama.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 9, 1893.

"SURDUT I SIERMIEGA" /GOWN AND SMOCK/

(Review)



Yesterday's performance of the Theatrical Club at Walsh's Hall was a successful one. The play was a fairly interesting picture of Polish life entitled: "Surdut I Siermiega" /Gown and Smock/ by Mr. Wladyslaw Gutowski. The amateur actors and actresses deserve the acclaim which the audience accorded them in repeated and enthusiastic applause.

The leading role was played by Mr. M. Rzeszotarski. He performed the role with such conscientiousness and finesse that we doubt whether a professional actor could have done better. The other important male role, played by Mr. John Smulski, was also handled with ease and distinction. The performance of the rest of the amateurs was admirable, especially that of Mr. Zdieblowski, whose comedy provoked much laughter and received liberal applause. The play began and ended with dances and was interspersed with ballads. As a whole,

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Dziennik Polskoński, Jan. 9, 1896.



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it turned out very well, for Mich. R. Tobinski's excellent direction deserves credit.

A dance followed the performance.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 9, 1893.

"WUJKA PIASTOW CZYLI PERLA CYLLEJSKA"

[Granddaughter Of The Piasts, Or The Cyllejski Pearl]

(Review)



The first performance of a new play entitled "Wujka Piastow Czyli Perla Cyllejska" [Granddaughter Of The Piasts, Or Cyllejski Pearl] by Mr. J. Mahajkiewicz was presented in the school auditorium on Bradley Street by the St. Stanislaus Parish Choir. It is, according to the advertisement, a musical drama in three acts. The plot of the play is as follows:

Anna Cyllejska, granddaughter of Jasimir the Great, lives at the court of her uncle, Count Herman II. She is scorned and mistreated by his three daughters. In order to rid themselves of this girl, who is more beautiful, more accomplished, and of higher birth than themselves, the countesses and their father decide to marry her to the stupid and ugly Count Adolf. But their plans are frustrated. The old minstrel, Jan, devoted to Anna, travels through the land spreading her fame in courts far and wide by singing of the "Cyllejski

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 9, 1893.

Pearl", as he calls her. Because of Jan's song, numerous knights visit the court of Count Herman, desiring to see and meet this "pearl". Among them is a masked knight (King Jagiello). While all the other knights search for her in vain amidst the court, Jagiello recognized the "pearl" as Anna, who sits modestly apart. Then follows his profession of love, and the knight receives her scarf. In the last act, as Count Herman attempts to force Anna to marry Adolf, an emissary arrives from Jagiello, demanding from the king's hand, the "Cyllejski Pearl". Presently Jagiello himself arrives, and the poor, unfortunate orphan becomes a queen.

The resume of the plot shows that the play (and it is indicated by the author himself in the title) is not an historical drama based on actual events. It is merely a dramatic picture with an historical background; a picture in which the author's imagination soars in unhampered flight. In a picture such as this, a critic has no right to expect close adherence to fact; he should be primarily concerned with its artistic qualities, its beauty.

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POLISH

Wziewia Juchacz, Jan. 1, 1941.

In this respect, Mr. Juchacz's latest play satisfies even the most exacting demands.

The "Cyllejski Pearl" is indeed a beautiful work, but most of all, it is entirely within the comprehension of our people. Even had it not included such sweet and lively music so aptly chosen from the works of many composers, it would still have left a most favorable impression upon the audience.

The plot is artfully unfolded and cleverly climaxed in the third act. A succession of colorful characters and yet more colorful group scenes, the masterful use of comic effects, the careful development of dramatic interest, and finally, that elusive poetic quality which appears in many places throughout the play and gives it its air of beauty--on all these points does the "Cyllejski Pearl" base its claims to literary merit.

Yesterday we saw it upon the stage dressed in a cloak of music. "Songs", so

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Dziennik Chicagowski, Jan. 8, 1936.



POLISH

modestly mentioned in the advertisement were among the outstanding features of the production. They consisted of choral numbers, solos, duets, etc., raising the play almost to the level of light opera. Naturally, it was not original music; nonetheless, it was very aptly chosen, increased the scenic effect, and evoked thereby a considerable reaction among the audience, although by placing itself in the fore, it may have overshadowed the plot itself.

At any rate, the "Cyllejski Pearl" is certainly one of the more fortunate additions to the Polish-American repertory. Yesterday's audience greeted it with enthusiasm; certainly it will be greeted thus again in the future. It spoke straight to the hearts of the people; it was understood by them--and thus earned its great success.

The performance was admirable in every way. The laurel belongs, undoubtedly, to the best amateur Polish actress in Chicago, Mrs. Rose Kwasiroch. Her



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 9, 1893.

lyric and dramatic scenes were equally unassailable. Her performance in its entirety left an effect of artistic perfection. Mrs. Kwasigroch was a real "pearl" in the play, to which the enthusiastic applause bore testimony.

The remaining feminine roles were satisfactory. Misses M. Chlebowska, A. Nehring and Mrs. A. Oszwaldowska, as Count Herman's daughters, performed and sang very well. The women's chorus proved that Mr. A. Kwasigroch is an excellent teacher of music.

It is difficult to decide which of the male roles should be awarded first place. Mr. J. Kondziorski was excellent and very realistic as Count Herman; P. W. Jozwiakowski enacted the role of king's emissary excellently. In Mr. Ignatius Kowalski who played the character role of the knight Uciekajlo, a clever comedian was discovered; he repeatedly called forth waves of laughter and storms of applause from the audience. Mr. Wladyslaw Dombek played the part of Jagiello with intensity and feeling. The knights,

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 9, 1893.

Messrs. Stellman, Suwalski, J. Nehring, and F. Kiolbassa were all deserving of the highest praise.

In general, the production was a great success--and the play has a future before it.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 19, 1892.

A WORD ABOUT THE POLISH STAGE IN CHICAGO

Without any doubt, a suitable selection of plays is beneficial not only to our youth but to the adults as well. In view of this, the question arises: Why are there so few Polish stage presentations in Chicago, especially in the vicinity of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, where there is a large hall and a large number of Polish people? During the summer no thought is given to this because it is too warm, but during the winter season, with the exception of the time set off for the Fair, stage plays could be presented more often, at least every two weeks. This thought has occupied the minds of many members of Polish societies which have a right to stage plays and derive profits therefrom.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 17, 1892.

THEATRICAL CLUB PRESENTS FIRST PRODUCTION

The newly organized theatrical club staged its first performance yesterday at Walsh's Hall. The play "Stary Piechur i Syn Jego Huzar" (The Old Infantry Soldier and His Hussar Son) was attended by a capacity crowd. The leading male roles were played by Zdziblowski, J. F. Smulski, Tobinski, Wojnicki, and Gatkowski. Miss Gintowt and Miss Kochanowska played the principal feminine parts.

We have learned from the program that the new theatrical club will present five plays during the winter season. The next play, to be presented at Walsh's Hall on November 20, is "The Renegade," by Laczynski. The plot of this play is based on historical events that took place during the November Insurrection of 1831.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 12, 1892.

THE FREDRE DRAMATIC CIRCLE STAGES BENEFIT PERFORMANCES

The Fredre Dramatic Circle presented "Zbojcow" (Robbers), by Szyler, for the first time on October 6, at Walsh's Hall. The proceeds of this performance went toward the Kosciusko Monument Fund.

The same play was repeated on October 7, at Vorwaerts Hall and the proceeds were **given** to Pulaski Hall.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 26, 1892.

DRAMA PRESENTED BY POLISH SOCIETY

(Summary)

A national drama, "Consilium Facultatis," was presented yesterday at Walsh's Hall by the amateur players of Thomas Zana's Society. An added feature was the short play "Drama of One Night".

The leading roles were played by J. Smulski and G. Wojnicki; minor roles by Mr. Zdzieblowski and Mr. Gatkowski.

A capacity crowd attended. Dancing followed the performance.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 6, 1892.

HELEN MODRZEJEWSKI [MODJESKA] ON THE POLISH
AMATEUR STAGE IN CHICAGO

In her appearance as "Mrs. Kogucina", Mme. Modrzejewski, gave our amateurs still other valuable lessons. [Translator's note: This article is continued from September 5.] The effect which the great actress has upon her audiences is due to her ability to assume completely the character of any role she is playing. In the role of "Mrs. Kogucina", such an artiste as is our Mme. Modrzejewski assumes that character to the smallest detail in dress, gestures, facial expressions, and voice; she overlooks nothing. It is not that she desires to be admired as an artiste, but that the audience may see in her the character of "Mrs. Kogucina", just as she herself or the author imagined that character; she does not forget this for a single moment, and her every action is calculated accordingly. Similarly, her chief aim is not just to entertain the audience, and this she never exaggerates; she never makes a situation unnaturally funny; during the course of the play, she is "Mrs. Kogucina" and nothing more. This is true art.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 6, 1892.

Beyond a doubt, our amateurs also try to assume as completely as possible the characters of the roles they play; but, since they have not the same ability to adapt themselves, and since they have considerably less skill, they always appear more or less unnatural on the stage. Some are chiefly concerned with amusing the audience or causing laughter, others want their faces, hands, or costumes to be admired, and, as a result, they forget that the face, or the gestures, or the costume must be suited to the role they are playing; others, again, when their attention, at least for appearance's sake, should be turned to the other actors on the stage, watch the audience, or smile at inappropriate times to see what effect it will have on the audience. They remember too well that they are actors performing before an audience, when they should be concentrating all their efforts upon being only those characters whom they represent during the course of the play. Exaggeration, unnaturalness, and excessive attempts at comic effect sometimes do entertain an audience, but they never have the effect which the author of the drama or comedy intended to produce, and that, after all, is the whole purpose of the performance.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 6, 1892.

We do not mention these things with the intention of criticizing our amateurs. Their efforts, and the zeal with which they apply themselves, deserve acknowledgement. But profiting by this opportunity, as the appearance of our top-ranking artiste will not soon be repeated, we wish to call attention to some of the details that mark a true artist, this should serve as a constructive lesson to our amateurs. By taking these lessons to heart and stopping to consider the points that make for true artistry, they will become better amateurs and will earn even greater acknowledgment.

Our beloved amateurs certainly do not expect to see a detailed report of their respective performances in this article. We said in advance that this was not to be a review of the play, but that we would only call attention to the lessons that could be learned from ~~Mme~~ Modrzejewski's performance; we will therefore neither criticise nor review any of the roles. We would like to mention, however, that two of the feminine roles were played by name-day celebrants. Yesterday was St. Rosalie's Day; the role of "Mary" was played by Mrs. Rosalie Kwasigroch, and the chambermaid was played by

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 6, 1892.

Miss Rosalie Zukowski. It was with real pleasure that we greeted the return of Mrs. Kwasigroch after her long absence from the stage. Others who had the honor of appearing with Mme. Modrzejewski were: Andrew Stachowicz, J. Kedzioriski, A. Huntowski, S. Zahajkiewicz, Adam Stachowicz, and V. Jozwiakowski,

When she sang her couplets toward the end of the performance, Mme Modrzejewski, in a separate verse, gave her word that "within a week 'Mrs. Kogucina' would return as a lady and a queen." This was her way of promising that she would return to our stage as "Jadwiga, queen of the Lechites [Poles]."

A few beautiful bouquets expressed, though rather weakly, the homage which our public pays to this great artiste's talent. She has done much to spread the fame of Poland throughout the civilized world.

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 12, 1892.

THE DRAMATIC CIRCLE

The Dramatic Circle, a branch of the Polish Patriotic Organization held its last pre-vacation meeting last Saturday, July 9, 1892. An exceptionally large number attended this meeting and the members consider this meeting as one of the most outstanding because they decided to rid themselves, once and for all, of all misunderstandings in the realm of the Circle and to conduct themselves more unifiedly in the future. It was decided to have a vacation but as brief a one as possible because it was to be for a duration of three weeks.

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 27, 1892.

"JASNOGORA"

Yesterday's production of the drama "Jasnogora," in the hall of the school building at Bradley Street, should be numbered among the most successful Polish performances of the current year. Amateur actors, under the direction of the author himself, Mr. S. Zahajkiewicz, made every effort to become worthy of an award of excellence, and they were completely successful. Efforts were again made to get authentic Polish and Swedish costumes which were truly magnificent. Perhaps only this could be said against them, that they were too magnificent for wartime. The financial success must have also been good, although it could have been better; besides the seats on the main floor of the hall, many seats in the balcony were also occupied.



II B 1 c (1)

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 25, 1892.

DRAMATIC CLUB PRESENTS SECOND PLAY TO THE POLES OF CHICAGO

(Synopsis)

The Dramatic club, a branch of the Polish Patriotic Organization, has presented its second theatrical production with undisputed success yesterday at St. Stanislaus Kostki's School hall. The audience regretted very much that S. Zahajkiewicz, one of the leading characters, was too ill to perform.

The play was of a social-religious nature. The long applause of the audience was ample gratification to the players for their portrayals as the last curtain fell.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 29, 1892.

CHILDREN OF ISRAEL

A capacity crowd filled the Polish hall last night to see the members of the Dramatic club, a branch of the Patriotic Organization, perform the play "Children of Israel," which was their first venture on the stage. This large attendance proved that Poles like amateur shows and that they come to see them regardless of how many other entertainments are going on in the Polish neighborhoods. Even though this show took place the Sunday before Lent and in the midst of political activities, the desire to see a Polish drama was not swayed. The tempting masquerade ball on the South Side, the concert of the Alliance Singers and the many church bazaars failed to draw the audience away.

This packed-house audience was a direct recognition of the author's talent and the Dramatic Club's ability to present a drama on the amateur stage. The hall was filled early. Many people were turned away before curtain time.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 29, 1892.

A majority of the roles were filled by former members who had presented the original play some time ago in Chicago. In yesterday's revised edition, the author did not take part. His role of Jacob was ably filled by Mr. Grabowski.

Szczesny Zahajkiewicz, the author of "Children of Israel" and other plays, supervised the production, and much of the credit for the success of the play belongs to him. He has proved that he is not only a poet but also a playwright worthy of recognition.

The audience showed their appreciation with applauses and huzzas when the final curtain fell. For a while it seemed as though the crowd, nearing three thousand persons was not willing to go.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 5, 1892.

DRAMATIC CLUB TO STAGE "CHILDREN OF ISRAEL"

Immediately after the inception of the Dramatic Club by the patriotic organization a special meeting was held last night in order to get into productive activity as soon as possible. After the reading of the constitutional amendments, the members enthusiastically proclaimed that this club will now be given an opportunity to expand. All stated that they will put a special effort into their work in order to make this an outstanding organization.

The members made a motion for plans to be made for staging a play as soon as possible. It was agreed to produce "Children of Israel" during the latter part of this month. This play will be given as a token of appreciation to the Polish Patriotic organization for their ratification of the constitution. The proceeds will go for the upkeep of the hall.

The members pledged their best support for they want their initial effort to



Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 5, 1892.

be one of the finest. Roles given to the various actors have been accepted. However, this coming Sunday a meeting will be held to make certain that all are satisfied with their parts.

It is understood that the author, Szczesny Mahajkiewicz, has made some changes in the play which have made the entire story more interesting.

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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 22, 1892.

NEW DRAMATIC CLUB ORGANIZED

The Polish Eagle Dramatic Club was organized last night in Bridgeport when a group of dramatic-minded people met. An election of officers was held. The purpose of the Club will be to revive Polish drama, which is sorely needed in this locality.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 18, 1892.

JANUARY SEVENTEENTH A GREAT DAY OF SOCIAL ACTIVITY

Three programs of entertainment were presented yesterday in the various sections of the city. This, indeed, was too much for one day. As it happens, there is generally a lapse of many weeks from one social function to another. Something ought to be done to remedy this situation. Perhaps, a committee representing the various societies could be formed which would iron out these present difficulties, and help to promote Polish entertainment and patronage. Yesterday's unfortunate incident would, in this respect, never happen again.

Nevertheless, we are happy to present an account of all three Polish programs. In view of such a predicament, it was impossible for the



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 18, 1892.

committee to arrange proper representation of the press to cover these affairs. Consequently, we will only be able to give a short resume of two. A special write-up is only given the fifth anniversary of the St. Casimir Young Men's Club, which appears in another section of the paper.

A four-act historical play was presented at Schoenhofen's hall, entitled "The Siege of the City of Trebowla," by the Society of Polish Tailors. The leading role was played by Miss M. Winiarska, who gave an outstanding performance. The entire play was given by Polish amateur dramatists. Their acting was of a fine caliber. The audience was well represented, and greatly pleased with the program.



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 18, 1892.

The Polish Dramatical Club gave a dramatization of a five-act tragedy at Vorwaerts Turner Hall on Twelfth Street, near Halsted. The play, "The Heroine of the Insurrection of 1863," was an original one. It was written by one of the members of the dramatical club, A. S. Zdzieblowski.

At six o'clock, the public began to make its appearance at the large hall. At eight o'clock, when the curtain was raised for the first act, the entire house was sold out. The people were crowded to such an extent that many had to stand, for even the extra chairs were occupied. People came from all the cross sections of the city to view this well advertised tragedy. It was an indication that Polish drama, although occasionally presented, is in demand. The name of A. S. Zdzieblowski was incentive enough to attract an enthusiastic crowd, for he is well



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III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 18, 1892.

known and well liked.

The amateur dramatists gave one of their best performances. The acme of acting was reached in the fourth act when the battle between the Poles and Russians was fought. This bit of dramatization took on natural and realistic proportions. The enthusiasm of the crowd reach its zenith. This act brought to many the actual scenes that were experienced by them when abroad at that time. Many a tear ran down the faces of the audience, for this brought back memories of those crucial days in Poland and the heroic struggle of their fathers for a cause that brought them only death.

The outstanding performances of the evening were given by Miss M. Gintowt, who played the role of "Anusia," Mr. J. A. Gintow, who took the



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POLISH

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III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 18, 1892.

part of "Marek," and Mr. B. Markiewicz for the characterization of the Jew, "Zelma".

After the presentation of the play, the enthusiastic audience demanded the appearance of the author. He was greeted with thunderous applause for his outstanding work. The shouts and foot-stamping, plus the applause, was the best recognition an author could ever receive for his literary efforts.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 30, 1891.

POLISH ACTIVITIES

Our amateur play season is about to open. Tomorrow (Thursday) the Polish Cobblers' Association will give a play and a ball at Schoenhofen's Hall. Next Sunday, the Saint Stanislaus Society of Saint Adelbert's parish will present a comedy entitled "A Street Near the Vistula." On January 17, 1892, the Saint Casimir Youth Society will stage a play at the Polish hall on Bradley Street. On January 23, 1892, the Nowicki brothers will give a concert for the benefit of Saint Stanislaus Kostka's parish, etc.

Non-Catholic organizations hold their balls, lotteries, fairs, and plays on Saturdays. However, Catholics in America are forbidden to hold such entertainments on this day. Catholics are allowed to have plays with dancing on weekdays. Plays without dancing may be given on Sundays.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 28, 1891.

POLISH ACTIVITIES
Polish Drama Staged on the South Side
by
A. L.

The Polish Dramatic Club, under the protection of Saint Cecilia, in Town of Lake, Chicago, staged Father K. F. Slominski's five-act drama, "Innocently Condemned".

The Columbia Hall, 48th and Paulina Streets, at which the play was held, was so filled that there was not even standing room. Many well-known citizens, even from the West Side, attended the play because they wished to see Father Slominski's play and because they wished to help the new parish. The performance lasted almost three hours. The plot of the play is so interesting that it brings honor to the author. Other dramatic clubs will probably try to stage this play.



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III C

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 28, 1891.

The amateurs played fairly well, but had they memorized their parts, and had their gestures and diction been more natural, the play would have been more impressive.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 26, 1891.

POLISH ACTIVITIES

Polish Dramatic Circle Stages a Play

The Polish Dramatic Circle of Chicago (not the one organized by the Polish Patriotic Organization) will stage an amateur play on January 17, 1892, at Vorwaert's Turner Hall, Twelfth and Halsted Streets.

A drama, "The Heroine of the Insurrection of 1863 or The Mysterious Manor by the Forest," will be presented.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 23, 1891.

THE POLISH DRAMA "CHILDREN OF ISRAEL"
CRITICIZED BY GAZETA KATOLICKA

(A letter)

"Chicago, Illinois, Oct. 23, 1891.

"Dear Editors:

"The criticism of the Polish drama "Children of Israel," which appeared in No. 48 of Gazeta Katolicka, needs a few remarks. Kindly grant me the courtesy of answering the critic in the columns of your journal.

"A cool, impartial, and even sharp criticism is often necessary, but to mislead the public is destructive, and the author of the article criticizing 'Children of Israel' in Gazeta Katolicka is guilty of it.



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II B 2 d (1)

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 25, 1891.

"He is indignant because Dziennik Chicagoski said that 'probably a drama as beautiful as this one has never been written for the Polish people'. Since 'probably' means, 'it seems to me' [sic], the statement does not denote a positive fact, and hence there is no reason for attacking Dziennik Chicagoski.

"The critic continues, 'I do not know all dramas based on the life of the common people,' and yet he criticizes. Will the critic from Gazeta Katolicka be so kind as to state whether there is another drama in Polish literature, based on the story of Joseph, written with such precision as 'Children of Israel'?

"The critic may say, 'I do not know'; if so, then, why does he criticize? The critic agrees that the first act was very beautiful, and this opinion was confirmed by the public, who listened to this act with such great attention and observed it with such concentration as was never heard of before. And this may be said about the whole drama: The public, whose instruction and entertainment were the author's object, is the best critic of the work, and its judgment



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LIBRARY

Przegląd Chicagoński, (vol. 25, 1891.

was favorable.

"It happened that dramas written according to the standards of theatrical plays did not please the public, and on this account were dropped and never presented again.

"The drama 'Children of Israel', however, was pleased the public, and for this reason was not dropped.

"The role of the wife of Potiphar was indeed immoral', said Gazeta Katolicka. Then what kind of a role should it have been. It is a fact that Potiphar's wife was not a Christian; neither was she a Jewess. She was a pagan; therefore she spoke and behaved as such. Could the author of the drama present her differently? But the author portrayed a profound thought in this role.

"Liberalism and socialism are trying to outdo each other in condemning and



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 23, 1891.

befouling Christianity, and the adherents of these doctrines would rather have paganism.

"The author, therefore, presented a libertine in this role for the purpose of condemning her conduct and discouraging others from imitating it.

"The expression 'Pfui' used by Gazeta Katolicka is quite right, but it refers to the conduct of the wife of Potiphar, a conduct which brought cries of indignation from the public.

"Perhaps the expressions used by Potiphar's wife are too coarse, but let Gazeta Katolicka furnish us with substitutes less coarse and yet equally effective.

"The contrast between the villains and Joseph, in the prison, was a great



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 23, 1891.

success. On one side crime and yielding to human passion were depicted while on the other the law of morality and immortal Jehovah was presented. The author causes the villains to use expressions that are trivial, coarse and vulgar. Is he to blame for that? Should villains be presented as gentlemen attired in dress suits and using parlor language? The author of the drama had no desire to present such modern rogues, for they did not exist in Egypt. Their expressions fit their class and the youth who heard them will avoid such words and say: 'He will not speak as the villains in the drama 'Children of Israel,' and this will be the greatest triumph of the author.

"We saw that the drama pleased the public, and this is enough for the author. He guarantees that it was a moral play.

"There were, however, in this drama historical, technical, and scenic defects which the author could not avoid. Why, then, didn't Gazeta Katolicka point them out?



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 25, 1891.

"I wish to make one more remark: Having for granted that the drama is not perfect (the author will pardon me for this remark), no one should criticize the author so severely. He is still young and diligent, and such criticism will not only discourage him but will also rob him of strength for further work.

"I, however, wish him good luck in his literary work. God bless him."



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IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 19, 1891.

"CHILDREN OF ISRAEL" ON POLISH STAGE

When the historical drama, "The Siege of Czestochowa," written by Mr. S. Zahajkiewicz, was presented on our stage, everyone who had an opportunity to see it said that not only was it the most beautiful play ever presented on the Polish amateur stage in Chicago, but that it would be hard to produce another play like it or a better one. In the meantime, the great success of the play, "The Children of Israel," which has been presented at the Polish hall on Bradley Street, has proved that the author himself did not agree with these opinions, for he has written and--with the help of the Polish Dramatic Club--presented a drama which was a still greater success.

The unusual talent of Mr. S. Zahajkiewicz, which has already gained him recognition in Europe, brought him fame again here in America, although in a different field, for, on account of different conditions, he is obliged to write dramas based on the life of common people. This talent,



Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 19, 1891.

combined with genuine diligence, triumphed last night.

The large audience was indeed charmed and enraptured. This was proved by the great attention displayed by the whole audience--young and old--by continuous applause, and by the great enthusiasm with which the author of the play was greeted when he appeared in the last scene in the role of "Jacob". Last night, our public discovered and proved what it wants from Polish dramatic clubs and what kind of plays it enjoys and desires to see. Mr. J. Zahajkiewicz, on the other hand, deserves much credit for writing a drama which pleased the public so immensely and which probably will triumph on the Polish stage in the United States.

The plot of this drama is known very well; it is the Biblical story of Joseph, who was sold by his brothers, and who was elevated in Egypt. The details of the story were arranged with such accuracy and are so unusually beautiful in every respect that no other play like it can be found in Polish literature.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 19, 1891.

The Polish Dramatic Club presented this drama under the personal supervision of the author of the play himself. Almost eighty persons took part in this play, and every one of them was greatly impressed with the importance of his or her task. Under capable supervision, the play was staged excellently, although the amateurs did not have much time for preparation, and last night the drama was presented on the stage by the Dramatic Club.

Unfortunately, lack of space prevents us from fully describing even some of the details that come under our pen about last night's wonderful performance. However, we will suggest that everyone should acquire a copy of this play, which has been published and is already offered for sale at the bookstores. We regret that due to lack of space, we cannot mention the name of every actor, though each of them deserves praise. This also refers to the author, for our words cannot express our great admiration for his achievement.

We also wish to point out that the musical portion of the play was composed



Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 19, 1891.

by our well-known organist, Mr. Andrew Kwasigroch. As a jeweler enjoys the work of setting a fine gem, so, in our opinion, Mr. Andrew Kwasigroch must have enjoyed his gratuitous work of helping Mr. S. Zehajkiewicz create his drama, and thus to contribute to make this play a success.

In order to name those actors who distinguished themselves, we must mention the most important role, that of young "Joseph". This role was played by Mr. Vincent Jozwiakowski, whom we like to mention whenever we write about the Dramatic Club. This young man has a very promising future, because, on account of his patriotism and love for the Polish language and literature, he is a beautiful example to our youth, and last night he proved it. The author himself played the role of old Jacob. It was indeed thrilling to watch the actors as they observed every move of their master, as they strove to reach the level, not of his ability, but of his emotional depth. The sons of Jacob and his beautiful daughter (Miss Frances Bock) played their parts well. Miss Bock's acting was superb: no actress could have played her role any better. Other roles were also played well.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 19, 1891.

The play was a great success and the public was charmed. The author, who indicated to us the mission of the Polish state in America, celebrated a triumph last night. It was a beautiful moment and many would have envied him if they did not love him.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 11, 1891.

POLISH ACTIVITIES

The Polish Dramatic Club under the auspices of the Polish Patriotic organization held another meeting last Thursday night, at which the members of the club spent a very pleasant evening and profited intellectually. Encouraging good literature, reading poems for the purpose of selecting and memorizing some of them, even if it does not bring any other benefit, is in itself sufficient for congratulating the club sincerely. We are giving a list of persons who took part in last Thursday's activities, although we can not describe all details for lack of space, for which we are very sorry. This list will serve as proof that our youth welcomes good recreation, if it is encouraged and supported.

The meeting was opened by Miss Olejniczak with a greeting which was characterized by its seriousness and humor. This was followed by a recitation by Mr. Jozwiakowski, which was as usual recited with emotion.



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II B 1 a

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 11, 1891.

Next attraction was a beautiful duet sung by Misses Olejniczak and Zukowski. Miss Kwasigroch entertained the public by reciting Mazurka by Ujejski. A boy who was introduced by Mr. Czekala as his sonny, sang--in English--and played his own guitar accompaniment. Miss Gorczynska recited. Miss Chlebowska sang such a gay song that she could not refrain from laughing herself. Mr. Kłafka recited "Polewanko" with Mr. Dombek, accompanied by a zither sang a very touching song about the love of a mother. Mr. Zahajkiewicz related a humorous anecdote. Miss Zukowska sang a solo. Mr. Zahajkiewicz played a certain composition on a zither so beautifully that the thrilled audience, listened breathless with great emotion and compelled him to play another composition. Miss Bock recited "To a Polish Mother" with emotion. Mr. Kondziorski sang in real Cossack style U Nas Inaczej--It is Different in Our Country-- Mr. Czekala entertained the public by his humorous solo appearance, promising to sing a duet next time. Mr. Oszałdowski, Miss Czerwinski, Mr. Dombek, Mr. Anthony Barwik



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 11, 1891.

again recited. Mr. Kwasigroch related and sang a humorous nocturnal adventure of a knight. Mr. Nahajkiewicz, yielding to the public's demand played the zither again. Several compositions, written by Mr. Zahajkiewicz were selected by the members of the club for that production without the knowledge of the author.

It was a profitable and pleasant pastime.



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagowski, July 6, 1891.

POLISH ACTIVITIES

Kosciuszko Play on Polish Stage in Chicago

St. Casimir's Young Men's Society staged an amateur Play last night at the Polish hall on Bradley Street. The audience was large, and it enjoyed a very pleasant pastime.

Well learned roles, properly arranged scenery; audible, distinctive, and beautiful diction; attractive costumes, and artistic decorations, suitable to the occasion, made a very good impression as a whole, and revealed the theatrical tendencies of the young society. Most of the members of this society are very young, yet for a long time they have proved how fervently they love their native land, how patriotic are their feelings, and also how they strive to remain Poles on American soil. Some of them were born in America, but they do not seek distinction by renouncing their nationality. On the contrary, they are trying to bring honor to their nation by their worthy endeavors.

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POLISH

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Iziennik Chicagoski, July 3, 1891.

It would be impossible to describe all the characters of the Play as presented. The Play, "Four Episodes from the Life of Thaddeus Kosciuszko," depicts the moments in which this great Polish hero had some of the most thrilling experiences, patriotic as well as personal, for during these moments he was associated with the object of his first love, Louise Sosnowski, who later became Princess Lubomirski, and these moments were epochs in his life.

One of the episodes presented a scene at Sosnowice, Poland, in 1786, when he was obliged to bid his love farewell, for she had submitted to the will of her father, and had agreed to marry Prince Lubomirski. Kosciuszko, then departed for America for the purpose of taking a part in the war for independence. Another scene presented an incident at Cracow Square, in 1794, where he was greeted as a liberator. He organized an insurrection against Russian domination, and for this purpose he received donations from the nation, and also from the unknown veiled lady, widow Lubomirski, a laurel leaf as a symbol of victory. Then a scene presenting the sublime moment of April 4, 1794,

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 6, 1891.

after the victory at Raclawice, Poland, when Princess Lubomirski makes herself known to him, and pays a homage to the "Savior of the nation." Finally, a scene presented Kosciuszko in exile at Solothurn, Switzerland, on the occasion of his birthday. He received good news from his Fatherland about the new hope awakened by Napoleon; also gifts from his countrymen; and where Princess Lubomirski, again, presents to him her two young sons, asking him for his blessing.

This thrilling meeting of Thaddeus Kosciuszko with Princess Lubomirski, impersonated by John Nering and Frances Bock, was presented to the public by the young amateurs last night with profound respect apropos to a solemn occasion. The leading actors were aided greatly by the members of the society, who participated in the production.

Several young ladies participated in the Play, and contributed largely to its success. Especially do we mention Miss Frances Bock, who surpassed herself in last night's performance, charming everyone. She deserves the sincere

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 6, 1891.

acknowledgement and gratitude of all members of the society. We also mention Misses R. Siuda, W. Chlebowski, R. Lulowski, Antoinette Kaczmarek, J. Kowalewski, Anna Nering, R. Kaminski, M. Czerwinski and M. Siuda.

We should not overlook here the Polish orchestra which moved the public to almost continuous applause by playing beautiful Polish selections between the acts. This orchestra deserves our support also.

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IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 3, 1891.

POLISH ACTIVITIES

The Polish Dramatic Club presented "Night Of Humor" last night, at the new Polish Hall to a small audience. It is a pity that the attendance was so small, though a large gathering was not expected because no tickets were sold and the play was not advertised for any length of time, as is the custom before staging big plays. This was done only during the last two days. No special efforts were made because last night's activity was only a trial or a sample of performances which will be staged by the Club in the future.

Our readers are acquainted with the aim of this club, for we described it in one of our earlier articles. We wish to point out that no one who attended last night's play, "Night Of Humor," was disappointed, for every one enjoyed himself immensely, and in this respect, last night's entertainment was a great success. On account of limited space, we cannot describe all the details of last night's program, which consisted of many numbers.



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POLISH

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IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 3, 1891.

We wish, however, to state that the following persons contributed to the amusement and enjoyment of the audience: Mr. Czekala, a very popular Polish comedian, entertained the audience with his song, "With the Salt," and with his comical impersonations. He also presented a Polish-English comedy entitled "Misunderstanding"; Mr. Kedzierski, the president of the Club, appeared in the comedy sketch entitled "Mr. Brochocki," in which he played the part of the justice of the peace. He also entertained the audience with songs and monologues in the English language; and Mr. Rosa, who presented "Burg Music," a one-act comedy, greatly amused the audience.

"The Grandma Katzenjammer," a one-act comedy written by Mr. S. Zachajkiewicz only last Saturday, was also presented last night, and proved to be a great success. It brought from the audience outbursts of laughter as never heard before. The following took part: Mr. Kedzierski, Mr. Czekala, Mr. Szajkowski, and Mr. Jozwiakowski, who deserve a great deal of credit and should be complimented, for they tried to outdo one another in performing their comical parts. We should also admire their improvising talent, for to do so would

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be quite appropriate.

The most important part of the program was comprised of solos and recitations composed by Mr. J. Kedzierski and Mr. Barwig, and recited by Mr. Jozwiakowski. The numbers were interspersed with piano solos. This varied program delighted the audience immensely. We wish to point out that Messrs. Barwig and Kedzierski as singers, and Mr. Jozwiakowski as an elocutionist, have been great favorites of the public for some time. The accompaniment to the songs was played by Mr. A. Kwasigroch. The educational part of the program was a lecture on art, and a short talk by Reverend W. Barzynski, at the end.

The Polish Dramatic Club will give similar entertainments for their own members once a week, and they intend to give them for the benefit of the public once or twice a month. The ladies did not participate in the "Night of Humor." Will they refuse to patronize the Club in the future? In our opinion, this would be unfair.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 1, 1891.

POLISH DRAMATIC CLUB

At St. Stanislaus Kostka's Parish

Judging by its present activities, the newly organized Polish Dramatic Club of the Polish Patriotic Society at St. Stanislaus Kostka's Parish, will have a greater importance than it seemed at first. We cannot refrain today from expressing our approval of the Club, especially of its management, because we wish to encourage its members to further their work and at the same time urge other settlements and parishes to organize such clubs.

Staging of theatrical plays is not the only object of the Club. It is rather a school for its members where they are taught not only how to be a good amateur actor, but also other subjects which give them a general education.

Many dramatic clubs made blunders because its members considered themselves great artists, and were interested in dramatics only now and then. Occasionally, they selected a new play, selected parts, studied them, and staged a

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 1, 1891.

play. They demanded severe criticism by the newspapers, and if there were any criticisms, even though not severe, they were greatly offended, and threatened to boycott the newspaper.

Many members of this new Club are well acquainted with the theater because they were affiliated with other dramatic clubs and were considered very good amateurs. This proves that we should enlighten one another.

The Club has a very ingenious system for realizing its aim. Quite often, perhaps every week, the Club conducts evening gatherings, at which various performances are given, either by individual members or by groups. The program consists of recitations, singing, monologues, monodramas or short comedies. The program also includes an educational lecture, or a very interesting talk on a serious subject. Finally, the Club holds conferences for the benefit of the Club.

This is a very practical solution of the question of the Dramatic School which

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 1, 1891.

was taken up by us a few weeks ago. At present, it is impossible to establish such a school because we have no means, and secondly, for the reason that its necessity would not be fully understood. In some measure, the recently organized Dramatic Club is such a school and a very practical one too. In time, the Club may establish such a school as was given in the project.

The public may attend these evening gatherings of the Club for a very small charge. We are informed that such a gathering will take place next Thursday. We are certain that the attendance will be large.

Credit should be given to the energetic members of the Club and the management. The public and the members of the Club should be especially grateful to the organizer of the Club, Mr. S. Zahajkiewicz, the present instructor, who directed it into right channels. It was a patriotic act on his part, and he should receive credit, because he devotes his time to it in spite of the

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 1, 1891.

fact that he has many tasks of his own. The Club will be of great benefit to the parish and the entire Northwest Side.

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IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 13, 1891.

POLISH ACTIVITIES

The members of Saint Mary's Sodality staged a play last night in honor of Father Vincent Barzynski's birthday at the new Polish hall on Bradley Street. Before the play Mr. Zagrzebski, the president of the Sodality gave a brief explanation of the delay in the play's production, since it had been scheduled for the fifth of April. [following the speech,] Miss Victoria Mikitynski, praised and congratulated Father Vincent Barzynski in a beautiful Polish birthday song which received a great deal of applause, and then she sang the difficult but beautiful Ave Maria after which the play was presented.

It was a four-act Polish play entitled Wiara, Nadzieja I Milosc (Faith, Hope and Charity), that described the life of the Polish people and was written by Adam Staszczuk. The amateurs gave their best efforts and the audience which was quite large enjoyed the production.

In our opinion a Polish theater giving a weekly presentation would be successful.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 6, 1891.

POLISH ACTIVITIES
Polish Amateur Play

The Polish amateur play produced last night at Walsh's hall on Milwaukee Avenue and Emma Street was a great success. There was a large attendance in spite of the very cold weather which is unusual for this time of the year, and the many political meetings that were being held the same evening.

The play "Gwiazda Syberyi" (the Star of Siberia) was presented and the amateurs were splendid in their roles. The leading role was played by Miss Helen Sawicki, who gave a distinguished performance. She has great artistic ability and her talent is of great importance to our stage. Every role was well played and the presentation was excellent. Let us have more of them.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 9, 1891.

SAINT STANISLAUS KOSTKA'S POLISH HALL OPENED TO THE PUBLIC

The opening of the St. Stanislaus parish hall took place last night. This hall, which is very large, is located at the new school building.

The opening was celebrated with the presentation of an amateur play sponsored by the parish choir with the cooperation of the Knights of the Crown of the Polish Queen.

The beautiful hall was filled to capacity. Its beauty, of which the Poles should be proud, did not pass unnoticed, and many people from the audience admired its beautiful chandeliers, the curtains, and the decorations. The Poles never before had such a beautiful hall. Its design, its large windows, its magnificent ceiling make the hall beautiful. In addition to its beauty, it has a good heating system and good ventilation. Another feature of importance is the two main stairways and four side-exits for the convenience of the public. The stage is so large that battles could be fought on it. Indeed, this is something to see and to admire.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 9, 1891.

The play selected for the opening of the hall was "The Polish Insurrection of 1863," a drama which pleased the public immensely. And why not? The actors played the roles of ardent patriots face to face with the hated foes. There were victorious encounters, and loathsome scenes of Russian abuses contrasted with the Poles' lofty examples of true patriotism, true love of their country and self-sacrifice.

The author of the play did not present the sad end of the insurrection because he feared that it might arouse hatreds. His purpose was to amuse the audience with scenes representing victorious encounters of the Polish patriots with the Russians, and at the same time he desired to convince the audience that the insurrection was justified because it was forced by Russian outrages. The author put great emphasis on the bravery of the insurrectors, who indeed performed heroic deeds wherever they could.

Our amateurs were so deeply affected by their roles that one could perceive that they felt their actions and thoughts. Deserving special attention was the role of a patriotic Polish mother in whose bosom raged a battle between



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 9, 1891.

motherhood and patriotism. The mother role was played with deep emotion by Mrs. Pauline Kielbassa, and the roles of the two daughters by Miss Lessner and Miss Zukowski. All the amateurs were emotionally affected by their roles and played splendidly.

The insurrectionists were presented as great patriots and the Muscovites not only improve the acting but also make possible the acquisition of better costumes.

We have noticed that sometimes the actors are handicapped by the behavior of the public, who make so much noise that the actors are forced to speak too loud if they expect to be heard, especially in a hall as large as St. Stanislaus's. Actors are also interrupted by outbursts of laughter at the wrong time. This is done by the young folks who think they know everything and like to criticize. Amateurs should send complimentary tickets to all Polish newspapers and see to it that their critics be provided with good seats.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 28, 1891.

OUR AMATEURISH THEATRICALS

(From the editors: This communication is published as we received it. However, we like to express our frank opinion by stating that we do not agree with the writer in some particulars. Other readers are invited to write on this subject).

We must admit that the Polish theatrical movement in our city is very strong, and it is not surprising, because there are hundreds of Poles in Chicago who could give a few scores of amateur plays every year, and each one would draw a large audience.

Whether these theatricals are of benefit to the public, either by furnishing them recreation, or by uplifting them morally, is a question.

Very seldom, is there a theatrical performance given without some kind of additional entertainment, such as dancing, drinking etc., and if it



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so happens that such a performance is held without any supplementing feature, the hall is empty. Do you wish to know why?

For this natural reason we find that a theatrical play alone, performed in the manner as practiced up until now, does not give complete satisfaction. It is true that the most capable persons are selected for this task. It is true that these persons devote much of their time to these plays, frequent rehearsals with great patience, and quite often, after a day of hard work. Yet they do not act well enough to interest the public, because they either do not know their parts well, or cannot be heard. Finally, it appears that they do not understand their roles. At times, they cause laughter at the most tragic moments, and on the other hand, they fail to produce the proper effect at comical scenes. We do not intend to criticize our amateurs unduly, for they endeavor to play their roles as best they can. We should be grateful to them for their gratuitous sacrifice. It is not their fault that they do not play better.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 28, 1891.

It is our opinion that a city as large as Chicago ought to have a first-class Polish theater with a personnel capable of giving a performance that would not discredit us in the eyes of the Americans, a performance that would attract the public without any additional entertainments, such as balls or drinking. So far, we have not been able to accomplish this.

The most important factor needed in our own theatrical work is a suitable hall. As we did not have such hall until now, it was impossible for us to conduct theatrical plays. Fortunately, such a hall is under construction now, and it will be ready for use in a short time. Then we should think of organizing a dramatic club.

Above all, we need a dramatic club, which would sponsor theatrical plays regularly at specified times.

It is impossible for such a club to have professional actors. Persons who



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 28, 1891.

are not young any more, and who work hard, cannot be made good actors. It will be a great accomplishment if they learn their roles well. Such a club can be formed under the direction of our old patriotic organization, Krolowa Korony Polskiej, (Queen of Polish Crown). We are certain that this matter will be taken up at its next meeting.

Such a club would develop theatrical skill, and supply actors. However, it takes a long time to train a person to become a first class actor.

In our opinion, it would be best to establish a dramatic school. Such a school ought to be established and maintained by the people of our parish. We are offering some good suggestions: The school should have a limited number of young students of both sexes, whose ages should not exceed fourteen years for the girls, and eighteen years for the boys. The students should possess such innate abilities and qualifications as: well formed bodies, a good knowledge of reading and writing Polish, and especially good vocal organs, adaptable for singing. The moral conduct of pupils should be under a strict control, and the smallest offense



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against morality should be punished by a dismissal from the school.

The instructions would be given only once a week, on Sundays from 9 to 12 A. M., because we have experienced that evening study does not bring good results. During the first year, the students would be taught, above all, how to speak Polish correctly, how to read and recite poems, prosaic compositions and singing; besides this, the school would give a few easy plays.



Such a school does not need any endowment, because the students would defray the expenses themselves by giving theatrical plays from time to time, and our citizens would surely support it by such large attendance that the hall could not accommodate them.

After a few years of hard work, we would probably be able to see a successful, first class, Polish drama, perhaps "Halka," by Moniuszko, which would satisfy the public in every respect.

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POLISH



Zgoda, Vol. VIII, No. 51, Dec. 18, 1889.

LOCAL NEWS

This year's carnival of events among our Polonia is expected to be popular. Many organizations are arranging banquets and theatrical programs. The dramatic circle from the South Side will present a play on New Year's Day, "Women and Hussars," after which amateurs will dance a "Mazurka" in four parts.

The Central Polish Women's Alliance in America will present a stage play, entitled "The Two Orphans," the first Sunday in January, on the South Side. The play has been translated into Polish by the author of "Three Floras," Miss T. Somolinska.

We also hear that our carnival singers will be in the concert program. The variety of entertainment will be extraordinary.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

c. Theatrical

(3) Festivals, Pageants,

Fairs and Expositions

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 259, Nov. 4, 1928.

POLISH EXHIBITION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Let us familiarize ourselves with our strength in commerce and industry, financial institutions and organizations, so that the general public may acquaint itself more extensively with the sort of enterprise and industry we are conducting. We must do it jointly.

A group of merchants and manufacturers have presented a project, i. e., a purely-Polish exhibition of trade and industry. This organization is headed by Attorney Andrew C. Bisek, 1152 Milwaukee Avenue. The exhibition will be held from December 3 to December 9 at the home of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union, daily from 4 P. M. to 11 P. M.

Our merchants and manufacturers are taking great interest in this exhibit, and are applying to the head of the committee, Mr. Biska, in great numbers for rules and regulations regarding the exhibit. According to information received from the committee, 10,000 invitations and announcements have already been sent to persons and about 20,000 more will be sent out. The exhibition promises splendid results.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 259, Nov. 4, 1928.

Only Polish firms are permitted as exhibitors because the committee wishes to demonstrate the fact that the Poles are interested in the development of commerce and industry.

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POLISH

Anonymous - "Chicago Society's Polish Day a History Making Event," Chicago Society News (Monthly), Vol. IV, No. 12, August 1926, p. 1.

/A POLISH DAY CELEBRATION/

A gathering numbering over 20,000 persons and a demonstration heretofore unprecedented in the history of Chicago, under the auspices of Americans of Polish extraction marked the second annual "Polish Day" celebration, sponsored by the Chicago Society at Riverview Park on Sunday, July 18, for the noble cause of charity and education. Every Polish speaking organization in Chicago and the outlying districts lent its whole hearted support to make this worthy endeavor a success. Visitors from Poland and California and other distant places were numbered among the participants.

Mr. Edward J. Prebis, President of the Chicago Society, made the address of welcome introducing Mr. Peter H. Schwaba, who was master of ceremonies in the capacity of chairman of the reception committee.

The honorable Polish Consul General, Z. Kurnickowski, was the first speaker presented by Mr. Schwaba to address the assembled throng. Consul Kurnikowski in his address, congratulated the Chicago Society for initiating a demonstration of this kind; a demonstration which has such laudable purposes and whose cultural aims reflect cre-

Chicago Society News, August 1926, p. 1.

dit upon all citizens of Polish descent. His words were received enthusiastically by the great mass of friends to whom he has already endeared himself even though his arrival has been but recent.

Education in United States Unhampered

Mr. Andrew Kazmierczak, President of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, the next speaker, likewise praised the aims of the Chicago Society and spoke of the oppression caused by the intervention of the Russian, German, and Austrian government which resulted in the stifling of education in Poland. This caused the people to emigrate to the United States, where they could receive the proper education unhampered by racial prejudices. Mr. Kazmierczak explained to his listeners.

"I have been informed", said the Hon. Charles V. Barrett, who was next introduced by the chairman, "that the Chicago Society is composed of business and professional men of Polish extraction, and the 'Polish Day' has been inaugurated for the purpose of gathering funds for charitable and educational purposes.

Chicago Society News, August 1926, p. 1.

"I believe that this is a laudable purpose," continued Mr. Barrett, "and everybody must realize that there is one thing in life which having been attained, cannot be lost, and that is education. It is an asset you can never lose and nobody can take it away from you."

Poland in Constructive Era

The Hon. George E. Brennan, who was next called upon by Mr. Schwaba, outlined the principle of personal rights and liberties which is being made the issue of our election next fall. He also told of his wide acquaintance among Polish speaking people.

Our mayor, the Hon. William E. Dever, was enthusiastically greeted; and having been born in a Polish speaking section of the city, recalled many pleasant instances much to the delight of his audience.

From the speech of the Reverend Jacek Woroniecki, Dominican rector of the University of Lublin, it is evident that the present conditions in Poland, which, according to the daily press, are alarming, are not more serious than in other countries in continental Europe. Poland, we learned, is now in a constructive era. "Poland," said

Chicago Society News, August 1926, p. 1.

Father Woroniecki, "is capable, intelligent and industrious and has all the advantages, but must wait silently until the climax is reached." He also urged the Polish Americans to play an important role in the ~~in the~~ governmental affairs of this country.

At the conclusion of the speeches the following celebrities were presented to the audience: Mr. Casimir Zuchlinski, President of the P. N. A.; Mr. Felix Garbarek, Vice President of the P. N. A.; County Commissioner Frank J. Wilson, County Commissioner John Pilka, the Hon. John Jaranowski, Mayor of Calumet City; Colonel Cedric Fountleroy, Father Kneblewski, Captain Palezynski, Mr. John Romanowicz of California; Mr. Leon Winiecki, Commissioner of Public Works and a score of others.

Singing Societies Entertain Participants

The speeches having been concluded and the listeners being imbued with knowledge of education and other kindred subjects, a lighter form of diversion was in order.

Many of the foremost Polish Singing Societies contributed to the enjoyment of the occasion by rendering beautiful vocal selections. An orchestra composed solely of young people won great applause with its rendition of Polish airs.

Chicago Society News, August 1926, p. 1. WPA (ILL 170 127)

Artistically executed, Polish folk dances were also included among the evening's entertainment. Clowns and daring trapeze performers provided unusual merriment for the kiddies.

Auxiliary Also Aids

The rest of the evening was spent either in dancing at the Pavilion or going about renewing old acquaintances and happily commenting upon the success of the day.

Many thanks are due to the ladies of the Chicago Society Auxiliary who have so generously contributed their time and energy in the way of assuming the responsibility of different booths. Mrs. Frank V. Zintak, President of the Chicago Society Auxiliary, supervised the activities of the Auxiliary on this day.

Greater "Polish Day" Anticipated Next Year

Now that the Chicago Society's Polish Day has become an institution and its proceeds are being contributed for such worthy causes, were we conceited, we would say the Chicago Society had reached its zenith; but we will not for the success of this day will only goad us on to a greater "Polish Day" next year.

Chicago Society News, August 1926, p. 1.

The South Chicago district received the beautiful silk American Flag as a prize for sending the largest number of representatives to the Festival from the south side section. Another silk flag was awarded the Chicago parish for the best turn-out of all the parishes. The winners of these valuable and beautiful prizes were highly elated.

Among the cities which sent their representatives to our Festival were the following: Milwaukee, Wis.; Detroit, Mich.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; South Bend, Ind.; Indiana Harbor, Ind.; East Chicago, Ind.; Calumet City, Ill.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Stevens Point, Wis.; Buffalo, N. Y.; and Onkama, Mich.

II B 1 c (3)

POLISH

Anonymous - "Polish Day and Public Opinion," Chicago Society News (Monthly), Vol. IV, No. 12, August 1926, p. 4.

The greatest and most powerful factor in any community is public opinion--not the nominal public opinion of creed or statute book, but the real public opinion of living men and women. Whatever the intelligent and influential world regards as success, ambitious men will try to achieve. Whatever means the intelligent and influential world condones in its work, the ambitious man will practice in his. On the other hand, whatever ends the world regards as dishonorable, strong men will refuse to pursue; and whatever means people disdain to use in their own interest, the strong man will reject and spurn. This dependence upon public opinion is not simply a present fact, it is a necessary basis of all free government.

Five hundred years ago our ancestors had a coherent and well defined system of public opinion on public matters as well as private ones. The public opinions of those ages held that each man was born to fill a certain niche or place in society. His duties as a member of the political body were sharply defined for him by a series of traditions. At all points which the law could reach he was closely hedged about; and where the law could not reach him, public sentiment compelled him to accept the dictates of the church as to what he should think and believe. This was the essence of the feudal system. The codes of law with which we identify that system were only

Chicago Society News, August 1926, p. 4.

its externals. After many years, however, there came a time when people ceased to be content with the dictates of this inherited opinion--a time when they wanted to make their own place in society, and serve the community in their own way instead of the way which tradition prescribed. Such men were at first treated as heretics and reprobates; but the communities which gave ear to their new principles and tolerated their new methods prospered, while those who strove to repress them, fell behind. Suffice it to say that in the course of four centuries we passed from a system, wherein each man was born into a set of rights and obligations which could not change, to a system of liberty, under which each man was encouraged to serve society in his own way for better or for worse.

A year and a half ago the idea of holding a "Polish Day" Festival was begotten by several young, energetic, and progressive members of Chicago Society. One or two individuals laughed and ridiculed the venture--even labeled it "a small Polish picnic". All the newspapers, the progressive clergymen, and the laity heartily supported the "Polish Day" Festival, hence public opinion is in favor of it and the "Polish Day" Association is now a corporation organized not for profit. The boy at school recognizes the obligations imposed by the public opinion of his fel-

Chicago Society News, August 1926, p. 4.

lows far more clearly and consistently than he obeys the rules imposed by the master. The professional man will hold to his code of professional ethics after he has let all other ethics go; for to forfeit the opinion of those with whom he is associated is a greater evil than to lose life or liberty or chances of eternal salvation. Once let public opinion be so clear on a certain point, that a man will enforce it against himself just as much as he does against others, it can accomplish nothing.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 289, Dec. 11, 1922.

NEWS OF THE POLISH EXHIBIT

The first Polish exhibit of commerce and industry, which was held during the past week at the home of the Polish R. C. Union, closed yesterday. It was successful beyond all expectations.

Credit is due those who arranged the exhibit and especially to Attorney Bisek, who with courage overcame various difficulties and obstacles, and started a good thing, which we hope will be accepted.

Yesterday, for example, about 3600 persons attended the exhibit which vouches for what universal interest was awakened by the exhibit. The satisfaction of the exhibitors also attests the fact, because throughout that week their business was good and due to their insistence, the exhibit was extended another day.

At the conclusion, moving pictures were taken of the exhibit by D. Goff, Inc. These pictures will be shown in local theatres. Pictures of almost every booth were taken. This will be an excellent memento of the first Polish exhibit.

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POLISH



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 137, Aug. 11, 1922.

SUCCESS OF POLISH DEPARTMENT AT EXHIBITION OF PROGRESS

Governor of the State of Illinois, Mayor
of Chicago and President of the Ex-
hibition have visited the
Polish Booths

With the combined efforts of several Polish groups, the Polish department in the international section of the Chicago Exhibition of Progress on the Municipal Pier has been enriched with a new shipment of fine lace work, wood carvings, etc., sent by J. M. Rozan of Buffalo, one of the founders of the Association For the Propagation of the Polish People's Art in America, to which association belongs also Dr. Fronczak, former head physician of the city of Buffalo, who visited the exhibition last Monday at the invitation of the Main Committee.

As we have already mentioned, the Polish department is rich, very diversified, narrow, however, because in a space of 200 square feet it is difficult to present properly the immense Polish economic development, its natural riches, its intellectual and artistic life.



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. LXVI, No. 187, Aug. 11, 1922.

This is plainly underlined in a historical pamphlet issued through the efforts of the Committee of the Polish Department at the exhibition, of which many thousands of copies have been distributed gratis among the American public visiting the exhibition.

In every instance there is a Polish representation at this year's exhibition of progress, even if it emphatically stipulated that it has neither the right nor the means to appear in a general representative character.

The Polish Department, enclosed in such a modest frame, is greeted sympathetically by the American public, and during the past week it was visited by the governor of the state of Illinois, the mayor of the city of Chicago, also the president of the exhibition, Dr. Robertson, who thanked our committee for arranging the Polish Department.

The income from the Exhibition of Progress is to be used for the building



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. LXVI, No. 187, Aug. 11, 1922.

and establishing of a large dental clinic for the children of the city of Chicago. It is a plain fact that the Polish children, who have been somewhat neglected in this sphere, will benefit in a great measure from this institution. From this then, the visiting of the exhibit at the Municipal Pier is at the same time a voluntary donation for the cause of the health of our children. In this regard then we ought to speak strongly to the Polish people, inducing them to visit the Exhibition of Progress, and to linger just for a moment to view the exhibit of the Polish Department.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 14, 1921.

POLISH DOCTORS INVITED TO TAKE PART IN THE CHRISTMAS KERMIS

An invitation has been sent out by the Christmas Kermis Committee to the Polish doctors of Chicago [requesting them] to participate in the bazaar at the Union Hall. The letter reads as follows:

To Polish Doctors of Chicago and vicinity:

At the recommendation of the representatives of Upper-Silesia, namely: Captain Grzesik-Hauke, commander of the insurrection forces, Dr. Captain G. Mikolajczyk, chief medical advisor in General Haller's army, who has been awarded many medals for his bravery, including the highest ranking award "Virtuti Militari," and Lieutenant Koneczny, valiant and industrious worker of the Silesian mines, I am turning to you, dear friends, in their name to take part in the Christmas Kermis at the Union Hall. This affair is sponsored by veterans of the Polish Army, Post No. 1. The last day of this Kermis will be Sunday, Dec. 18.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 14, 1921.

The entire proceeds will go towards the aid of the unfortunate widows, orphans, invalids, and the thousands of valiant men who have been wounded in the affray.

Friends, we are familiar with your generosity, for you have given previously many times without any publicity. Because of the gravity of the present drive for funds, which, without doubt, is one of the noblest, I ask you to spend some of your free time at the Union Hall, which is located at Augusta and Milwaukee Avenues. I assure you that you will find a treat in store.

In the name of the representatives of Upper-Silesia,

Very truly yours,

Dr. A. Pietrzykowski.



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Dziennik Chicagoki, Dec. 5, 1931.

HEART FESTIVAL OPEN

Yesterday marked the opening of a festival in the hall of the Guardian Angel Shelter. The festival will be continued on December 6, 8, 11, 13, and will be closed on Sunday, Dec. 18. Proceeds of the affair will go to the shelter.



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 14, 1918.

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THE POLISH DAY AT THE WORLD WAR EXHIBITION

The Polish Day World War Exhibition committee held a meeting on Friday, September 13, 1918, at the Polish Women's Alliance headquarters. The meeting was conducted under the chairmanship of Judge Edmund [K.] Jarecki. All members of the committee, as well as the two chorus directors, Messrs. A. Kwasigroch and B. Rybowiak, were present.

Judge Jarecki informed the committee that Mr. Roman Dmowski, president of the Polish National Committee in Paris, will arrive in Chicago today. The chairman suggested that the entire World War Exhibition committee and representatives of the Polish National Department greet the distinguished guest upon his arrival at the railroad station. A motion was made and carried to record formally these statements made by the chairman. The committee then occupied itself with the details of the program for the World War Exhibition.

Recruiting Officer Zub was also present at this meeting. He asked the

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 14, 1918.

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IV committee to offer suggestions on the manner in which the booth assigned to the Polish Army should be arranged. A thorough discussion of this question ensued. It was finally decided to decorate the **recruiting** booth with the photographs and pictures in the central recruiting office. In the center there is to be a picture of the late Peter Wojtalewicz, the first Pole in the Army of the United States to be killed in action. The decorative part was left in the capable hands of the popular Polish artist, Mr. Casimir Majewski. During the Exhibition a member of the committee, to be chosen by the committee itself, will have the task of describing in English the life of Polish soldiers in camp and in the trenches. In addition the national aims and aspirations of the Poles will be portrayed, and the ardour of the Polish people for the cause of liberty.

Miss Emily Napieralski, secretary of the Polish Women's Alliance, and Alderman Stanley Adarkiewicz were also present at this meeting. They announced to the committee the glad tidings that beginning tomorrow, that is, September 14, 1918, the Polish national flag will wave from the city

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IV hall of Chicago, the greatest and largest Polish settlement in America. Miss Napieralski announced that although the flag was purchased by the Polish Women's Alliance, nevertheless that Alliance makes no pretense of owning it, and it is to be considered the gift of all Polish women and not the contribution of any individual organization. An invitation is therefore extended to all Polish women in America to participate in the dedicatory ceremonies. Miss Napieralski also appealed to the committee, urging them to be present at the city hall on this auspicious occasion. A personal invitation was also extended to Lieutenant Zub, requesting him to let Polish soldiers attired in uniform constitute an honorary guard at the dedication of the Polish flag. Alderman Adamkiewicz announced that in the absence of Mayor Thompson the Polish flag will be accepted by the Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Barnett.

The committee accepted with great enthusiasm the reports given by Miss Napieralski and Alderman Adamkiewicz. The members expressed their gratitude for the painstaking work of these two prominent Polish leaders. The

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Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 14, 1918.

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IV committee decided unanimously to participate in the dedicatory ceremonies at the city hall.

Mr. Vincent Jozwiakowski, the secretary of the Polish Day World War Exhibition committee, gave a report of the committee's finances. He then announced that badges for the committee will be ready for distribution on Saturday, that is, on the eve of the Polish Day, and may be obtained at the Northwestern Bank, Milwaukee Avenue and Division Street. He further declared that the Exhibition committee has nothing to do with the sale of badges and souvenirs at the Polish army booth at the Exhibition. That will be left in the hands of the Polish National Department. This Department will exercise control over the profits thus obtained, which will be turned over for relief work in Poland. Upon a motion made by Dr. ... Kuflewski it was decided to direct the Polish public to be present at the grounds of the Exhibition no later than one o'clock in the afternoon, lest admittance be denied them because of the large number of people expected, since the Polish Day will also be the last day of the Exhibition. It was also decided to

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IV direct our people to gather before the Statue of Liberty, where the most important part of the program will take place.

The program of the Women's Committee of the National Council of Defense will consist principally of vocal renditions by Mrs. R. Kwasigroch and Agnes Nehring and by their pupils.

Mr. Kwasigroch, the director of the choruses, declared that the Poles will shatter all records by presenting a united chorus of seven hundred well-trained singers. The largest national chorus which has appeared thus far at the Exhibition was the Swedish chorus of five hundred voices. Young Polish ladies, dight in the colorful Polish national costumes, will occupy the front rows. An appeal is hereby made to all singers who are to participate in this affair that if any of them have national costumes of their own, they will kindly appear in them at the Exhibition grounds.

The main program is to be composed of the following numbers :

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- IV 1) The American National Anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner"
- 2) Polish Song, "Smoke of Conflagration" (Z Dymen Pozarow)
- 3) Introductory address by the president of the Polish Day World War Exhibition committee, Judge Edmund [K.] Jarecki, in which he will present Mr. Roman Dmowski
- 4) Principal address by Mr. Roman Dmowski, president of the Polish National Committee in Paris
- 5) Medley of Polish songs, sung by the chorus
- 6) "My Country 'Tis of Thee," sung by the chorus
- 7) Polish National Anthem, "God Save Poland," sung by the chorus

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 14, 1918.

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IV It might be mentioned here that in addition to the choral pieces mentioned above the chorus will sing many other songs which undoubtedly will be extraordinarily attractive.

Dr. W. Kuflewski made a motion, which was carried to select a committee which in co-operation with the Polish National Department will formulate a telegram and send it to President Woodrow Wilson, expressing the American Pole's unwavering loyalty to America and to her ideals. The following were selected for that committee: Dr. Kuflewski, maker of the motion, and Mes. M. Sakowska and A. Korzeniowska.

In the women's pavilion, sponsored by the Women's Committee of the National Council of Defense, the following program will be presented:

- 1) The Kalina Chorus directed by Mr. Kwasigroch
- 2) Solos by Mrs. Kwasigroch

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 14, 1918.

IV 3) 4) 5) Three arias sung by Mrs. Mehring and her pupils

6) The Philaret Chorus, directed by Mr. E. Filisiewicz

7) [United] chorus of seven hundred singers, directed by Mr. Kwasigroch

8) Women's band, the Armour Drum and Fife Corps, composed of Polish girls only

Judge Jarecki, president of the Polish Day committee, and the other members of the committee have worked diligently to assure the success of the festivity, and sincere recognition is due to them. The Polish newspaper, Dziennik Zwiazkowy, appeals to all Poles to consider September 15, 1918, as a national holiday of primary importance. Our people are therefore urged to prove how closely the interests of Poland are combined with the interests of their adopted country, America. This they can best show by attending the World War Exhibition on Polish Day. Let the voice of the

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 14, 1918.

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IV Polish-American citizens congregated at tomorrow's festivity, a report of which will be transmitted in the form of a telegram to the chief of this nation, our defender, President Woodrow Wilson, prove to the world at large that the aims of Poland are identical with those of America. Let our people show by their attendance their loyalty to the Star-Spangled Banner and to the Polish White Eagle, both of which represent the highest principles of true freedom.

The Polish Day Program

- 1) Solo, Miss H. Jarmulowicz
- 2) Dance, Miss Florence Solecka
- 3) Duet, Miss Loretta Turalaska and Mr. B. Hibner
- 4) Dance, Mr. C. Szeffler and Miss H. Bonkowski

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 14, 1918.

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IV 5) Song and dance, Miss N. Ilchna

6) Dance, A. Nowak

7) Polish National Dance, Mr. John Jarecki and Miss Aurelia Sielecka

The program will be concluded by the singing of the **united** chorus of seven hundred voices.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 28, 1918.

POLISH DAY AT THE WORLD WAR EXHIBITION

All Poles are urged to purchase their tickets for the Polish Day at the World War Exhibition to be held on Sunday, September 15, 1918. A special price of twenty-five cents per person will be offered as an inducement to purchase the tickets early. This price will prevail until Monday, September 2, 1918. After that the price will be fifty cents per ticket. Our people are urged, therefore, to purchase their tickets this week and to buy them from places approved by the Polish Day committee. By doing so the Poles will receive credit for their efforts. Tickets may be purchased in the offices of the following Polish organizations: the Polish National Alliance, the Polish Roman Catholic Union, the Polish Women's Alliance, the Polish Alma Mater, and the Polish Falcons' Alliance; [they are also on sale] in the offices of every Polish newspaper, at the local Polish church rectories and in their parish offices, at the central recruiting offices of the Polish army, at every Polish bank, and at

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 28, 1918.

[the offices of] all Polish building and loan associations.

These are the things of interest that one will be able to see at the Exhibition:

1. Thirty trainloads of spoils of war, including such pieces as battle-ship guns, field-artillery cannons, bombs, machine guns, aeroplanes, submarines--in short, every type of war implement. Some of these are those confiscated from the German forces, and others are those used by the Allied armies.

2. War trenches--an exact replica of front battle lines. These are planned and constructed by officers and soldiers who have built trenches on the battle fields.

3. No Man's Land--just as it appears to our fighting boys. It includes a reproduction of craters formed by exploding shells and awe-inspiring cannons.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 28, 1918.

4. Army Camps--in which are presented the methods of training recruits into brave tamers of the wild Teutonic hordes.
5. Moving pictures--official photographs taken by the American Government and by the Allied nations, showing land and sea forces in drills and in battles and army life.
6. Sea maneuvers of the American fleet on the Great Lakes--a reproduction of a sea battle, bombing, laying of mines, and shooting of torpedoes, defense against marauding submarines, and sending of signals at night.
7. Air maneuvers--by American and British air squadrons; anti-aircraft batteries, signals, air battles, observations, and photographing from aeroplanes.
8. Exhibition from the Department of Ship Construction--food control and

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 28, 1918.

the activities of the Red Cross, the Knights of Columbus, and other humanitarian organizations.

9. Military and marine bands--songs by choruses of all the nationalities residing in Chicago.

An appeal is hereby made to all right-thinking Poles to demonstrate our numerical strength. Let our people again prove our loyalty toward the great American Republic. Let all Poles be present at the Polish Day of the World War Exhibition on Sunday, September 15, 1918.

Let us therefore purchase the tickets from the Polish committee now, while they are available at the special price of twenty-five cents.

Further information on the Polish Day may be obtained from the secretary of the committee at the main headquarters, located in the Northwestern Trust and

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 28, 1918.

Savings Bank at 1201 Milwaukee Avenue.

Judge Edmund Jarecki, chairman
Alderman S. Adamkiewicz, vice-chairman
Mrs. A. Korzeniewska, vice-chairwoman
Paul Drzymalski, treasurer
Vincent Jozwiakowski, secretary

Phillip M. Ksycki

Joseph Zientek

A. F. Soska

Mary Sakowska

Dr. W. A. Kuflewski

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 28, 1918.

Valentine Slosarczyk

Antoinette Baranowska

Committee in Charge

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Trienni 1972-1974, 1975-1977, 1978-1980.

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In reply to an invitation from within the U. S., the Jews are to participate in the Liberty Loan exhibition at the Hippodrome Exhibition in New York from September 1 to September 10, 1918, 10th Ave. All Jewish leaders of both sexes and all Jewish church societies, Jewish synagogues and all to a church, are hereby invited to attend the exhibition. A large crowd of Jewish people will be held this evening, August 27, 1918, in the exhibition at Hippodrome Hall, located in the Grand Central Station building at 70 East Adam Street. It is hoped that our sinners will be present.

Rehearsals of Polish songs will be conducted on Wednesday in the Polish Roman Catholic Union Hall. All those interested are cordially invited to attend.

Bruno Rybowski
Andreas Krasniroch
J. K. Krasniroch
Committee

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 23, 1918.

IV

POLISH DAY AT WORLD WAR EXHIBITION

Many prominent Chicago Polish leaders met in the Polish Roman Catholic Union Hall on Thursday, August 22, 1918. The **purpose** of the meeting was to make intensive preparations for the forthcoming Polish Day at the World War Exhibition to be conducted in Grant Park.

The committee in **charge** of the World War Exhibition dedicates a special day to each nationality. The Polish people will receive their date, which will be between the second and the fifteenth of September, 1918. Judge Edmund K. Jarecki has informed the Polish press that Polish Day will be the fourteenth or the fifteenth of September, although this information is not official.

This Exhibition is of primary importance, since we American Poles have at all times been interested in the affairs of this country. Our people have **proved** their loyalty to America so often and so actively that perhaps no one

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 25, 1914.

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can deny us the privilege of having a Polish Day at the Exhibition. But the oftener and the more emphatically we demonstrate to the American people our solidarity and strength, so much the greater will their sympathy be for our people. Poland today is an officially recognized Allied power having its own army on the battlefield. It is the nation which has been most persecuted by the three aggressor powers--Germany, Austria, and Russia.

The meeting was presided over by the president of the Polish National Alliance, Mr. Casimir Zychlinski. He opened a rather lengthy discussion on how to make the forthcoming Polish Day a success. This task is of the utmost importance and will not be easy to accomplish properly. It must be remembered that now in the hot season it will be difficult to work. In addition to that two Polish conventions are now regularly held: the Polish Convention in Detroit and the Polish National Alliance convention in Pittsburgh. Because of these ever, Pole active in organization matters has his hands full. It will be necessary to summon all the Polish choral groups

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POLISH

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Dziennik Związkowy, Aug. 23, 1918.

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For the occasion. Above all else it is important to make certain that all the tickets are sold prior to the Polish Day.

President Zychliński, after listening to the suggestions of numerous speakers, proposed that a committee of eleven citizens be chosen to be put in charge of the whole matter. This committee would have the power to include other individuals at will. It would also have the power to form subcommittees whenever the need to do so arise. Mr. A. Przozowski made the timely remark that it would be most **beneficial** to the cause to make use of the numerous civic committees already organized for the Polish army, together with their subcommittees, which exist in every Polish parish.

Mrs. F. Korzeniowski proposed that new subcommittees be added to those already existing in the Polish parishes. Their duties would be to sell the tickets in territories assigned in their own neighborhoods. A lively discussion was held on the question of co-operation among the choral groups.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 23, 1918.

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A committee was finally chosen as follows: Judge Edmund K. Jarecki, Mr. Phillip Ksycki, Dr. Walter Muflewski, Alderman S. Adankiewicz, Mrs. M. Sakowska, a member of the board of directors of the Polish National Alliance, Mr. T. Clusarczyk, Mrs. M. Maranowski, Mr. Joseph Niemiec, Mr. Paul Drzymalski, Mr. J. Loska, and Mr. Vincent Jozwiakowski.

Particular emphasis was placed on urging the Polish people to purchase **tickets** for the Polish Day only from concerns and societies that are in contact with the Polish Day committee because then only Poles will receive credit for it. Those Poles who have already purchased tickets for the World War Exhibition are urged to attend on Polish Day so that this Day will prove to be the most successful even from the standpoint of attendance.

With the completion of the general discussions the meeting was adjourned. The committee selected, however, remained in session and began work on the program of its coming activities. Judge Edmund K. Jarecki was selected as chairman of the committee. Judge Jarecki was already chairman of the Polish

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 23, 1918.

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committee to sell the third issue of Liberty Bonds. He also remains in constant contact with the central committee of the World War Exhibition. This fact in itself indicates that he is well qualified for the chairmanship of the Polish Day at the Exhibition and will perform his duties capably.

Alderman S. Adamkiewicz of the Seventeenth Ward was chosen vice-chairman of the committee. He is well known for his activity and his ability. Among the women Mrs. P. Korzeniowski was selected as chairwoman of the committee. Mr. Vincent Jozwiakowski of the Northwestern Trust Bank was selected as secretary.

Dr. Kuflewski made a motion authorizing Mr. Jozwiakowski to choose a secretary to aid him in his work. He also moved that the sum of fifty dollars be appropriated for that purpose, the sum to be charged against the prospective sale of tickets for the Polish Day. Particular emphasis was placed on finding a person able to place all his or her time at ~~the~~ disposition of the committee. This would prevent the necessity of the committee's relying upon borrowed help.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 25, 1918.

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Work that is done as a favor is often done unwillingly and as a result inadequately, thus doing more harm than good.

With regard to the tickets it was decided to apply the old saying, "Strike while the iron is hot". Mr. Paul Drzymalski offered to place his automobile at the disposition of the committee. The automobile will be used on Saturday and Sunday, August 24 and 25, 1918, to visit all Chicago Polish churches and distribute tickets for sale. This task was assigned to Messrs. Phillip Ksycki and L. Soska and Mrs. M. Sakowska.

Then followed a discussion on the position taken by the foreign press toward the Polish cause. Although this discussion was not in order, it was impossible to deny that Dr. Kuflewski was justified in this complaint that American newspapers give entirely too little space and attention to Polish matters. Mrs. Sakowska agreed with the position taken by Dr. Kuflewski, adding that we should exert every effort to make certain that every feature of our life finds its expression in the American journals.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 26, 1918.

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The next point in order was the matter of badges. One group favored a simple type of badge upon which should be printed Polish emblems and a picture of President Wilson. The majority, however, did not share in this opinion. They contended that the demonstration at the Exhibition is more for the purpose of gaining the good will of the American people. Hence, they concluded, the badges should be decorative rather than simple.

It was also decided to leave the matter of obtaining estimates of the price of the badges to Mrs. Slusarczyk and Mrs. Korzeniowski. They were to give a report on this matter at the following committee meeting.

Mr. Phillip Nsycki called attention to the importance of the Polish Day, since Poles only will receive credit for that day, and to the sale of tickets. He then requested the committee that in its future discussions its members confine themselves to the order of the day and refrain from touching upon other unrelated topics.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 23, 1918.

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Judge Jarecki proposed that representatives of all Polish choral organizations as well as all the organists be invited to attend the next committee meeting. A proper motion to that effect was made and unanimously carried. It was then decided that the next meeting shall be held on Saturday, August 31, 1918. He then explained that the entire affair will be conducted in accordance with the program of the central committee. He urged the committee to exert every effort to make the Polish Day a success. The meeting was then adjourned at twelve o'clock midnight. The next meeting will be held in the Polish Roman Catholic Union Hall.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, July 27, 1918.

POLISH NIGHT HELD AT MUNICIPAL PIER AUDITORIUM

Polish night was held yesterday evening at the Municipal Pier Auditorium. The great hall was filled to capacity, not with Polish people, one could say, but principally with Americans. It was a Polish evening, as was at any rate stated in the program, which was well executed throughout. However, we failed to notice the Polish flag among the Allied flags with which the hall was decorated. Why? We cannot see the reason for the omission. It had an unpleasant effect upon the Poles present, and even upon some Americans, for it looked as if the Poles did not have a flag of their own. We are convinced that had the committee in charge of the affair asked permission to display the Polish flag, it would not have been denied, since, after all, it was Polish night. The flags of all the Allied nations are displayed there permanently; there is no doubt that permission would have willingly been given for the use of the Polish flag on Polish night. In arranging Polish nights, concerts, or anything Polish, and especially when we appear before an audience of people of other nationalities,

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 27, 1918.

we should arrange things to be typically Polish, so that everyone present should feel that it is Polish. Wherever any Polish affair is going on, our flag, as our national symbol, should be displayed.

As we have already mentioned, the program was excellent, although, to tell the truth, there was too much dancing and not enough singing. Every number of the program was well prepared, and we believe that all who were present spent a most enjoyable evening that will long remain in their memories. There was not a single number on the program that did not have to be repeated, for after each number the audience applauded so thunderously that an encore was necessary. Only one song, a rearrangement of the Ukrainian song "Hulala," should have had no place on the program. It is unfortunate that we Poles cannot get along without such unnecessary and entirely gratuitous additions, which bring us nothing but discredit, as the singing of a made-over Ukrainian song, especially when we have so many beautiful Polish songs to choose from. We would not expect to hear Polish music during a Ukrainian night; on the contrary, there would be no lack

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 27, 1918.

of such things as "Nie Budem Lachom Sluzyly" /We will not serve the Poles/,
or "Na Pochybel Lachom" /Destruction to the Poles/.

Let us hope that, in the future, this will not be repeated at Polish concerts
--that is, if we are anxious that others should have a good opinion of us and
know our Polish music.

Let us love Polish music and art! Let us love our Polish flag with its white
eagle!

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 21, 1918.

BAZAAR HELD BY GIRLS' AID FOR GIRLS OF POLAND SOCIETY
Clear Profit Amounts to \$275

The bazaar which was held by the well-known Girls' Aid for Girls of Poland Society, at the Polish Women's Alliance Hall from April 24 to April 26, inclusive, was quite successful, as we can see from the financial report. The Society's clear profit from the bazaar was \$275, which has already been donated to the designated fund [Polish relief]. The public should be thanked for the success of the affair because despite the bad weather, the attendance was good. Those who contributed items for sale should also be thanked.

The Girls' Aid for Girls of Poland Society also extends its thanks to all those who participated in the program as well as to those who helped arrange the bazaar.

The gross income from the bazaar was \$430; expenses were \$155, leaving a clear profit of \$275.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 21, 1918.

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[Translators note: The names of contributors to the bazaar have been omitted
in translation.]

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 9, 1917.

GREAT BAZAAR IN PROGRESS IN HOLY TRINITY PARISH

The long-advertised and well-prepared bazaar in Holy Trinity Parish started with great success yesterday afternoon (October 7), thanks to the generous support of the local societies, families, and individuals. It was the task of the Alliance of Polish military societies and the mothers of Holy Trinity Parish to open this bazaar on a large scale. The societies of the Alliance worked energetically. They gathered, in uniform, in front of Holy Trinity Church in considerable numbers, together with the Holy Trinity Band, at about four o'clock in the afternoon and paraded down Noble Street, arriving finally at the new school building on Division and Cleaver Streets. The parade of military societies was at once a gala opening of the bazaar, a fine advertisement of it in Holy Trinity Parish, and an invitation to the public to participate.

The mothers of Holy Trinity Parish gathered in great numbers, showing by this their own great interest in the bazaar and their willingness to support an

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 9, 1917.

enterprise for so noble a cause, as the bazaar is being held for the benefit of the new school. Amongst others, we noticed many members of St. Mary of Perpetual Help Society, the Patriotic Polish Womens' Club, the Apostles of Prayer, the Rosary Women's Society, and the Association of Holy Trinity Choirs.

With such willing and active participation of the parishioners, the opening of the great bazaar was eminently successful. From the time of its solemn opening to the late hours of the evening, people kept arriving in sizable groups, so that the large parish hall was always filled and active.

The preparations in the hall presented a splendid picture. The booths are arranged very well and it needs but one look to see that the various local societies which undertook to conduct them have done their jobs carefully.

Yes, the bazaar gives promise of great success, especially if one takes into consideration the present high prices which, amongst our people, who are on the average none too well off, have begun to make themselves felt. But despite high

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 9, 1917.

prices, we give whatever we can. We shall bring this bazaar to a conclusion as successful as its beginning. And so, ladies and gentlemen who attended yesterday, tell your friends and neighbors about it. Tell them what you saw, tell them about the arrangement of the booths, of the amusements, and of the capable, courteous service rendered by the men, women, young men, and young women who are working to make the bazaar a success. You need tell them nothing more, just describe honestly what you have seen and you can be sure that your friends and neighbors will also come to the bazaar.

This evening, the bazaar will be conducted by the Womens' Auxiliary of the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Free Polish Women in the Land of Washington, and the Citizens' Clubs of this parish.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 16, 1917.

PARADE OF THE ALLIANCE OF POLISH MILITARY SOCIETIES

Saturday's parade of the members of the Alliance of Polish Military Societies, marching through the loop to Grant Park, made a very nice showing.

The parade, which started at 4 P. M. from Division Street and Marshfield Avenue, was headed by a detachment of cavalry consisting of about thirty stalwart men on powerful horses. This was followed by infantry. The hospital division closed the parade.

The weather was fine for the marchers. Wherever the Polish soldiers marched, crowds gathered to watch them. Frequently cheers were heard in honor of our soldiers. [un]uniformed members of so-called Polish military societies.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 15, 1916.

THE ALLIED BAZAAR

(Editorial)

As in other cities of the United States, an "Allied Bazaar" will be held in Chicago from January 10 to January 20, 1917. The Poles will also participate in this Bazaar; the General Bazaar Committee, under the direction of the Polish Central Relief Committee, has been working for the past few weeks to make the Polish section at this Bazaar as successful as possible, so that the income from it for Poland will be large.

We must not even think that the Poles of Chicago will not give this venture their wholehearted support, for it has, besides gathering a few thousand dollars for the relief fund, other aims; namely, it will give the thousands of people who pass through the Coliseum a passing acquaintance, at least, with our solidarity, and our desire to do everything in our power to give our motherland the aid she so badly needs.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 15, 1916.

III H

The chief concern is that the Polish section at the Bazaar shall be as tastefully and well arranged as possible. Having seen the list of persons who are active members of the General Committee, we have no doubt but that it will, and that it will also be adequately stocked. We do not doubt but that the Polish merchants will do their part.

We are convinced that there are plenty of generous people among us, and that everyone will donate the very best that he can afford to the Bazaar. Not all of us can, and not all of us have the time to share the task of making the arrangements for the Polish section, but it is our duty to lighten that task by not waiting until we are asked for a contribution, but by placing voluntarily our donation or a sum of money into the General Committee's hands.

With the general support of the Bazaar by our organizations, the Polish clergy, the Polish press, and with the good will and efforts of the members of the General Committee, we can only believe that the Polish section at the Bazaar in the Coliseum will not be the least significant section, even if it cannot lead

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POLISH

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II D 10

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 15, 1916.

III H

the others. Let us remember that this work is not for our own glory, but for Poland; in a few days, we can gather a considerable fund for relief purposes--money with which we will be able to prevent a great deal of human suffering during the severe winter [months] and during the period of the famine which now exists in Poland.

If the General Committee needs, as an incentive to work, our assurance that the Bazaar itself will be a success, we can give that assurance, knowing the generosity of our Poles very well. We can easily visualize the great crowds that will hurry to the Bazaar from various Polish communities in Chicago and its vicinity. We hazard a guess that on Polish Day, the huge Coliseum will not be large enough to accommodate all those Poles who will hurry there, conscious of their duty to Poland, anxious to contribute their bit to the sum the Bazaar will yield for Polish relief.

If only we are unafraid of the work, if only we spare no effort, everything will run smoothly.

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POLISH

Dziennik Lwiazkowy, Dec. 14, 1913.

THE ALLIED BAZAAR

The committee in charge of the Polish section at the Allied Bazaar, to take place next month at the Coliseum for the benefit of Polish war victims, held a full meeting last Tuesday at the Polish Women's Alliance Hall. The meeting proceeded in a dignified manner, and the duties of individual subcommittees were discussed. There is much to be done, and it will be necessary to work energetically if the work already begun is to be brought to a successful conclusion. It should be mentioned that many [Polish] priests have promised to lend their active support. For this reason, it was decided that all of the priests should be made honorary presidents of the committee. Local subcommittees were named, the duty of each being to direct the work in each community. Other subcommittees were also named. One of them is to contact theater owners in Polish communities with the intention of persuading them to dedicate the proceeds of one day, or part of a day, to the Polish section at the Bazaar. A few of the theater

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 14, 1916.

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owners have already agreed to this proposition. This source may yield a relatively large sum of money.

The announcement by Mrs. Felicia Modrzejewski, vice-president of the committee, that she is donating various mementos of the late Helen Modrzejewski [Modjeski], whose memory we all revere, had a pleasant effect upon the meeting. These items will be sold at auction.

The committee asks all Poles to support this affair wholeheartedly. There is much work to be done--difficult work. The committee asks Polish merchants to contribute either goods or money; advertisements for the program are also being solicited. In the opinion of the committee, contributions can and should be made, not only by business houses but by private individuals who can afford it. All contributions should be made to the local sub-committees, or to the committee's headquarters in the offices of the secretary of the Polish Women's Alliance, 1309 North Ashland Avenue. A

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POLISH

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Dziennik Dziaskowy, Dec. 14, 1918.

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IV meeting of subcommittee chairman will be held at eight o'clock
in the evening, Friday, December 14, at the Polish Women's
Alliance Building. The committee asks all those concerned to attend;
important questions will be discussed.

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POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Dec. 2, 1916.

AN APPEAL TO THE POLES IN CHICAGO AND VICINITY

The Allied Bazaar will be held at the Chicago Coliseum from January 10 to January 25, 1917, inclusive. It will include a Polish section. The Poles residing in Detroit have shown that it is possible to collect a considerable sum of money on such occasions. This should serve as an incentive to us Chicago Poles, and we should **therefore** not permit this opportunity to escape us. We therefore appeal to all Polish businessmen who have stores or wholesale houses for any kind of contribution, either cash or merchandise, and we wish that those who have contacts with such firms would appeal to them also. [Such contributions] will advertise the firms and help our countrymen.

We believe that this appeal will bring results, for we have confidence in the generosity of the Polish people. We must collect as much money as we possibly can in order to bring relief to the Poles who are dying in our

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 2, 1916.

native country because of the war there.

Anna Neumann

Mary Smietanka

E. Hedda

William Hibner

Press Committee.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 8, 1915.

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POLISH DAY

Unless our ears belie us, we can safely say that on January 24, 1915--the date set for Polish Day--American Polonia will really show what it can do. News has reached us that all Polish communities are making great preparations for a contribution drive that may add hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Polish relief fund.

The more patriotically inclined Polish leaders and pastors of Polish parishes in the United States predict that all of the collections made in churches during that day will be placed at the disposal of one of the five central treasuries of the Polish Central Relief Committee. The example they set should be followed by others who have thus far done little or nothing for the cause.

Polish organizations such as the Polish Roman Catholic Union, the Polish Falcons' Alliance, the Polish National Council, the Polish Women's Alliance,

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 8, 1915.

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I G and the Polish National Alliance have already issued appeals to their members, calling upon them to exert all their efforts in making Polish Day a success, for this day ought not be Polish in name only, but also in the results that it shows.

We know that the councils of the Polish National Alliance in all of the larger Polish communities are discussing arrangements for a contribution drive on January 24. [Translator's note: The larger division, or gminy, of the P.N.A. were formerly called "communes" in English. The term in general use at present is "council".]....We repeat--the drive should not be limited strictly to Polish localities, but should cover the entire city and suburbs so that people of other national groups may also contribute to the relief of Polish war victims, toward whom the American papers are now so sympathetically inclined.

It is a certainty that if the drive is competently conducted in the churches, the city streets, and before public buildings, it will have important results.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 8, 1915.

III H

I G The essential thing is not to be lazy, for a drive such as this needs honest, sincere effort. There cannot and ought not be any lack of willing hands in this task.

The drive is to be conducted during the day; what, then, will be done with the evening? And the evening hours of Polish Day ought not be wasted. Let meetings be held on that day in all cities and communities where Poles reside; let vocal and orchestral concerts be held; finally, let the national exercises commemorating the 52nd anniversary of the January Insurrection[1863], be postponed. There is plenty of time for the January exercises, which can be held in conjunction with Polish Day activities.

The most important thing is to ponder seriously on what is to be done with the evening of Polish Day so that it, too, can be really "Polish", dedicated to the Polish cause.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 20, 1911.

THE FALCONS BANQUET

The Leszek Bialy group of Holy Trinity Parish, a member of the Polish Falcons Alliance and affiliated with the Polish National Alliance, held a banquet to celebrate the winning of a silver cup by five of its members at the convention in South Bend.

About two hundred people, men and women, attended the banquet at the parish hall, sitting down at heavily laden tables. These people constituted the well-known parishioners of Holy Trinity Parish, who sincerely support the activities of the Falcons, and are happy to see them progress.

Dr. J. Plucynski, president of the Leszek Bialy group, opened the banquet.

Reverend L. Szybowicz, chaplain of the Falcons who are affiliated with the alliance, acting for Reverend K. Sztuczko, rector of Holy Trinity Parish, who was unable to attend because of the death of his brother, said grace, and then called upon Mr. Stephen Gorecki to act as toastmaster.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 20, 1911.

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After the sumptuous dinner, plentifully accompanied by excellent champagne and other beverages, a series of speeches were delivered, interspersed with wrestling matches by the seven-year-old Jakubczak twins. The little fellows certainly entertained the guests with their matches, which were carefully watched by the chief of the group Mr. W. Rajski.

Antoinette Zebrowski played a violin solo; Adelina Gorecki sang a solo accompanied by Miss Zebrowski on the violin and Mr. A. Mallek on the piano. The Misses Lis sang a duet, and Miss Helen Kempaska sang a solo. A dialogue was read by Miss M. Nowakowski and Mr. J. Ziolkowski.

Excellent speeches, full of zeal for the Falcons cause, were given by Reverend L. P. Szybowicz, director; H. Lokanski, secretary of the Polish Falcons Alliance; Professor T. Sicmiradzki; Mr. Lesner, president of Circuit II; Mr. Zychlinski; Reverend S. Gruza, C. S. C.; T. Helinski and Brother Piatr. With the singing of "God Save Poland," the banquet was ended.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 20, 1911.

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This pleasant evening will remain in the memories of those who participated, and will surely bring in new members and friends to the Falcons.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 14, 1911.

THE POLISH FALCONS ENTERTAIN

A great many Polish Falcons gathered together for the entertainment arranged by Groups 213 and 266. In spite of the severe cold, there was an enthusiastic parade along Oakley Avenue.....There were 123 Falcons, men and women, in the parade, not counting the Falcon orchestra of Group 192, in full regalia. This was a rather impressive [scene] for an ordinary entertainment by one of the groups. The entertainment was a great success. The group was visited by members of the Polish Falcon's Alliance: Mr. Latuszewsk, Mr. Lokanski and Mr. Ruszczyk. The entertainment included flag exercises, which were performed admirably, by the Falcon women of St. John Cantius Parish. It is too bad that Falcon Zbyszko Cyganiewicz was unable to be present, having an afternoon performance at the Star Theatre on Milwaukee Avenue.

Even more people were present at the ball given by Group 266 at Cragin, Illinois.....

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 14, 1911.

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The hall was crowded with uniformed [people]; and, to make the entertainment more picturesque, the scenery in the hall was changed every few minutes, transforming the hall into a training camp. Group 192 of St. Hedwig's Parish performed beautiful pyramids [exercises]. A group of ten women Falcons of St. John Cantius' Parish also performed with admirable precision.....

This valiant group, under the direction of Mr. Gnutkiewicz, was rewarded with a storm of applause for each formation.

The public viewed with great interest the acrobatics of members Miziolek and Kielbasa of Group 192. They certainly were worth seeing. These members are true artists, as is attested by the fact that they are constantly being engaged by American theatres.

In the interval between the gymnastic exhibitions, Mr. John Mikulski, president of the Polish Falcons Union, made a speech to which the audience paid close attention. The ball was alive with true Falcon spirit; and the choir,

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 14, 1911.

IV

gathered together at the moment from among the guests, thundered out the Falcon anthem, Marszawianka, and pleased the audience by singing softly "Za Niemen het precz".

Intricate pyramids exercises were performed.....Other exercises were also performed by ten valiant members of Group 192 under the direction of Mr. Budzynski of Circuit II.....It should be added that Group 192 arrived with its president, Mr. Janusz.

/Editor's note: The omissions represent names of groups of the Falcons or names of individual participants./

Zgoda, Vol. XX, No. 25, June 20, 1901.

SINGERS' PICNIC

A big picnic and summer concert will be given by the singers of Chicago, who combined with many other societies are aiding the Polish national singers' choirs in Chicago to make this picnic a huge success.

The following choirs pledged their assistance: Chopin choir, Moniuszko, Paderewski, Halki, Polish Echo, Polish Lyric and Zelinski's. The picnic will take place Sunday, June 30, in Louisenheim Park.

With the aid and assistance of all these well known choirs, this picnic promises to be one of the best and most successful ones undertaken this year. All the Polish businessmen are asked to sell tickets for this affair and donate, if possible, gifts and prizes which in turn are to be awarded to the winner of the various games and races on the program.

Young couples are cordially invited to attend. Dance music will be furnished by a well known orchestra, and there will be Polish and English

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POLISH

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Zgoda, Vol. XX, No. 25, June 20, 1901.

selections.

The committee feels sure that all the Polish people in Chicago will attend. We take this opportunity to thank you in advance.

M. Marcinkowski, Editor.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 1, 1897.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE SAINT STANISLAUS KOSTKA
PARISH BAZAAR

The Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish bazaar opened last night with many Polish societies in attendance.

Contributions were as follows:

Joseph Izydorczyk, 41 Tell Place, two laughing doves and cage; Pauline Zblewska, 77 Cleaver Street, a large flower; Antoinette Szumilowska, 557 Holt Street, musical automat; Philip Kopczynski, 593 Holt Street, two large ferns; Valentine Szymanski, 606 Noble Street, one canary; William Slupienski, 655 Noble Street, three pairs of shoes.

Sincere thanks are extended all donors.

The Committee.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 9, 1897.

MORE CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE SAINT HEDWIG
PARISH BENEFIT BAZAAR

More contributions for the Saint Hedwig Parish benefit bazaar have been received by the committee. The following gave money: Anthony Jelesinski, \$2; Valentine Piszczek, \$5; Women's Sodality Rose 1, \$5; Rose 14, \$4.10; Rose 29, \$4. Many others donated various articles.

Sincere thanks are extended all donors.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 7, 1897.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE SAINT HEDWIG
PARISH BAZAAR

(Summary)

More contributions for the Saint Hedwig Parish bazaar have been received by the committee. M. Schwichtenberg gave \$2; the Holy Cross Society, \$15; and the Temperance Brotherhood, \$5.

Many others contributed such articles as cigars, flowers, beer, etc. Benziger Brothers gave a statue of the Blessed Virgin valued at \$25.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 4, 1897.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE SAINT JOHN CANTIUS
PARISH BENEFIT BAZAAR

Income:

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|---------------------------------|------------|
| Large wheel | \$1,478.00 |
| Small wheel | 760.85 |
| Restaurant | 669.05 |
| Bars, 1 and 2 | 392.60 |
| Cigar wheels, 1 and 2 | 323.65 |
| Two Women's Days | 134.07 |

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 4, 1897.

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| Donations to Guardian Angel | \$ 76.65 |
| Children's Day | 36.00 |
| Cash Collections | 200.85 |
| Raffle books | 119.30 |
| Other raffle books | 73.00 |
| Individual contributions | 71.50 |
| Women's Sodality of Saint John Cantius Parish | 25.00 |
| Saint John Cantius Society | 10.00 |
| Saint Adalbert Society | 5.00 |

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 4, 1897.

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| Saints Cyril and Methodius Society | \$ 5.00 |
| Polish Plasterers and Masons Union | 10.00 |
| Mother of God Benevolent Lodge of Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish . . . | 10.00 |
| Mr. Christmann | <u>100.00</u> |
| Total | \$4,500.52 |

Expenses:

| | |
|---|----------|
| License | \$ 10.00 |
| Wydlak's Orchestra | 150.00 |
| Statuettes, Crosses, pictures | 762.29 |

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

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POLISH

III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 4, 1897.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Cigars | \$ 430.50 |
| Furniture--sofas, chairs, rockers | 55.00 |
| Bottled beer, wine, etc. | 283.60 |
| Prizes for small wheel | 329.15 |
| Hams, bread, milk, ice | <u>51.84</u> |
| Total | \$2,072.38 |

Proceeds:

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| Gross Income | \$4,500.52 |
| Expenses | <u>2,072.38</u> |
| Net Profit | \$2,428.14 |

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

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POLISH

III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 4, 1897.

In spite of the difficult times and the fact that many parishioners did not take interest in the bazaar, the Saint John Cantius Parish made a net profit of \$2,428.14. Sincere thanks are extended to all the parishioners for taking part in this affair, and to all the donors, especially Mr. Christmann.

Reverend J. Kasprzycki, C. R.
Pastor.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 18, 1897.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE SAINT HYACINTH PARISH BAZAAR

Income:

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Contributions | \$ 78.30 |
| First Sunday | 79.14 |
| Second Sunday | 143.83 |
| Third Sunday | 200.76 |
| Fourth Sunday | <u>266.90</u> |
| | \$768.93 |

Expenses:

| | |
|----------------|---------|
| Wood | \$ 3.45 |
|----------------|---------|

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

- 2 -

POLISH

III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 18, 1897.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Ice Cream | \$ 7.50 |
| Ice | 3.00 |
| Badge | 1.00 |
| Cigars | 28.00 |
| Music | 35.00 |
| Prizes | 37.98 |
| Beer and liquors | 62.20 |
| Pictures, statues, etc. | 15.45 |

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II B 1 c (3)
III C

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 18, 1897.

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Pop | .\$ 9.50 |
| Lamps | 1.50 |
| Incidentals | 5.55 |
| Total | <u>\$211.15</u> |

Proceeds:

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Income | .\$768.93 |
| Expenses | 211.13 |
| Net Profit | <u>\$557.80</u> |

In the name of the bazaar,

Reverend Eugene Sedlacek, C. R.
Pastor
August 17, 1897.

II B 1 c (5)
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 14, 1897.

MORE CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE SAINT HYACINTH PARISH
BAZAAR

(Summary)

Contributions continued to pour in for the Saint Hyacinth Parish benefit bazaar. Fifteen individuals donated \$10.65. The largest donation was \$3, from M. Bieszki, and the smallest was fifteen cents. Others gave a variety of articles, ranging from hats to albums.

Sincere thanks are extended to all contributors.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 14, 1897.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE SAINT ADALBERT PARISH BAZAAR

(Summary)

More donations for the Saint Adalbert Parish benefit bazaar have been received by the committee. Six individuals donated \$12, of which amount S. F. Malicki and F. Finger gave five dollars. Translator's note: A long list of persons who gave various articles is given.

Sincere thanks are extended to all donors.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 13, 1897.

MORE CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE SAINT ADALBERT
PARISH BAZAAR

(Summary)

Contributions continue to pour in for the Saint Adalbert Parish benefit bazaar. The Saint Adalbert Bishop and Martyr Society gave \$5; J. M. Carroll and Company, \$5; Mr. Wieczorowski, \$2.09 and Joseph Mintus, 50 cents. Nineteen others donated a variety of goods, ranging from pocket watches to canaries.

Sincere thanks are extended all donors.

II B 1 c (3)
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 13, 1897.

MORE CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE SAINT HYACINTH
PARISH BAZAAR

(Summary)

Donations continue to pour in for the Saint Hyacinth Parish benefit bazaar. Four individuals contributed one dollar each, namely: Albert Nowak, M. Moszczynski, Felix Murawski, and M. Kroll.

Twenty-four others donated a variety of goods, ranging from washing-powder to rabbits.

Sincere thanks are extended the donors.

WPA (ILL.) P-3110275

II B 1 c (3)
III C

POLISH

Trienni: Chicago, Nov. 10, 1927.

MORE CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE SAINT HYACINTH
BENEFIT BAZAAR

More contributions for the Saint Hyacinth Parish benefit bazaar have been received. F. Steinart, 807 Milwaukee Avenue, gave two pounds of tobacco and one hundred cigarettes, both valued at \$2; J. Miroslawski gave a mirror valued at \$2.50; and Antoinette Miroslawska donated a dress.

Sincere thanks are extended the donors.

The Committee

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 31, 1897.

MORE CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE SAINT JOHN CANTIUS PARISH BAZAAR

(Summary)

Contributions for the Saint John Cantius Parish benefit bazaar continue to be received by the committee. Twelve persons have donated \$19.50. Reverend J. Piechowski's five dollar donation was the largest single gift. The smallest was twenty-five cents. Others gave cigars, books, bakery goods, etc.

Sincere thanks are extended to all.

The Committee:
W. Kostanski
W. Michalski
E. Nimierowicz

II B 1 c (3)
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 31, 1897.

MORE CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE SAINT HYACINTH BAZAAR

(Summary)

Contributions for the Saint Hyacinth Parish benefit bazaar continue to flow. According to an acknowledgment of the committee, fifteen individuals donated \$9.25. The largest donation was two dollars and the smallest twenty-five cents. Others donated flower pots, cigars, and the like.



II B 1 c (3)

III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 22, 1897.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE SAINT HYACINTH PARISH BAZAAR

Plans for a benefit bazaar for the Saint Hyacinth Parish were announced on July 20. The bazaar will open on July 25 and will last three days. Admission during the first day will be free. The bazaar committee wishes to acknowledge receipt of the following contributions:

Francis Kosobucki, one barrel of flour; H. A. Reetz Company, 200 feet of lumber; Francis Bujak, three pounds of tobacco and two boxes of snuff; W. A. Wieboldt & Company, four pair of suspenders, five slips, six cakes, and sixty yards of ribbon; L. Schultz, one kitchen table; H. M. Margolis, one kitchen table; Spengler Company, trousers for boys and one toilet case; Janson Brothers, two elegant vases valued at three dollars; K. L., 100 cigars valued at ten dollars; Daprato Statuary Company, one statue of Saint Anthony and 16 candles; Reverend Radziejewski, \$1; and M. Kortas, 4 boxes of cigars.

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II B 1 c (3)
III C

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 22, 1897.

Sincere thanks are extended to all donors.

The Committee.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 19, 1897.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE ST. JOHN CANTIUS
PARISH BAZAAR

(Summary)

More contributions for the St. John Cantius Parish benefit bazaar have been received.

Forty-seven persons donated \$54.92; the highest contribution was ten dollars and came from J. Cielusta. The central Lumber Company gave five dollars and Peter Kiolbassa, one dollar. Twenty-five cents was the smallest donation.

Fifty persons gave goods valued at **over** one hundred dollars. Bread, flowers, birds, ham, sausage, beer, pop, wine, chickens, and other commodities are listed.

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 17, 1897.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE SAINT JOHN CANTIUS
PARISH BAZAAR

(Summary)

More contributions for the Saint John Cantius Parish benefit bazaar have been received. A list of twenty-seven contributors shows that all but one donated goods, as cigars, beer, flowers, etc. Fifty cents was donated by Rozga.

Sincere thanks are extended to all donors.

The Committee.

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 17, 1897.

THE SAINT JOHN CANTIUS PARISH BENEFIT BAZAAR
OPENS TONIGHT

Three benefit bazaars have already been held for the Saint John Cantius Parish School, and each time there has been a small profit, even if much further progress has not been attained. Our church stands unfinished while the parish is constantly getting bigger. With this expansion the needs for accommodations become greater. Fortunately, the support from other parishes has not diminished (as evidenced by the list of contributors in Dziennik Chicagoski for the parish bazaar), and as a result we beg that this support be continued at our parish bazaar, which is to open this evening at 7:30 o'clock. The bazaar will be open Saturdays, Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays. Admission will be five cents, except this evening, which is free. We anticipate that many of our parishioners will be present. Remember that, as brothers in Christ, we should support one another. If everyone contributes a small sum, the bazaar will be a success and God will send us greater blessings. Let the parishioners be on hand each day at the fair.

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 17, 1897.

On Sundays the bazaar will open at 4 P. M.

Reverend J. Kasprzycki, C. R.
Pastor.

II B 1 c (3)
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 15, 1897.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE SAINT JOHN CANTIUS
PARISH BAZAAR

(Summary)

More contributions for the Saint John Cantius Parish benefit bazaar have been received by the committee. Thirty-four individuals donated \$23.35; the smallest contribution was five cents and the largest two dollars, which came from James Baranowski. Among the many articles, there is a gun, donated by Joseph Parat.

Sincere thanks are extended all the generous contributors.

WPA (L.L.)

II B 1 c (3)
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 14, 1897.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE SAINT JOHN CANTIUS
PARISH BAZAAR

(Summary)

More contributions for the Saint John Cantius Parish benefit bazaar have been received. Twenty-four individuals donated \$36.50. The largest contribution came from the Polish Masons and Plasters Society, which gave ten dollars. The largest single contribution, of three dollars, was given by Francis Tulak. Fifty cents was the smallest donation. Many others offered various kinds of goods.

Sincere thanks are extended to all donors.

The Committee.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 10, 1897.

CONTRIBUTION FOR THE SAINT JOHN CANTIUS PARISH FAIR

A committee made up of J. Rybant, Francis Sobieszczyk, and M. Tomczak has donated ten dollars in the name of the Polish Masons and Plasterers Union for the coming Saint John Cantius bazaar.

Sincere thanks are extended the donors.

Reverend John Kasprzycki
Pastor.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 10, 1897.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR BENEFIT BAZAAR
IN SAINT JOHN CANTIUS PARISH

The initial contributions for the benefit bazaar to be staged in Saint John Cantius Parish have been received. Proceeds of the bazaar are to go toward the completion of the new church building and a new school. Donations that were received by the parish bazaar committee are:

F. Kobierowski, half a barrel of beer, 150 cigars, and six bottles of cognac;
S. Dornecki, three boxes of soap; A. Szulc, two dozen bottles of wine; J. Gniot,
one barrel of beer; J. Mrukowski, one hundred cigars and two cases of pop;
R. Kotkowski, half a barrel of beer, 100 cigars, and two cases of pop;
J. Badura, half a barrel of beer and 200 cigars; Krupka, two cases of pop;
A. Szykowny, one barrel of beer; J. Kepczynski, 100 cigars; John Kowol, 500
cigars; Max Pancek, half a barrel of beer; McCormick, one-fourth barrel of
beer; A. Eltman, two cases of soda and six bottles of whiskey; Francis H. Naas,
half a barrel of beer; W. Schmith, one case of pop; A. Czajkowski, fifty cigars;
Sokup, one stove; N. C. Bartoldey, one bird cage; F. Wleklinski, ten dollars

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POLISH

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IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 10, 1897.

worth of bread and one tart; R. Stobiecki, one table and one cradle; T. Suchomski, 18 live chickens; W. Dyniewicz, a book of songs; J. F. Smulski, a book valued at five dollars; B. Niemierowicz, six ducks, ten pounds of Polish sausage; Joseph Pankowski, two canaries and two pair of pigeons; F. Rominski, articles valued at four dollars; John Nowakowski, one live rooster; Kopielski, one coat and three suits; Majewska, articles valued at five dollars; Kosinski, stand for a mirror; F. Biedka, two hams and ten pounds of Polish sausage.

Sincere thanks are extended to all donors.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

II B 1 c (3)
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 5, 1896.

THE FAIR IN AVONDALE

The Fair for the benefit of the St. Hyacinth parish in Avondale, begins this afternoon at three o'clock, and will continue Sunday, and Monday, Labor Day.

Help this poor parish by attending the Fair.

The fare for streetcar rides is lowered. The streetcars go to Jefferson for five cents by transferring from the cable line to the electric line.



II B 1 c (3)
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 1, 1896.

DONATIONS TO THE FAIR IN AVONDALE

The following donations were made to the Fair for the benefit of the St. Hyacinth parish:

John Gniot, Dickson and Blackhawk Streets, twelve bottles of wine.

Mroczkowski, Blackhawk and Cleaver Streets, half barrel of beer.

Pabst, in Avondale, half barrel of beer.

Jasinski, in Avondale, barrel of beer.

M. Tauber and Co., bottle of French wine.

Koscienska, 632 Holt Avenue, beautiful myrtle plant.

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III C

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 1, 1896.

Walter Nowaczewski, Milwaukee Avenue, a couch valued at eighteen dollars.

N. W., 689 Milwaukee Avenue, a lamp.

Pauline Gorczykowska, in Avondale, Polish "Life of the Saints".

Wisniewski, in Avondale, a beautiful picture of the "Holy Fathers" valued at fifty dollars.

P. Giersch, Cleaver Street, twelve bottles of port wine.

Jankowski, in Avondale, a horse worth thirty-five dollars.

Julian Goyke, thirty pounds of candy.

Fr. Wleklinski, barrel of flour.

WPA (M.L.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)
III C

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 1, 1896.

John Dobrocki, barrel of flour.

Fr. Gibasiewicz, Chicago Avenue, three boiled hams and fifty pounds of sausage.

I wish to extend a sincere "God bless you" to all the generous donors.

Reverend Joseph Gieburowski,
Pastor of St. Hyacinth parish.

WPA (HL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 1, 1896.

FAIR IN THE ST. HYACINTH PARISH IN AVONDALE

A Fair for the benefit of the St. Hyacinth parish will be held every Saturday and Sunday during the month of September, from three o'clock in the afternoon to eight o'clock in the evening, on the church premises.

A wooden shed has been built for this occasion in the churchyard, where the wheels of chance will be located.

Buffet and restaurant service will be located in school classrooms, and if any of our guests wish to breathe our pure, sweet air, they may occupy seats at tables under the open sky, where, in the company of their friends, they may enjoy themselves listening to the wonderful music and participating in this Church benefit.

Admission to the Fair is free.

WPA (H.L.) P901.30275

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III C

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 1, 1896.

We, the poor people of Avondale, cordially invite all our Polish countrymen to our Fair, and hope that they will contribute their help as generously as possible. Every penny spent at the Fair is a charitable donation to the church, which is in such dire need of help.

I especially extend a sincere invitation to those countrymen who have purchased property in our St. Hyacinth parish, and who will, in time, become members of our parish.

Reverend Joseph Gieburowski,
Pastor of St. Hyacinth's parish.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30276

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 17, 1896.

THE ST. JOHN CANTUUS FAIR

Saturday was one of the liveliest days at our Fair.

The Choir of Saint Gregory and the Dramatic Circle attended in a body and enjoyed themselves until late at night, sparing neither the throat nor the pocket, to the accompaniment of the orchestral music.

'They sang, toasted each other, and played the various games until the lateness of the hour forced them to go home.

The same thing happened yesterday.

A great crowd of people attended, all anxious to win the sensational "talking donkey". He is a constant attraction for amateurs who seek something new. Shortly after as somebody wins him and takes him away, he comes back to change ownership again. Yesterday Mrs. S.H. won him.

[illegible]

II B 1 c (3)
III C

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 17, 1896.

The fair has indeed become a place of lively interest.

The St. Joseph Society of the St. John Cantius parish and the St. Joseph Society of the St. Stanislaus Kostka parish gave a good account of themselves.

A Parishioner

II B 1 c (3)
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 17, 1896.

DONATIONS TO THE ST. JOHN CANTIUS PARISH FAIR

The following donations to the Fair for the benefit of the St. John Cantius parish were received:

The St. Barbara Fraternal Benefit Society of the St. Stanislaus Kostka parish donated ten dollars.

The St. Francis Society of the same parish donated ten dollars.

The Altar Boys' Society of our parish was present at the Fair, and donated the sum of ten dollars from its treasury.

God bless the donors!

The Committee

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III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 11, 1896.

FROM THE ST. JOHN CANTIUS FAIR

The Fair being held in the St. John Cantius parish is quite successful, considering the times.

Last Saturday evening the St. Florian Young Men appeared en masse, representing the Holy Trinity parish. They enjoyed themselves immensely.

Some of the local societies were also present.

On Sunday the Fair was visited by the members of the Pulaski Court Number 482. They remained until midnight, and although not very many came, still those that did come upheld the honor of their society very nicely. One for all. They won a beautiful picture of St. John Cantius, which will decorate their meeting hall. Good humor and happiness prevailed.

Also quite a few from Avondale came with their pastor, for which we wish to

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III C

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 11, 1896.

thank them sincerely.

Next Sunday is the St. Stanislaus Kostka parish day. On Sunday a raffle will be held for a dog donated by the Reverend Father Joseph Gieburowski, pastor of St. Hyacinth parish. The dog was imported directly from Switzerland, from the hills of St. Bernard. Whoever wins it will have a good watchdog, who will only need to be fed, and not paid, which is a good idea considering the times.

The donkey was won by the son of Mr. Mazur on Fry Street.

The Lady Foresters are making strenuous efforts to have all the Women's Courts at the Fair next Tuesday.

Those who came to the Fair in the first few days really did so at a sacrifice because the heat was terrific.

II B 1 c (3)

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POLISH

III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 11, 1896.

Today and Thursday admission to the Fair is free for all.

The Committee

II B 1 c (3)
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 28, 1896.

THE FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA
PARISH SCHOOL CHILDREN'S PICNIC

Income:

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| At the bar | \$448.55 |
| Candies, fruits, kitchen, soda | 157.05 |
| Tickets | 231.75 |
| Total | <u>\$837.35</u> |

Expenses:

| | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Cigars, Nowak | \$ 29.40 |
| Cigars, Szymczak | 32.00 |

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II B 1 c (3)
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 28, 1896.

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Sodas, Nczciwek | \$ 33.90 |
| Liquors, Giersch | 19.60 |
| Sodas, Glomski | 70.00 |
| Rent of grove | 72.00 |
| Fruits, Jendrzejek | 24.00 |
| Barrel beer, Brandt | 25.00 |
| Bottled beer, Brandt | 15.00 |
| Candies, Gojke | 15.70 |
| Milk, Gorny | 4.75 |

MPA (ILL.) P10J.3

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III C

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 28, 1896.

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Music, Tuzynski | .\$ 41.00 |
| Total | <u>\$382.35</u> |
| Total income | \$837.35 |
| Total expense | <u>382.35</u> |
| Net balance | <u>\$455.00</u> |

In the name of the Committee,

Thomas Krolik, secretary.

WPA (ILL.) P 01.30275

II B 1 c (3)

III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 24, 1896.

THE ST. JOHN CANTIUS PARISH FAIR

The success of the Fair for the benefit of the St. John Cantius parish seems to be assured.

Many novel articles were purchased for distribution at the Fair. Besides the chance wheels, there will be a "Negroes Table" and two "David Slingshots," where for a few cents one can win a valuable article.

The committee received a suggestion that a pair of goats be bought to raffle at the Fair, but the committee decided against the idea because of the inconveniences involved.

Those who feel tired may have a bite and a drink at low prices at the "buffet bar". Buy all you can eat today--tomorrow it will be free.

WPA (1937)

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 2, 1896.

LAST MEETING OF THE KOSCIUSKO FESTIVAL COMMITTEE

At the meeting held yesterday by the Committee arranging the grand Kosciusko festival, the following societies registered their participation in the affair:

- 1) The Polish Bakers and Confectioners Society.
- 2) The Thomas Zan Society.
- 3) The Second Company of Polish Krakuses.
- 4) Kosciusko Court 235 of the Catholic Order of Foresters.
- 5) King Ladislaus Jagiello Society.
- 6) Saint Stephen Society.
- 7) Dramatic Circle.
- 8) Triumphant Star No. 2, and the remaining four societies in Avondale.

The Charles Chodkiewicz Society donated two hundred and fifty cigars.

It was decided to hold nine races, and the following were named to supervise them:

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 2, 1896.

S. Czajka, Moszczynski, F. Kwasigroch, and Val. Wierlinski.

The transportation committee reported that the streetcar company promised to supply all the cars necessary on Elston Avenue, so the difficulty of getting to the grove is taken care of.

It was decided to place signs at important intersections to indicate the transfer points.

The Committee decided to extend a public invitation to all Polish priests and editors of Polish papers to take part in the festival.

The fireworks committee reported that it had purchased seventy-five dollars' worth of fireworks for forty dollars.

The societies from the Avondale district will join the parade at Elston and Western Avenues.

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 2, 1896.

The Committee warns that all games of chance, sale of pictures, etc., for the benefit of the Kosciusko monument fund, must take place outside the grove.

The marshals of the Holy Trinity and the St. John Cantius Societies will receive their badges a half hour before the start of the parade in front of the Zgoda offices, from Committeeman Centalla; the Societies of the St. Stanislaus Kostka parish, the cyclists, the military societies, and all the other societies will receive badges from the president of the Committee, Mr. J. Polczynski, in Mr. Kaczmarek's store, 668 Noble Street, opposite the St. Stanislaus Kostka Church.

This concluded the last meeting of the committee.

The committee wishes to take this opportunity to urge all our countrymen to support this affair, so that the labors of the committee will not be in vain and that the Kosciusko monument can be built as soon as possible.

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 26, 1896.

MORE DONATIONS FOR THE SAINT JOHN CANTIUS PARISH FAIR

The following additional donations have been received for the Saint John Cantius Parish fair:

John Malinowski, \$1; T. Suchowski, 260 Langanon Street, one wagon and two goats, valued at eighteen dollars; L. Jalow, 66 Wesson Street, \$1; M. Koveny, 71 Wesson Street, \$1; J. Dziewior, 108 Wesson Street, \$1; J. Dziewior, 114 Wesson Street, \$2; P. Budzhan, 114 Wesson Street, \$1; F. Koloch, 118 Wesson Street, \$1; S. Adamik, 124 Wesson Street, 50 cents; A. Dziewior, 124 Larrabee Street, \$5; I. Rode, 49 Rosby Street, \$1; M. Ogorek, 66 Wesson Street, 50 cents; W. Migals, 16 Wesson Street, 50 cents; P. Botow, 38 Fry Street, 50 cents; J. Erzezinski, 40 Fry Street, \$1; M. Siracki, 40 Fry Street, \$1; M. Markowski, 40 Fry Street, \$1; P. Rekowski, 91 Fry Street, \$1; Felix Bukowski, 91 Fry Street, \$1; J. Kwasniewski, 91 Fry Street, \$1; J. Sikorski, 25 cents; E. Wolecka, 25 cents; R. S. Kurnlerr, 109 Cornelia Street, one barrel of flour;

II B 1 c (3)

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POLISH

III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 26, 1896.

S. Ptaszynski, 98 Cornelia Street, one box of candy; F. Klemunt, 93 Cornelia Street, one barrel of flour; John Danielewicz, 14 Lessing Street, 50 cents; Joan Danielewicz, 14 Lessing Street, one toilet set; and Peter Rostenkowski, 75 Cleaver Street, one canary in its cage.

A God bless you to all the donors!

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 c (1)

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III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 26, 1896.

REVEREND JOHN KASPRZYCKI'S FEAST DAY CELEBRATION

The St. Gregory Choir of St. John Cantius Parish honored their pastor, Reverend John Kasprzycki, with a grand entertainment on his feast day.

The parishioners and the societies joined together in order to make the affair a success, and we must agree that they did a wonderful job.

It is really difficult to believe, that this young parish has grown so beautifully in such a short time. But when we consider it more deeply we are not surprised, because Christian love rules there. Peace, unity, and love are evident there. The parishioners themselves realize that their pastor loves them and gives all his thought and labor for them, and for his sincerity, they repay him with as much sincerity.

Besides the brave pastor there is the leader of the young people of the parish, Reverend Florian Matuszewski.

MPA (ILL.) Photo 111

II B 1 c (3)

- 2 -

POLISH

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II B 1 a

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 26, 1896.

III C

This last entertainment proves that both the older parishioners and the young people understnad their leaders, and know how to express their appreciation.

It would be difficult to describe each number on the program, so we will only say that the entire entertainment was excellent. All the speeches and recitations were fine--were given with vigor and full understanding of the subjects. The singing directed by the organist, Mr. Kwasinski, was very good. It could be seen that the St. John Cantius Parish choir has improved considerably lately.

The comedy, "Help, He Is Crazy," was rendered without criticism. The director, Mr. Ignacy Kowalski, deserves credit for this, because he has directed the parish Dramatic Circle from its very beginning, and the results of his devoted labor are wonderful to see.

The amateur orchestra conducted by Mr. Henzel also did very well.

II B 1 c (3)

- 3 -

POLISH

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III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 26, 1896.

Besides the scheduled numbers on the program there were speeches by Reverend E. Siedlaczek, Mr. Szczesny Zahajkiewics, and Mr. Fruzyna, and all were vigorously applauded.

Reverend Eugene Siedlaczek praised the parishioners for recognizing the good work of their pastor and honoring him for it.

Good luck to you, Cantians! And to the pastor may we add our own wishes for a hundred years of health and happiness!

Z.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 20, 1896.

ADDITIONAL DONATIONS FOR THE SAINT JOHN CANTIUS PARISH FAIR

The following donations have been received for the fair to be held in behalf of Saint John Cantius Parish:

J. Bandziulewski, 200 Chicago Avenue, one table lamp; Jacob Swiatek, one barrel of beer; Valentine Jezior, 170 Chicago Avenue, 25 cents; Martin Bieszcrad, 170 Chicago Avenue, 25 cents; Anthony Kasprzak, \$1; Frank Piotrowski, 25 cents; John Orzeszynski, ten bottles of wine; John Giza, 25 cents; Albert Wojcieszak, 25 cents; Joseph Knebel, 50 cents; Andrew Meger, 50 cents; John Klawta, 25 cents; John Haluch, \$1; C. Konwinska, 267 Sangamon Street, 25 cents; Jacob Kowalczyk, 151 Chicago Avenue, one ham and ten pounds of sausages; Emil Ginner, 165 Chicago Avenue, one hundred cigars; Roman Kotlowski, 258 Sangamon Street, a quarter barrel of beer; Dorothy Ruszynska, 245 Sangamon Street, one bird in its cage; W. Paluchowski, 253 Sangamon Street, 50 cents; Joseph Pankowski, 235 Sangamon Street, three pairs of pigeons; John Urbanowski, one canary in its cage; Jacob Cholewczynski, 336 Sangamon

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

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POLISH

III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 20, 1896.

Street, three barrels of beer and one case of wine; John Morawczynski, one barrel of beer; A. Lackowski, 2 Lessing Street, one barrel of beer; Joseph Wysocki, 325 Sangamon Street, one barrel of flour.

A sincere God bless you to all the kind donors.

Committee.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 18, 1896.

DONATIONS FOR THE SAINT JOHN CANTIUS
PARISH FAIR

The following persons have donated various items for the fair to be held for the benefit of Saint John Cantius Parish:

M. Lazarowicz, 283 N. Center Avenue, one case of soap; I. Zembal, 294 North Center Avenue, one barrel of beer; W. Hoffman, 298 North Center Avenue, six hams; John Tasionki, 41 Will Street, 50 cents; E. Suerz, 162 Wade Street 50 cents; W. Majewski, 50 cents; F. Biedka, 111 Wade Street, two hams; Albert Tomasik, 511 Noble Street, half a barrel of beer; Anthony Wolski, 533 Noble Street, 25 cents; Frank Revolution, 495 Noble Street, one lamp and a suit; W. Dyniewicz, a collection of songs; Joseph Graczyk, 531 Noble Street, two cases of soda; Casimir Stachowski, 533 Noble Street, one pair of earrings; I. Perlowski, 562 Noble Street, one case of soda; M. Nagorski, 194 W. Division Street,

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 18, 1896.

six pairs of shoes; Joseph Klass, 591 Noble Street, 25 cents; C.
Okoniewska, 593 Noble Street, one hat.

A sincere God Bless You to all these generous friends.

Committee.

WPA (111) PRN 2975

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 2, 1896.

TICKETS FOR THE KOSCIUSKO FESTIVAL

Tickets for societies taking part in the festival as a unit will be given to their delegates. Individuals not belonging to any society may purchase tickets from A. X. Centella, A. Szulc, S. Wojanski, J. Pulkowski, J. Polczynski, S. Wojtalewicz, W. Lejman, S. Mallek, and F. Kaczmarek, 668 Noble Street. They can also be purchased in the editorial offices of Dziennik Chicagoski and Zgoda, as well as in the Polish Library. In Bridgeport they can be obtained from M. Wleklinski and L. Czeslawski; in Town of Lake, from K. Zurawski, Dr. Kodis, and Z. Schmidt; in Saint Adalbert Parish, from M. Baranski, A. Blaszczyński, and J. Napieralski; in Avondale, from J. Grabowiecki.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 18, 1896.

"MACKO Z BORKOWIC"

Yesterday, in the Bradley Street Hall, the Saint Casimir Young Men's Society gave a performance of the difficult drama by Rapacki, entitled "Macko Z Borkowicz."

The plot of this beautiful drama, based on Polish historical events of long ago, revolves around the feud of two noble families--Nalecze and Napiwonie. The leader of the latter family--the insolent Wojewoda Poznanski--organized a revolt against King Casimir The Great, and murdered the king's messenger, the youthful Benjamin of Wola (of the Nalecze family), who was loved by his (Poznanski's) own daughter, Bogna. He was severely punished by King Casimir for his misdeeds.

The drama is replete with beautiful scenes, appealing and touching. Although this was not the first time this drama has been played here, yet it attracted a large and intelligent audience.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 20275

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 18, 1896.

The amateurs gave a beautiful performance--the title role, especially, portrayed by Mr. Vincent Jorwiakowski, was excellent.

The two feminine roles were played in an accomplished manner. Mrs. Grabowiecka played the role of Bogna, and Mrs. K. Murkowska that of the fortune teller Zdzislawa.

The role of Benjamin of Wola was rendered very effectively by Mr. August Klafta. Mr. J. Grabowiecki, as the king, was powerful and imposing. Mr. J. Nering, Mr. J. Oszwaldowski, Mr. R. Szajkowski, Mr. J. Jarzembowski, Mr. M. Siudrinski, Mr. A. Barwig, and Mr. J. Kikulski acted excellently, intelligently, and with a full understanding of the roles they portrayed.

The entire performance was wonderful. Even the minor roles were fine. And again, the show was a success--as usual.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 16, 1896.

MEETING CONCERNING THE ROSCIUSKO FESTIVAL

A meeting of the committee in charge of arranging the Fourth of July picnic for the benefit of the Rosciusko monument was held yesterday in Szulc's Hall.

President J. Polczynski called the meeting to order, after which several letters were read from societies that had agreed to take part in the picnic in Schuetzen Park. These are King Wenceslaus I of Chicago (group 122 of the Polish National Alliance); Saint Casimir--Jagielonian Society; Love of the Poland Nation Society (group 188 of the Polish National Alliance); Association of Polish Printers; Polish Ladies' Star of Victory Society Number I; and Saint Joseph Society Number 2, Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish.

Then a letter was read from Mr. L. Schmidt, commandant of Corps 2 of the Polish Army [military societies] in America, in which he notified the

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 16, 1896.

committee that although the societies in Town of Lake and his group of soldiers /members of military societies so called because they wear military uniforms during parades, etc./ were unable to take part in the picnic they would make an appropriate contribution for the monument.

The committee from Holy Trinity Parish, who had been notified by the pastor, Reverend Casimir Sztuczko, came to the meeting. The president of the Committee received the books for contributions. Mr. Binkowski promised to work hard for the success of the picnic.

The societies in Saint Adalbert Parish have done nothing as yet, but the question of participation in the picnic will be discussed tonight at a meeting.

All matters concerned with the picnic are shaping themselves favorably.

The committee is appealing to all those societies that are unable to

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 16, 1896.

participate in the picnic to do as the Town of Lake societies are doing--
send a donation to the treasurer, S. Wojtalewicz, 550 Noble Street. All
donations--cash, liquor, cigars, and cigarettes--will be gratefully ac-
cepted.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 30, 1896.

THE POLISH PICNIC FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE KOSCIUSKO MONUMENT

(We have received the following correspondence, with a request that it be published.)

We wish, herewith, to notify the Polish public that the grand picnic of the Polish Societies in Chicago (to be held July 4, at Schuetzen's Park, for the benefit of the Kosciusko monument) will be a grand success.

The following societies have signified that they will participate in the affair: Saint Florian Society (Holy Trinity Parish); Polish Cabinetmakers' and Carpenters' Society; Polish Tailors' Society; Pulaski Court, No. 482, Catholic Order of Foresters; King Menceslaus Society; Saint Joseph Society; Holy Cross Society; Adam Mickiewicz Society; Polish Commune; Polish Cavalry; Saint Cecelia Society (from the Saint Stanislaus Kostka parish); Polish Commune, No. 1; First Branch of the Polish Young Men's Alliance of America; Ag. (sic) Giller Society; Polish Shoemakers' Society; Pulaski Guard; T. Dzialynecki Society.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 30, 1896.

The main committee has asked the following members of the Polish Cavalry to help: Mr. Frank Kwasigroch, Mr. Andrew Szulc, and Mr. August J. Kowalski; all three men have accepted the invitation, and have agreed to help as much as possible.

At the last meeting, the committee reported that they had called on Reverend Vincent Barzynski, who was asked for his help and support.

The Committee was assured that vigorous support would be given to this cause.

Another special committee visited Reverend John Kasprzycki, who announced that he would like to see the monument built as soon as possible--he is certain that his parishioners will help the cause along.

Other special committees visited the pastors of Saint Adalbert's, Saint Hedwig's, the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and other parishes.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 30, 1896.

A subcommittee was chosen in the Saint Stanislaus Kostka parish to give all the help possible to the picnic committee. The following were elected to this subcommittee: Mr. J. Nering, Mr. T. Krolik, Mr. St. Czajka, Mr. J. Mucha, Mr. J. Czekała, Mr. T. Suwalski, and Mr. V. Bardonski.

In other parishes also, subcommittees will be selected, and they will be given all necessary information by the main committee.

Collectors' receipt books were distributed to the following: Mr. F. Kwasigroch, Mr. S. Wojtalewicz, Mr. A. X. Centella, Mr. And. Szulc, Mr. I. Pulkowski, Mr. A. Kowalski, Mr. St. Mallek, and Mr. Lejman.

Mr. Szulc has already collected fifty dollars, and Mr. Pulkowski announced that the A. Mickiewicz Society had purchased twenty-five tickets and paid for them at once, as a donation.

Meetings of this committee are held every Friday in Mr. A. Szulc's hall on Noble

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 30, 1896.

Street.

I. Pulkowski, Secretary of Main Committee,
817 Milwaukee Avenue.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 29, 1896.

MEDALS FROM Lwow EXPOSITION ARRIVE IN NEW YORK

The medals and diplomas awarded to Polish exhibitors from America at the Kosciusko Exposition in Lwow, Poland, have arrived at the New York revenue office, according to Mr. Adam Sz wajkart.

Mr. Sz wajkart was notified that the medals were being held up by the revenue department until the duty on them is paid or until an official statement is made that these articles are not imported for sale, but that they are strictly honorary medals.

In conformance with this demand, Mr. Sz wajkart has made an official deposition at the Chicago custom house, and we hope that the medals and diplomas will arrive in Chicago in a few days.

WPA 011, PP03, 3275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 21, 1896.

AWARDS

From The Lwow Exposition

Mr. Adam Szwajkart, of Chicago, manager of the Polish-American Pavilion at the exposition in Lwow, Poland, has just received a letter from the directors of the exposition concerning the diplomas and prizes awarded to the Polish-American exhibitors.

We are quoting this letter in its entirety:

Directors
Of The World's Fair Exposition
In Lwow, 1894

"Lwow, January 25, 1896,
"(15 Jagielonska Street, 1st floor.)

"Mr. Adam Szwajkart,
"Chicago.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

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POLISH

III H

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 21, 1896.

"Dear Sir: We are sending to your address, under separate cover, a package containing diplomas, and six bronze, two silver, and one gold medal, awarded to the exhibitors in the American section in accordance with the decision of the judges, and we ask you kindly to hand these awards to the respective winners.

"At this time we also wish to send you our sincere thanks, in the name of the entire committee, for your energetic and most successful management of the American exhibits, which helped greatly to bind more closely the ties joining our brethren from across the sea with their fatherland, and to become more thoroughly acquainted with your industrious work.

"In the name of the Exposition committees,

"Marchwicki,
"Director of the Exposition,
"John Casimir Zielinski,
"Secretary of the Exposition."

II B 1 c (3)

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POLISH

III H

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 21, 1896.

The package mentioned in this letter has not yet been received by Mr. Sz waj kart. Very likely it was shipped by freight, so it will probably be a long time before it reaches its destination. Mr. Sz waj kart, therefore, asks the Polish people to have patience. As soon as he receives the package he will announce it publicly in the papers.

At any rate, the above letter is proof that the awarded prizes are on the way.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 4, 1896.

MORE ABOUT THE KOSCIUSKO CELEBRATION

At a meeting of representatives of national societies, held a few days ago in the central office of the Polish National Alliance, the proposal to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the birth of Thaddeus Kosciusko was thoroughly discussed. It was decided to arrange a celebration either on Wednesday, February 12, or on the following Sunday, and to precede the celebration with a grand parade, and if possible, to conclude it with a ball.

It was decided that all of the societies that take part in the celebration are to be assessed twenty-five cents per member for the erection of a monument in honor of Kosciusko, with the stipulation that the committee begin to build the monument this year. Mr. Adam Majewski, Mr. Pulkowski, and Mr. Moszczynski were selected as a committee to confer with the committee in charge of the monument, and to prepare appropriate resolutions.

WPA 111, (PQ) 25275

II B 1 c (3)
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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 14, 1895.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF ST. HEDWIG PARISH FAIR

The financial statement of the St. Hedwig Parish fair, which was held recently, is as follows:

INCOME

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Wheel #1 | \$1,122.31 |
| Wheel #2 | 583.10 |
| Bar | 720.31 |
| Confections | 102.27 |
| Cigars | 160.00 |
| Tickets | 199.25 |
| Raffle books | 215.75 |
| Contributions | 251.79 |
| Total | <u>\$3,354.78</u> |

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 14, 1895.

EXPENSE

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| License | \$ 20.83 |
| Printing | 3.25 |
| Pictures (from Mr. Milloch) | 5.80 |
| Pictures (from Mr. Sowinski) | 147.40 |
| Prizes for wheels (Frank's revolution) | 140.93 |
| Photographs (Mr. Hersting) | 21.20 |
| Matches | 34.95 |
| Prizes for raffling (Mr. Ndwaczewski) | 27.90 |
| Beer (Chicago Bottling Co.) | 88.15 |
| Confections, ham, etc. | 54.63 |
| Cigars (Mr. Szymczak) | 72.00 |
| Cigars (Mr. Osmanski) | 61.00 |
| Whiskey (Mr. Giersz) | 49.80 |
| P. Klejda, workers and incidentals | 12.85 |
| Music | 119.00 |
| Total | <u>\$869.69</u> |

REF ID: A66130275

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III C

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 14, 1895.

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| Income: | \$3,354.78 |
| Expenses: | <u>869.69</u> |
| Net profit: | 32,485.09 |

Reverend J. Piechowski, pastor of St. Hedwig Parish, and Parish Committee.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

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III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 2, 1895.

ATTENDANCE AT POLISH ORPHANS' FAIR
INCREASING CONSTANTLY

Attendance at the orphans' bazaar at St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish is increasing with each passing day. Many societies are beginning to take part in this affair.

The St. Albert Society contributed ten dollars for the orphans and informed the Polish Orphans' Fair Committee that their society will be in full attendance on Saturday, October 5. Tickets for members may be secured from the president, Valentine Koniarski, 634 Holt Street, or from F. Kruk, secretary, and Nicholas Marski, 658 Noble Street.

The St. Joseph Benevolent Society also contributed ten dollars.

The St. Joseph Benevolent Society, the St. Casimir Society, and the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish Choir will attend the Fair on Saturday.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 317

II B 1 c (3)

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POLISH

II D 4

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 2, 1895.

III C

Many other societies are also planning to do their part.

Every Pole ought to give his full support to this benefit fair. Remember that the fair is for the destitute Polish children, and the cause is a noble one.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 30, 1895.

AN APPEAL FOR SUPPORT OF THE FAIR
FOR POLISH ORPHANS

(The Dziennik Chicagoski has received the following article for publication.)

Last Saturday, September 28, the fair for the benefit of the Polish orphans of Chicago, housed at the Holy Family Orphanage, opened in full swing. Every public-spirited Pole should support this benevolent affair.

Dear friends! Do not forget the noble purpose of this fair. Remember that it is being given for the destitute Polish children; so you should forget your personal interests and give it your support.

Attend this fair often, for the admission fee is nominal, and your participation in the various lotteries will enable the unfortunate children to

II B 1 c (3)
II D 4

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 30, 1895.

honor and respect the good will of the participants.

The purchaser of an admission ticket qualifies for a nightly drawing of a prize which is valued at from two to twenty dollars. In this way no one actually wastes money; instead, he becomes a benefactor. In addition to doing a good deed one will have the feeling that he has spent an enjoyable evening.

Once again we appeal to all Poles to take part in this fair. An appeal is also made to the Polish youth. We feel that everyone, especially those who take interest in noble causes, will take an active part in this worthy cause.

The admission price is only ten cents for a single ticket or fifty cents for the duration of the fair.

Polish Orphans' Fair Committee.

II B 1 c (3)
II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 21, 1895.

BAZAAR FOR POLISH ORPHANS TO OPEN TONIGHT
IN ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA PARISH

This evening at 8 o'clock the bazaar for the Polish orphans will open at the St. Stanislaus Kostka School Hall on Bradley Street. All proceeds from the bazaar will be turned over to the Holy Family Orphanage. Starting with tomorrow and through the days to follow, the event will be in full swing.

An appeal is made to all spirited-minded citizens, organizations, societies, etc. throughout Chicago to support this noble cause.

"Res Sacra Misera tenet" (It is a Holy task to deal with Misery) is a well-known saying. These words should first of all be applied to children who are homeless, without parents, incapable of self support, and those Polish orphans that have been stranded in this country without means of support. Only an institution of this kind can be of assistance to them.

Your participation will help to give succor to these unfortunate children.

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William J. Smith, Jr., 11, 12, 13.

live there. I am in a position to say that it will
be a great loss to the country.

We are convinced that the air-air is a very serious threat to
our health and safety. It is a very serious threat to
prevent our children from suffering from air pollution.
It is our duty to our country.

II B 1 c (3)
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 20, 1895.

MORE CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ST. HEDWIG PARISH FAIR

(Summary)

Donations of cash and merchandise continue to flow in for the coming St. Hedwig Parish Fair, according to the committee. Out of the twenty-two persons who made contributions recently, two gave three dollars in cash and the remainder gave valuable gifts.

Louis Kliwer gave a watch valued at twenty dollars. A music box valued at thirty dollars was given by Stanislaus Snigocki. P. Trandel contributed a white goat.

The St. Hedwig Parish Fair committee extends sincere thanks to all donors.

WPA (H.L.F.)

II B 1 c (3)

III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 17, 1895.

BUSINESSMEN AND PARISHIONERS MAKE CONTRIBUTIONS
FOR ST. HEDWIG PARISH FAIR

(Summary)

Donations in large numbers are pouring in for the coming St. Hedwig Parish Fair. The committee wishes to acknowledge that sixty-two persons have donated valuable gifts and money. Twenty contributors, made up of businessmen, Polish and otherwise, and leading citizens have given sixty-two dollars. The highest single contribution was five dollars made by George Coon, and Clarees Stein gave one dollar.

The Dewes Brewery Co. donated a barrel of beer, S. Zalinski gave two pairs of trousers valued at five dollars; Stain Brothers contributed a case of wine valued at ten dollars.

Sincere thanks are extended to all donors.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 16, 1893.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ST. EDMUND PARISH FAIR

(Summary)

Contributions for the proposed St. Edmund Parish Fair have started coming in, according to the Fair committee. Thirty-three individuals and organizations have given cash and merchandise valued at over two hundred dollars. Nine persons gave a total of forty-two dollars, the highest single contribution being twenty-five dollars.

The Gazeta Katolicka (Catholic Gazette) gave ten beautifully bound volumes. Peter Okoniewski gave a watch valued at \$27.00; A. Slupowski donated six pairs of shoes.

The committee extends heartfelt thanks to all the donors for their generous responses.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 27, 1895.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS
FOR ST. JOHN CANTIUS PARISH FAIR

The Fair Committee of St. John Cantius Parish wishes to acknowledge the following contributions for the coming fair:

Apollinaris Jasinski, 2 Carpenter Street: two barrels of beer and two bottles of cognac.

M. Mazurkiewicz, 74 Front Street: two cases of soda water.

Felix Kalisz, 73 Front Street: two barrels of beer.

J. Cholewczynski, 336 Sangamon Street: three barrels of beer and twelve bottles of wine.

Adam Rekowski, 323 Sangamon Street: one barrel of beer.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 27, 1895.

Francis Berka, 4 Lessing Street: twelve bottles of Tokay wine.

Charles Jaeger, 15 Lessing Street: a container of milk.

John Tesmer, 297 Carpenter Street: one barrel of beer.

J. Swiatek, 186 Chicago Avenue: one-half barrel of beer and two boxes of cigars.

Carol Kopkowski: one dollar.

X. Guminger, 105 Chicago Avenue: two boxes of cigars.

Blonder Brothers, 158 Chicago Avenue: one dollar.

J. Malkowski, 147 Chicago Avenue: one barrel of beer and four boxes of cigars.

J. Pasowicz, 143 Chicago Avenue: three cases of soda.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 27, 1895.

M. A. Antkowiak, 320 May Street: one barrel of beer, two boxes of cigars and two bottles of whiskey.

Michael Plotka, 331 May Street: one barrel of beer, two cases of soda and six bottles of wine.

Francis Schultz: one barrel of beer.

Francis Kantak, 93 George Street: one heating stove and one ton of coal.

[?] Nawrocki, 339 Carpenter Street: one goat.

Anthony Eitman: one barrel of beer and twelve bottles of wine.

Theophillus Suchowski, 33 Front Street: one dozen hams.

Joseph Korzeniewski, 320 Carpenter Street: five dollars.

WILLIAM

II B 1 c (3)
III C

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 27, 1895.

Max Marach, 27 Fay Street: one dollar.

John Michalowski, 84 Front Street: five hundred cigars.

J. Kowohl: five hundred cigars.

M. Megera, 320 Carpenter Street: three boxes of caramels and one box of cigarettes.

E. Lempelius, 319 Sangamon Street: one bedspread valued at twelve dollars.

H. F. Stenzel, 119 Front Street: one container of milk.

Sincere thanks are extended to the donors.

The Committee

(The entire proceeds of the fair are to go for the upkeep of St. John Cantius Parish.)

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 17, 1894.

OFFICIAL RESULTS OF THE ONE-DAY BAZAAR
FOR THE POLISH-AMERICAN PAVILION IN LWOW

The following are the results of the one-day bazaar for the Polish-American Pavilion in Lwow held in St. Stanislaus Mostka Parish on November 29:

Income:

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Prize books | 25.60 |
| Large Wheel | 121.00 |
| Young men's wheel | 95.60 |
| Young ladies' wheel | 78.70 |
| Bar | 29.05 |

II B 1 c (3)
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- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 17, 1894.

Restaurant 53.18

Cigar wheel 9.15

Total \$ 412.28

Expenses:

Six cases of beer \$ 9.60

Mr. Gorny, milk 1.50

Mr. Augustynowicz, statues 5.00

Six cases of soda 3.00

One-half case of cider40

PPA (11.11.11)

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POLISH

IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 17, 1894.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Pictures | \$18.00 |
| Mr. Smulski, crosses | 3.70 |
| Mr. Giersz, liquors | 9.50 |
| Mr. Swalski, hams and turkeys | 12.50 |
| Mr. Kaczmarek, prizes | 18.75 |
| Frank's Revolution, prizes | 56.49 |
| Flowers | 4.50 |
| Mr. Stachowski, watches and clocks | 6.50 |

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 17, 1894.

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Music | 9.00 |
| Cigars | 38.00 |
| | <u>196.44</u> |
| | Proceeds: |
| Income | 412.28 |
| Expenses | 196.44 |
| | <u>\$215.84</u> |
| | Net Profit |

Bazaar Committee:

P. Giersz
L. Szopinski
B. Klarkowski
T. Krolik
Reverend Vincent Barzynski, pastor.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 4, 1894.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE POLISH-AMERICAN PAVILION

The following contributions have been received for the support of the Polish-American pavilion at the LWOW Exposition:

| | |
|---|--------|
| The Sons of Poland and Lithuania Society, Group Number 171 of the Polish National Alliance..... | \$3.00 |
| From the Stephen Buszczywski celebration in the St. Casimir Parish..... | \$5.18 |
| Chester Wesolowski of Sacramento, California..... | \$1.00 |

Sincere thanks are extended all donors.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 2, 1894.

ADAM SZWAJKART FETED BY POLES IN LWOW

Adam Sz wajkart, manager of the Polish-American Pavilion and representative of the Poles of America, was feted by the Poles of his homeland in Lwow, at the close of the national fair. According to reports it has been acknowledged that the Polish-American Pavilion was the most interesting and the most visited one at the fair.

To give recognition for the fine work accomplished by the manager of this building, the democratic societies under the direction of Mr. Tyrenkoczy gave a banquet in his honor. Toasts by many prominent individuals were given to the American Pole....

Mr. Sz wajkart delivered a talk on the accomplishments of the Poles in America during the past twenty-five years.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 2, 1894.

All agreed that the immigration of the Poles to the new world was not detrimental but advantageous to the homeland; that the shackled people had shed their bonds and grown in strength and power for the first time in more than a century.

A toast was also paid to the Geographical Business Society of Lwow, especially to Dr. Stanislaus Klobukowski, for a number of years director of Przegląd Emigracyjny (Immigration Review).

Congratulations for Mr. Sz wajkart and his Polish-American Pavilion were received from many people.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 30, 1894.

SUPPORT GIVEN POLISH-AMERICAN PAVILION IN LWOW
BY SOUTH BEND PARISHIONERS

Reverend Vincent Barzynski, pastor of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, has received the following letter:

"I have the honor and privilege of sending one hundred dollars for the Polish-American Pavilion in Lwow, which was collected at a patriotic manifestation held Sunday, November 25. With brotherly love,

Reverend Valentine Czyzewski, C.S.C.,
South Bend, Indiana"

To this letter was attached a check for one hundred dollars.

Sincere thanks are extended to the donors. Mention should be made that this is not the first donation from the Poles of South Bend, Indiana. They

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 30, 1894.

have from time to time contributed for many noble projects. It must be admitted that they have surpassed the Poles of Chicago in contributions as to number. May success and happiness bless them.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 30, 1894.

RESULTS OF THE ONE-DAY BAZAAR FOR
THE POLISH-AMERICAN
PAVILION IN LWOW

Yesterday, Thanksgiving Day, many people turned out for the Polish-American Pavilion bazaar in St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish. The results were gratifying, to say the least.

The beautiful prizes on the stands tempted the participants to try their luck, and the plaintive strains of orchestral music held the crowd almost until midnight. Practically everyone carried home a prize. Many businessmen from the neighborhood also took part in this event.

A gross profit of \$412.28 was realized, of which over three hundred dollars was clear profit. Although this sum will not cover the outstanding debts incurred by the Polish-American Pavilion in Lwow, it is a step in the right direction.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 30, 1894.

We Poles of Chicago have demonstrated that no worthy project goes unnoticed, unsupported. This is only a beginning, and it is hoped that other Polish communities will follow suit. With the help of our brothers we will cover all debts and close this matter with honor.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 26, 1894.

POLISH-AMERICAN PAVILION
RECEIVES HIGHEST AWARD AT LWOW

We have received the following information:

"Lwow, Poland October 13, 1894.

"It gives me great pleasure to inform you that our Polish-American Pavilion at the Lwow Exposition, not the building but our exhibits, was unanimously awarded an Honorary Diploma, which is the highest award of the Exposition.

"Besides this, Mr. Slominski was awarded two medals, silver and bronze; Mrs. Bienkowski of Chicago, a bronze medal; Dr. Kociell, a gold medal; Mr. Kulinski of New York, a silver medal for his iron products; Mr. Buczkowski, a silver medal for his harness, etc.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 26, 1894.

"A complete list of awards will be published later on.

"Adam Sz wajkart Manager of the Polish-American
Pavilion at Lwow."

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 18, 1894.

POLISH-AMERICAN EXHIBITORS AT THE LWOW EXPOSITION
GET AWARDS

The following Polish-American exhibitors at the Lwow Exposition have received awards: L. Buczkowski of Chicago, a silver medal, for a harness he exhibited; Sisters of Nazareth of Chicago, a bronze medal, for a chasuble embroidered with golden threads; Mrs. Slominski of Chicago, a bronze medal, for embroidery; Mr. Sowinski of Chicago, a diploma, for sculpture.

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IV(Lithuanian)

Dziennik Chicagoski Oct. 16, 1894.

DONATIONS FOR THE POLISH-AMERICAN PAVILION

Silvester Wleklinski has left in our office \$6.75, collected as follows for the Polish Pavilion:

Reverend Matthew Krawczunas, \$2; Peter Krawczunas, \$1; S. Salas, \$1; K. Andrusis, \$0.50; Mr. Ostrowski, \$0.25; and Sylvester Wleklinski, \$2.

To the noble donors we extend a hearty God bless you.

Who is next?

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 15, 1894.

POLISH-AMERICAN EXHIBITORS RECEIVE
AWARDS AT THE LWOW EXPOSITION

According to information received from Lwow, the following Polish-American exhibitors from Chicago have been awarded silver medals: Stanislaus Slominski, for embroidery on silk garments; Genevieve Kaminski, for artificial flowers. Anthony Schmidt has received a letter of praise for a man's suit.

This is not all. There will be other awards.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 15, 1894.

FAIR IN HOLY TRINITY PARISH

The Holy Trinity Parish fair opened yesterday in a large hall on the second floor of the new school building. This hall is beautifully decorated and is filled with merchandise up to the ceiling.

Reverend Casimir Sztuczko opened the fair with a short speech, after which the Chopin Choir sang patriotic songs.

Throughout the whole afternoon and evening, the fair was full of people. The raffle wheels rattled. All kinds of merchandise were raffled off. People enjoyed themselves immensely. Indications are that the fair will be a success.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 10, 1894.

DONATIONS FOR THE POLISH-AMERICAN PAVILION

Contributions at the Saint John Cantius fair for the fund of the Polish-American Pavilion at the L.O.W. Exposition:

Lewis Kalisz, 50 cents; J. Erzezinski, 50 cents; Anna Radzicki, 25 cents; Michalina Bocian, 25 cents; Ignatius Nowalski, 50 cents; S. Zahajkiewicz, 50 cents; Reverend J. Nasprzycki, \$3; Reverend F. Matuszewski, \$2.
Total \$7.50.

The above list shows that funds to pay off the debt contracted at the L.O.W. Exposition are still coming in. Let them come as soon as possible. It is very urgent. The honor of our nation is endangered.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 9, 1894.

APPEAL TO THE POLES IN AMERICA IN BEHALF
OF THE POLISH-AMERICAN PAVILION AT THE LWOW EXPOSITION

After one hundred years of hard bondage, our countrymen in Europe are holding a general exposition in Lwow during the year of Kosciusko, for the purpose of reminding Europe that the Polish nation is not yet dead, that it still lives, that it works and develops properly, that it advances together with other nations in civilization, industry, education, thereby endeavoring to regain its freedom and independence.

Nearly the entire nation is participating in the Exposition. Almost all her children--in the old country and abroad--are taking part in the Lwow Exposition, in order to show their achievements. Only those Poles who live in that part of Poland which is dominated by the Russian Czar--who looks with envious eye at this peaceful manifestation of the nation at this exhibition of Polish art and industry--cannot participate for fear of being exiled to Siberia.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 9, 1894.

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And we, whom fate has cast on a foreign but free land, have been also invited to participate. We have accepted this invitation because we desire to show the result of our tedious ant-like work in every field; to prove that we love Poland and are united with her in fortune and misfortune despite the great distance which separates us.

In order to present our Polish-American life fully and completely, without scattering our exhibits throughout all the buildings of the Exhibition, we have erected our own pavilion under the American and the Polish colors. This Polish-American pavilion was built by public generosity. That our pavilion has made a good impression upon our countrymen in Europe can be seen by the complimentary articles which have appeared in leading Polish newspapers of Europe. Let us quote, for example, Przegląd Emigracyjny (Emigration Review):

"We wish to state emphatically and publicly that the Polish-American pavilion at the Lwow Exposition is a great attraction; it is always so crowded that it is impossible to see all the exhibits. This pavilion creates admiration and

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 9, 1894.

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enthusiasm; it changes our opinion about the activities of our Polish emigration to America and arouses patriotism".

In Nowa Reforma (New Reform), published in Crakow, we read: "The Polish-American pavilion at the Lwow Exposition depicts the life and work of our countrymen across the seas, and fills us with pride, for it seems to say--'We are Poles and we feel like Poles.'

Dziennik Poznanski (Posen Daily comments as follows:

"Ninety per cent of the exhibitors at the Polish-American pavilion at the Lwow Exposition belong to the working class; they are farmers and tradesmen who emigrated from Poland and settled in America. These people have learned their trades by hard work and perseverance and, on account of their good qualities and patriotic spirit, they have gained the respect of their American fellow citizens.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 9, 1894.

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"From the impressions received at the pavilion of our countrymen in America, one is the most striking and dominating--it is their great attachment to the Polish language and literature and, above all, which is very strange in materialistic America, their loyalty to the Catholic Church and to the faith of our fathers. For us this is solving the riddle of preserving the Polish spirit in America. It also answers the question why the Polish emigration to that country has not been drowned in the sea of other foreign elements; why, on the contrary, it has grown to large proportions, for there are more than one million Poles in America now--which is very encouraging. Therefore, we extend our cordial greeting to our countrymen across the ocean and wish to encourage them on this path, at the end of which is written 'By this sign you will conquer.'

In Gazeta Narodowa (National Gazette) we read:

"....Our countrymen from across the ocean are giving us a living proof of how ardently they feel, think, and work for their native land, which has not ceased to be and will always be their motherland. They hasten and contribute gladly

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 9, 1894.

toward this monument, which will remind the world that we still exist. As soon as they heard about the proposed Exposition in Lwow, they organized a committee in Chicago and began a very active agitation for collecting exhibits for the Exposition. They financed and built their own pavilion in the style of an American villa. In this villa, Polish-American life is depicted. The exhibits which adorn the interior of the Polish-American pavilion depict very vividly the achievements of American Polonia, and this work is so much more important because it is directed by a national spirit. Here we see industry, art, education, agriculture, domestic science, journalism--also a panorama of the life and thoughts of our countrymen in America".

Przegląd Lwowski (Lwow Review) comments as follows:

"....The life of our compatriots in foreign countries is illustrated by the Polish-American pavilion at the National Exhibition. Our compatriots see our motherland divided, in bondage, even oppressed by two governments [Russia and Prussia]. Therefore, our compatriots work more energetically because the future

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 9, 1894.

of Poland depends on work and prosperity. Moreover, by work we can obliterate the faults of the past. This feeling is manifested through very numerous associations--so numerous that anything like it is unknown in any other country--all of which are filled with a patriotic spirit. "There are many religious societies over there, and most of the civic organizations have a religious character, for religion and the Poles are inseparable; besides, the attachment to religion is intensified in foreign countries. Should we be astonished because our emigrants are united in organizations and associations? In our country we constitute one family, but far away from home among strangers, it is necessary for people of one language and one nationality to pull together."

The foregoing quotations indicate that our compatriots in the old country appreciate our work and achievements in our adopted country. By taking active part in the Lwow Exposition, we have contradicted many ridiculous assertions as to our "helplessness" and "incompetence". We have proved to our compatriots that we are not as bad as some unfriendly newspapers describe us. In this respect, our pavilion has accomplished a great deal. We have attracted the attention

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 9, 1894.

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of even Berlin and Saint Petersburg. Our enemies have been impressed by the great number of our societies, as could be seen by Russian and German spies on the photographs exhibited at the pavilion.

They have seen at our pavilion what a free people can do when freed from the iron heel of a tyrant. Our quite organizations work has made an impression even on our enemies. Thus, we have accomplished our purpose through our pavilion. Primarily, we have given proof of our unity and solidarity with our native country; secondarily we have proved that we are Poles and are willing to remain so in this foreign country.

Naturally, the erection of the pavilion, arrangement of the exhibits, as well as the maintenance and transportation of exhibits to Lwow, have given rise to an expense which the Committee has tried to cover from voluntary donations. The expense, if compared with the great benefit derived from the pavilion, is imperceptible.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 9, 1894.

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Up to the present time Mr. Bardonski, cashier of the Committee of the Lwow Exposition has received \$3,066.90, which together, with \$100 sent, by the Polish Roman Catholic Union makes a total of \$3,166.90.

The expenses are as follows: Professor Dunikowski, for pavilion, \$2,100; telegrams, \$12.96; salary of the manager of the pavilion, 7 months at \$50 a month, \$350; traveling to and from Lwow, \$150; telegrams to Mr. Sz wajkat, \$5.36; picture frames, \$47.60; flags and banners, \$54.30; transportation, \$54.28; hardware for doors and windows, \$15.12; printing and binding of newspapers, \$71; packing of exhibits, \$67.95; arranging of the pavilion, \$200; printing of circulars, \$19.75; cashing of checks and miscellaneous expenses, 24. Total \$3,172.32. There is a deficit in the treasury of \$5.42, that is, \$3,166.90-\$3,172.32. The following items have not been paid: Transportation to Lwow, \$500; plans for the pavilion, \$100; circulars, \$21; miscellaneous, \$46.88; location for pavilion, \$168; insurance, \$40; attendance, \$80; packing and re-shipping to Chicago, \$220; carpenter, \$80; balance for the pavilion, \$380; unpaid

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 9, 1894.

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freight, 68; packer, 80; Total indebtedness, \$1,583.88.

The foregoing statement shows that we are about \$1,600 short. We should get about \$500 for the pavilion. The indebtedness, then would be \$1,300. American Polonia would disgrace itself were it not to collect this small sum. We would simply discredit ourselves in the eyes of our compatriots. We should not allow this to happen under any circumstances. We are convinced that this will never happen, that there are among us patriotic societies and clergymen who will come to the rescue and donate the necessary amount despite hard times. We dare not appeal to those who have already contributed toward the Exposition, but we do appeal with confidence to all patriotic people, societies, and clergymen who have not as yet contributed anything toward it. Our participation in the Lwow Exposition is not a personal or private matter. This is a public matter, and our people as a whole should feel that it is their duty to support this noble cause by donations.

You have read already, dear countrymen, that our pavilion at the Lwow Exposition is a great attraction, that it is always crowded, and that our countrymen

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 9, 1894.

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are greatly interested in every exhibit. We have been greatly praised for our participation in the Exposition. Therefore, we appeal once more to the generosity of the Polish public in America for contributions to cover the expenses of this noble undertaking. We need funds because the Exposition will close this month and all obligations must be paid before it closes.

We do not go into bankruptcy by donating a small sum of money to save us from discredit in the eyes of our countrymen in Lwow. We can not allow our exhibits to be sold at auction for debts. We should not come to this extremity. Our honor will not allow it. In behalf of this honor, we appeal to all Poles to do their patriotic duty by contributing toward the Polish pavilion. It is urgent. Bills are waiting.

In view of this unpleasant situation, the Committee decided at its last meeting to appeal to the generosity of the public. In order to give the example, the members of the Committee have made a special collection, and some of them

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 9, 1894.

have decided to donate a certain amount every month.

Many parishes, societies, organizations, and wealthy individuals have not contributed anything toward the pavilion so far. Now is their turn. The pavilion represents our entire American Polonia in Lwow; it brings us credit, and therefore we all should support it.

All donations should be sent to B. Klarkowski, financial secretary, 42 Bradley Street, Chicago.

Hoping that our appeal will not pass unheeded by our countrymen, clergymen, societies, and organizations, we remain

Respectfully yours,
Central Committee:

Ladislaus Smulski, Reverend Vincent Barzynski
Peter Kiolbassa, S.F.A. Satalecki,
Reverend A. Nowicki, Anthony Groenwald,

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 9, 1894.

Victor Bardonski, Francis H. Jablonski, Stanislaus Szwajkart, Boleslaus Clarkowski, Stanislaus Slominski, S. Zahajkiewicz, Henry Nagiel, Leon Szopinski, John F. Smulski, Max Drzemala.

Societies belonging to the Polish National Alliance can send their donations to Michael Majewski, cashier of the organization, 779 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago.

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II D 4 (Bohemian) Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 8, 1894.

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ORPHANS

At a meeting held yesterday afternoon, officials of the societies in Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish agreed unanimously to hold a fair for the benefit of the orphanage on Division Street. The fair will start on October 20.

All Polish and Bohemian parishes are invited to co-operate, inasmuch as the orphans should be supported by all the people. We are certain that no parish, either Polish or Bohemian, will refuse to do its share.

Further information concerning this fair will be given after the next meeting.

B. Clarkowski
Secretary of the Fair.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 21, 1894.

NEWS ABOUT THE SAINT JOHN CANTIUS PARISH FAIR

It was a good day at the fair yesterday. Even a group of Irish merchants came to visit it and enjoyed themselves immensely.

Yesterday, which had been set aside for the Holy Rosary Sodality from Saint John Cantius Parish, was a successful day.

The billy goat raffled at the fair refused to leave the hall, proving once again the truthfulness of the Polish proverb, "Stubborn as a goat". And perhaps it was not stubbornness. Maybe he liked the fair. Who knows?

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 17, 1894.

THE SAINT JOHN CANTIUS PARISH FAIR

(Editorial)

The Saint John Cantius Parish fair began last Saturday in the new but still unconsecrated Saint John Cantius Church, on the second floor of the building, and it looks good. The hall is beautifully decorated, and the exhibits are systematically arranged. There is a great variety of articles, many of them very beautiful. It seems that everyone is happy, and the enthusiasm of parishoners and guests is great. Many people were at the fair yesterday.

Of great attraction and interest is a picture of the Blessed Virgin of Czes-tochowa; there are ten stones in the crown of the Virgin and eight in the crown of the infant Jesus. The picture is valued at two hundred dollars. As stated in our last article, this picture will be raffled among the Womens' Rosary sodalities of Saint Stanislaus Kostka and Saint John Cantius Parishes. It appears that the contest will be very close. There was great activity among the contestants yesterday. Four branches of the Women's Rosary Sodality from

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 17, 1894.

Saint Stanislaus Koska Parish have already chosen a committee for the contest.

The beginning is very good, and indications are that the fair will be a success.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 14, 1894.

THE SAINT JOHN CANTIUS PARISH FAIR

We have been asked to publish the following announcement:

"Those desiring to enjoy themselves should come to the Saint John Cantius Parish fair for the benefit of the parochial school.

"There will be good music.

"Among the gifts offered at the fair, there is a picture of the Black Virgin of Czestochowa, donated by the Women's Rosary Sodality of Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish. The picture which is valued at two hundred dollars, will be raffled by the Women's Rosary sodalities of Saint Stanislaus Kostka and Saint John Cantius parishes. The sodalities will have their own boxes, into which the raffle tickets will be deposited. At the closing of the fair, the boxes will be opened and the name of the winner will be announced.

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III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 14, 1894.

"The Saint John Cantius Society will also have a very pleasant entertainment.

"Every society will have a collection box at the fair, and every member should see to it that his or her society deposits the largest amount.

"The society with the largest amount in its collection box will be rewarded with a beautiful cross carved by Mr. Jaworski, well-known sculptor. This cross will be a nice souvenir of the first Saint John Cantius Parish fair for the benefit of the parochial school. Should the question arise as to which societies cared for the development of this parish, the name of the winner will come to the force.

"Every society may try to have this honor, but only one will gain it. Among other prizes offered at the fair, there are pictures of Saint John Cantius, patron saint of our parish. Every member of the parish should possess this picture, which, if secured at the fair will be a cherished souvenir.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 14, 1894.

"In fact, any object won at the first fair of Saint John Cantius Parish will be a valuable souvenir for the parishioners.

Reverend John Kasprzycki, C.R"

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 12, 1894.

FAIR IN SAINT JOHN CANTIUS PARISH

The subject of all conversations in Saint John Cantius Parish is the coming fair. Everybody is asking when it will begin and who will participate in it. To satisfy this curiosity, I will give here some details about the coming event.

The fair is for the benefit of the Saint John Cantius Parochial School and will be opened on Saturday, September 15, at 7:30 P.M. It will last until October 7.

Admission fee will be ten cents. Tickets for the duration of the fair will cost one dollar. Regular admission tickets will be sold at the gate but tickets for the duration of the fair must be obtained at the rectory.

As to who will participate in the fair, I hope that all Saint Cantius parishioners and as many members from other parishes as possible, will come. Admission will be free on the opening day. The fair will be open daily, except Wednesday and Friday.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 12, 1894.

Thirty societies and fraternities from Saint Stanislaus Kostka and Saint John Cantius parishes will participate in the fair in the following order: (Societies will receive free tickets for their members on the days set aside for them).

Saturday, September 15: Admission free for everyone.

Sunday, September 16: Saint Joseph Aid Society, St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish--tickets sold by Stephen Konkell, 637 Dickson Street; Sacred Heart of Jesus Society, Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish--at 4 P.M., has its own orchestra, tickets sold by John Kroll, 642 Holt Avenue; Third Order of Saint Francis Society, Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish--tickets sold by Paul Figura, 50 Augusta Street.

Monday, September 17: Saints Peter and Paul Society, Saint John Cantius Parish--tickets sold by Martin Ptaszek, 85 Front Street; Saint Hedwig Society, same parish--tickets sold by Mary Skrzypczak, 273 Center Avenue.

Tuesday, September 18: King Ladislaus Society, Saint John Cantius Parish--tickets sold by Valentine Michalski, 26 Fry Street; Bricklayers and Plasterers Society, Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish--tickets sold by Michael Tomczak, 34 Will Street.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 12, 1894.

Thursday, September 20: Saint Stanislaus Kostka Cadets, Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish--tickets sold by Mr. Wamek, 644 Ashland Avenue; Saint John Cantius Society, Saint John Cantius Parish--tickets sold by Francis Sobieszczak, 331 Sangamon Street; Women's Rosary Sodality, Saint John Cantius Parish--tickets sold by the secretary. Time: 2 P.M.

Saturday, September 22: Saint Michael Archangel Society, Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish--tickets sold by Andrew Nowicki, 865 Dickson Street; Saint John the Baptist Society, same parish--tickets sold by John Trojanowski, 150 Blackhawk Street.

Sunday, September 23: Saint Adalbert Society, Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish--tickets sold by Ignace Brusinski, 678 Dickson Street; Saint Stanislaus Kostka Society, same parish--tickets sold by Stanislaus Urbanowski, 58 Augusta Street.

Monday, September 24: Saint Ignatius Society, Saint John Cantius Parish--tickets sold by John Dunczyk, 341 Carpenter Street; Saint Casimir Youth Fraternal Society, same parish--tickets sold by John Kielminski, 33 Front Street.

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Eziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 12, 1894.

Tuesday, September 16: Holy Cross Society. Saint John Cantius Parish--tickets sold by Lewis Malisz, 75 Front Street; Ladies' Rosary Sodality, Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish--tickets sold by the secretary. Time at the fair: 2 P.M.

Thursday, September 27: Joint Cecilia Society, Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish-- tickets sold by Ladislaus Barwig, 655 Dickson Street; School children from Saint John Cantius Parish. Time at the fair: 2 P.M.

Saturday, September 29: Saints Peter and Paul Society, Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish--tickets sold by Charles Armgardt, 523 Paulina Street; Saint Hyacinth Society, same parish--tickets sold by John Block, 692 Holt Street; Young Ladies' Rosary Sodality, same parish--tickets sold by Josephine Dredzik, 11 Chapin Street.

Sunday, September 10: Saint Barbara Society, Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish--
tickets sold by Frances Nyla, 38 Fox Place; Saint Joseph Society, same parish--
tickets sold by Joseph Tankowski, 65 Sanranch Street.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 12, 1894.

Monday, October 1: Saint Cyril and Methodius Society, Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish--tickets sold by John Mysicki, 180 Front Street; Saint Joseph Youth Society, Saint John Cantius Parish--tickets sold by John Loczoski, 94 Front Street.

Tuesday, October 2: Ladislaus Jagello Society, Saint John Cantius Parish--tickets sold by Francis Centnarowicz, 3 Augusta Street.

Thursday, October 4: Holy Transference Society, Saint John Cantius Parish--tickets sold by John Dunczyk, 341 Carpenter Street; Young Ladies' Mary Sodality, same parish--tickets sold by the secretary.

Saturday, October 6: Saint John Cantius Odette Society--tickets sold by Francis Centnarowicz, 20 Madison Avenue; Polish Red Cross Society. Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish--tickets sold by Bartolomew Pradziński.

Sunday, October 7, is the last day of the fair.

Notice: Societies desiring to give away at the fair and free tickets are requested

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 18, 1894.

to get in touch with the pastor of Saint John Cantius Parish.

Reverend John Lasarycki, C.R.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 10, 1894.

POLISH-AMERICAN PAVILION OPENED AT LWOW EXPOSITION
by
Adam Svvajkart

Lwow, June 24, 1894. The Polish-American Pavilion was opened officially on Wednesday, June 20, 1894, in the presence of the members of the Board of Directors of the Lwow Exposition and other notables.

The official opening was delayed in order that Mr. Erasmus Jerzmanowski, honorary president of the Polish-American Section, might be present at this ceremony.

When all the guests had arrived, Mr. Jerzmanowski greeted them cordially, and stated that the Poles of America wished to present this pavilion to their countrymen in Europe, and that by this token they were sending their greetings. Mr. Jerzmowski then said, "Accept our good wishes,

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 10, 1894.

consider our desire to be united with you, and extend to us your brotherly hand."

Prince Sapiecha, president of the Lwow Exposition, then thanked us for participating in the Exposition and asked us to tell our countrymen across the ocean that the hearts of their European compatriots will always be with us, and that we can always depend on them.

Then, together with Professor Dunikowski, we served as guides in the Pavilion, explaining our exhibits to the other guests. All were greatly interested in us and in our exhibits, and they expressed great appreciation of our work and of the pains we had taken in getting up our exhibit.

Subsequently, Mr. Kokocinski, invited all of us to his buffet where a surprise awaited us. It was an American Negro orchestra and a delicious American lunch.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 10, 1894.

A collection for the Negroes was made during the luncheon at which 129 Austrian guldens (about \$51.60) was collected. However, the Negroes would not accept the money, so it was donated to the summer camp.

Mr. Jerzmanowski gave another one hundred guldens for the camp, and it may be said that his sojourn here, as in any other place, bears marks of humanitarian activities, for he also contributed three hundred guldens for the veterans, and one hundred guldens for the poor students. He made friends with the peasants' children at the Exposition, and how much he has donated and is continually donating no one knows. All honor to such a Pole!

In order to express its appreciation of the participation of the Polish-Americans in the Exposition, and to honor Mr. Jerzmanowski, the administration of the Lwow Exposition invited Mr. Jerzmanowski to a breakfast, which took place on June 21, at the Exposition grounds. The Polish-American Section was represented at the breakfast by Mr. Jerzmanowski, Professor Dunikowski and the writer. The administration of the Lwow Exposition was

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 10, 1894.

represented by its Board of Directors and by members of the press. As usual at this kind of gathering, the spirits of the guests were very animated and there was a patriotic atmosphere. The first toast was given by Prince Sapiecha, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Lwow Exposition, who greeted, through us, all Poles in America, and thanked us all for our participation in the Exposition. He asked us to transmit his cordial greetings and sincere thanks to our compatriots in America.....

In answer to this, the undersigned, as manager of the Polish-American Pavilion, replied:

"Gentlemen: I am thoroughly convinced and believe implicitly that you do comprehend and understand our aims and sincere intentions. The Poles in America send you their cordial greetings. This honorable task of

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 10, 1894.

greeting you was temporarily entrusted to us, as representatives of our compatriots in America. On behalf of the mission, I do this joyfully because I realize, together with our compatriots across the ocean, that our co-operation with our native land may benefit us greatly in the future. That we desire sincere co-operation and unity with you has been proved by the enthusiastic and warm reception which Professor Dunikowski experienced among us during his last visit, when we honored him as a representative of our motherland. It was said then that, at last, Poland was discovered, or was it that American Polonia was discovered? Poland was not discovered, nor were Poles in America discovered, for it was not necessary to look for them; but many important facts were revealed. It was revealed that our compatriots who found shelter in America, this fourth Polish stronghold, possess an inexhaustible store of good will, that they possess national influence, because they are united by societies and organizations; they have inexhaustible vitality, for they are reared in an atmosphere of genuine patriotism. They even possess creative power,

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because they work hard and perseveringly; they do not bear down or destroy but build and accumulate, and above all they cherish deep and true love for their motherland and are generous whenever the good of the nation requires it.

"One of the numerous proofs of our generosity is our humble Polish-American Pavilion, which we presented to our countrymen in Europe yesterday. When you view our exhibits, gentlemen, please do not consider the quantity or the quality but center your attention on the enormous amount of tedious work, ant-like, which was necessary for gathering our collection and arranging it in our little house. I am confident that you will not notice any deficiency, but will gladly accept this gift which we offer to you in all sincerity.

"Finally, to prove that this work was started with good intentions, I will quote a few sentences from the appeal to the Poles in America that was

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sent to all Polish settlements, asking them to participate in the Lwow Exposition."

(Here, the speaker cited a paragraph from the appeal that is well known to the readers of Dziennik Chicagoski, the public appeal to the Poles in America encouraging their participation in the Lwow Exposition, in the name of solidarity and reciprocity with our countrymen in Europe, which concluded with the following statement:

"The Pavilion, under American and Polish banners, has been erected. It will bear this message to our compatriots, 'We live, work, and love our motherland; we desire to remain Poles'.")

"Gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to empty this cup in honor of Prince Sapiecha, president of the Exposition, and to the success and attainment of the great aims which you gentlemen have undertaken in

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 10, 1894.

creating this memorable work. Floreat, crescat."

Then P. Z. Marchwicki, manager of the Exposition, drank to the health of Professor Dunikowski, initiator of the idea of a Polish-American Pavilion. Next was an address by Stanislaus Badeni, a brother of the viceroy [Austrian] and a member of parliament, who praised the journalists for their excellent work in support of the Lwow Exposition. He then drank a toast to the health of L. Zajczkowski, representative of the press.

In his eloquent reply, Mr. Zajaczkowski praised the merits of Polish journalists in America, and maintained that they should be imitated in many things, because the press in America is not restricted by censure or by personal interests.

Subsequently, Plato Kostecki, our poet, who has already gained immortal fame, spoke on the value of national unity and work for nationalistic

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 10, 1894.

ideals, and ended his talk by reciting a poem which he wrote for the opening of the Exposition. This poem, inspired with the love of the motherland and deep belief in its resurrection, you probably have already read.

At the end of the breakfast Count Gorajski raised his glass in an old Polish toast, "Let us love one another," and then spoke on national unity.

This concluded the ceremony of opening the Polish-American Pavilion at the Lwow Exposition.

1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 25

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 21, 1894.

APPEAL

The opening day of the Lwow Exposition is very near, for, only eight weeks separates us from this important event, at which Poland will give account to herself and to others of her cultural attainments. This means that Poland will show how far she has advanced in education, art, commerce, agriculture, etc., in spite of the bondage which has impeded her development.

The Poles in America have been invited to participate in this Exposition, and it is because of that invitation that we are making this appeal.

All Polish settlements in America have contributed toward this Exposition by sending many valuable exhibits to the Central Committee in Chicago and to sub-committees in New York and Baltimore--which proves that the American Poles are not lost to their motherland. By participation in the Lwow Exposition, we

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 21, 1894.

will prove that we are united with our native land, that we have not ceased to love it, and that we think about it.

The accumulated exhibits must be shipped within a few days so that they can reach their destination on time. The last shipment will be made on April 5, 1894. Those preparing exhibits should send them before April 5 to the Committee, care of L. Szopinski, 559 Noble Street, Chicago, Illinois.

We wish to appeal again to our clergy, societies, patriots, and all persons of good will, for more donations, because we need funds for shipping expenses. We are still short about one thousand dollars. This sum could be easily obtained if those societies which have not yet contributed anything toward the Exposition would send at least a small cash contribution. A donation of a few dollars will not impoverish any society, but it will help the cause. All cash donations should be sent to Boleslaus Klarkowski, 42 Bradley Street, Chicago.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 21, 1894.

In behalf of the Central Committee, we recommend once more this worthy cause to the generosity of our Polish American public.

Respectfully yours,

W. Smulski, president.

Leon Szopinski, secretary,

559 Noble Street, Chicago

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 19, 1894.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE KOSCIUSKO
EXPOSITION AT LWOW MEETS

The Central Committee in charge of Polish-American participation in the Kosciusko Exposition at Lwow held a meeting last Saturday at which several questions were settled.

The first business in the order of the day was the reading of a letter from Professor Dunikowski of Lwow, Poland, who stated that construction of the Polish-American pavilion has begun and is progressing very rapidly. The pavilion will be ready on time; it will be located between the Fine Arts Building and the pavilion of the city of Lwow, which is considered a very good location. Professor Dunikowski acknowledged the receipt of money from America.

Next, Anthony Groenwald gave a check for twenty-nine dollars to the secretary of the Committee, in the name of the Polish National Alliance. This money was received at the headquarters of the Polish National Alliance from the



Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 19, 1894.

following sources: Sobieski Society, Group No. 21 of the Polish National Alliance in Braidwood, Illinois, \$5; Glowacki Society, Group No. 90 of the Polish National Alliance in Detroit, \$5; Polish Tradesmen Society, Group 162 of the Polish National Alliance in Detroit, \$5; Uhlans of St. Paul, Group 206 of the Polish National Alliance in Chicago, \$2; Kosciusko Society, Group 198 of the Polish National Alliance in Hegewisch, Illinois, \$2; Hussars of Sobieski, Group 103 of the Polish National Alliance in Red Jacket, Michigan, \$5; and Symon Jacewicz, of Manticoke, Pennsylvania, \$5. Total \$29.

Furthermore, the members of the Committee decided to publish a third list of gifts and ask for more donations, because they are still short about fifteen hundred dollars.

The administration [of the Alliance] was advised to devise other means to obtain the necessary funds for [participation in] the exposition; it also received instructions to make a report of its activities at the next meeting of the Committee.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 19, 1894.

It was decided to proceed at once with the sorting and packing of donated exhibits, which are to be shipped before the first of April. The exhibits will be packed by experienced packers, who will be supervised by a special committee. No exhibits will be accepted after the first of April, which is the last day for shipping. Within the next few days the Committee will issue an official announcement in regard to this matter.

Shipping expenses will amount to approximately \$250 or \$300.

The secretary of the Committee has been instructed to communicate with other committees in Baltimore, Cleveland, Buffalo, and other cities, in respect to the funds and exhibits which they have on hand.

It was decided to hold another meeting next week.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 28, 1894.

PRODUCTS OF POLISH ALBUM COMPANY
AT LWOW FAIR

We have already informed our readers that the Polish Album Company, recently established in Chicago, is preparing a number of artistic photographic albums for exhibition at the Lwow Fair. The Lwow Fair Committee has consented to exhibit these albums in the Polish-American Pavilion, and the Polish Album Company is very busy finishing them. These albums will contain photographs of Polish buildings, business houses, outstanding American Poles, etc.

The secretary of the Polish Album Company has informed us that the photographs of St. Stanislaus Kostka church, Holy Trinity church, and St. Mary's of perpetual Help church, Bridgeport, are ready. The photographs of the convent and school of the Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth, the high school of St. Stanislaus Kostka parish, and the school of St. Mary of Perpetual Help parish (in Bridgeport) are almost ready.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 28, 1894.

The following Polish businessmen made arrangements for photographs of their establishments: J. Arkuszewski, F. Augustynowicz, M. Baranski, A. Bardonski, F. Bieszka, A. Burda, F. Fubla, A. Groenwald, Dr. Kossakowski, Messrs. Marcinkowski and Bonk, J. Meczarski, F. Okoniewski, S. Piotrowski, A. Przekwas, S. Rickowski, J. Smolinski, Andrew Szulc, A. Sz wajkart, J. Szymczak, A. Wiza, and W. Wleklinski.

The following is a list of names of persons whose photographs, with biographies attached, were submitted: F. Augustynowicz, M. Baranski, A. Bardonski, Reverend A. Barzynski, Reverend S. Byrgier, Reverend K. Sztuczko, Reverend J. Gieburowski, J. Bauer, Peter Kiolbassa, E. L. Brodowski, Dr. E. Czerniewski, F. Gackiewicz, F. H. Jablonski, Andrew Kwasigroch, John A. Kwasigroch, Judge M. A. La Buy, K. Machek, Dr. R. Midowicz, R. Okoniewski, J. Piatkiewicz, J. F. Smulski, A. Sz wajkart, J. Szymczak, and J. W ysocki.

In addition to these albums, the Company will prepare one about the Polish



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 23, 1894.

Falcons, in which, besides the group pictures of the members of this organization, will appear the photographs of K. Zychlinski, S. Zachajkiewicz, M. Saranski, A. Groenwald, L. Nowak, and others.

Photographs of certain Polish women were also taken.

We wish to add that albums of the Polish clergy, Polish women, etc., will be made on demand.

After completion of the Chicago album, the representatives of the Polish Album Company will visit the Polish settlements of other cities for the purpose of preparing similar albums.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 2, 1894.

POLISH ACTIVITIES

Participation of American Poles in the Lwow Fair of 1894

Although for quite some time we have not said anything about the work connected with the preparations for our participation in the Lwow Fair, this work is progressing very rapidly, with cash donations and exhibits coming in from everywhere. The Lwow Fair Central Committee, which has been working very energetically, will begin within a short time to ship the articles to be exhibited.

Last Sunday the Lwow Fair Committee met again and settled many problems. Reverend T. Jakimowicz, who attended this meeting, furnished the Committee with all necessary information concerning the Polish churches in the United States.

This valuable information, which will be used in statements, was gladly received, and the Committee thanked the informant by rising. Reverend T. Jakimowicz was made a member of the Committee.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 2, 1894.

Shipping of the exhibits to the Lwow Fair was entrusted to Mr. F. Bieszez, who has already made the necessary arrangements with several transportation companies and who promised to present a statement showing the cost of transportation.

A special committee for arranging the photographs and contacting the Polish businessmen in Chicago was formed.

This committee, which has already begun its work, consists of Mr. J. Smulski, Dr. Casimir Midowicz, Mr. H. Nagiel, Mr. Szczesny Zahajkiewicz, and Mr. L. Szopinski.

We are submitting a new list of donations sent to the Lwow Fair Committee for the benefit of the Polish-American exhibition.

Mr. B. Klarkowski, financial secretary, received the following donations:

Mr. Charles Zulawski, from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania sent .45. This sum was



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 2, 1894.

collected by [Pittsburgh] church societies belonging to St. Adalbert's parish. They are listed as follows: St. Adalbert's Society, \$15; St. Joseph's Society, \$10; St. Ladislaus' Society, \$10; Knights of St. Casimir, \$5; Society of St. Anthony de Paul, \$5.

The Archbrotherhood of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, from Bay City, Michigan, sent \$1.90.

Mr. L. Szopinski received \$20 from Reverend L. Szczepanski, of Wilmington, Pennsylvania. This sum was collected by church societies belonging to the Polish Parish in that city. The donations are listed as follows: St. Joseph's Society, \$7; St. Stanislaus' Society, \$3; Holy Trinity Society, \$3; St. Hedwig's Knights, \$2; Holy Rosary Society, \$2; Polish Band, \$1; Reverend L. Szczepanski, the pastor, \$2.

St. Casimir's National Society, Bay City, Michigan, sent \$25.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 2, 1894.

The Lwow Fair Committee in Philadelphia collected \$40.

Chicago Poles will contribute some furniture. Mr. Maximilian Marcinkowski will give a beautiful settee and a cushion. Mr. Zdziebloski is preparing samples of furniture. A number of cabinet-makers and carpenters desire to construct a large model of an American home. In other words, our Fair will be a success.

Circulars containing information concerning churches, schools, societies, and Polish journals will be ready when the time comes. The report committee must have their notes ready before March 15. A few thousand copies of circulars containing descriptive material will be printed.

The Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth are preparing a few beautiful articles for the exhibit at the Lwow Fair--one of them is a chasuble.

Polish groups from other cities are sending large collections of articles, which will be sorted and sent to the Lwow Fair.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 29, 1893.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE PARTICIPATION OF THE POLES
IN THE LWOW EXPOSITION IN 1894

(Reprinted from Gazeta Katolicka)

We wish to remind the reverend Polish priests that it is high time to consider having photographs taken of their churches and schools so as to be able to send them to the exposition as early as possible.

Many parishes have already sent in their photographs to the Central Committee, and we will soon begin publication of the names of the parishes which have promised to participate in the exposition and help both morally and financially.

One of the most interesting points at the Polish-American pavilion will be the section devoted to our schools. We hope that the teachers will not forget about this important matter.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 29, 1893.

We are informed that the Polish women, in Chicago and out of town, are preparing various kinds of handwork for their section. We can already announce that this women's section will contain many interesting things. Our Polish women will not need to be ashamed of their exhibit.

Anyone wishing to participate in the joint excursion to the Lwow Exposition should give his name to the Polish Central Committee, so that reservations may be made at the cheapest possible rate. The more there will be making the trip, the cheaper will be the cost of transportation. Fifteen persons from Chicago alone have already made their reservations.

(We are reprinting this information for the benefit of those interested in the exposition.)

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 27, 1893.

[POLISH EXHIBIT TO BE SENT TO SAN FRANCISCO]

The paintings by Polish artists exhibited at the Chicago World's Fair are already packed to be sent to the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco. A representative of the Polish artists, Mr. M. Niedzwiedzinski, will leave Chicago to care for them.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 26, 1893.

POLISH-AMERICAN TURNERS IN THE LWOV EXPOSITION OF 1894

We have received the following letter regarding the participation of the Polish-American turners in the historic Lwow Exposition:

"To Brother Turners in America!

"Hail to you! Practically all the Poles in America are vitally interested in the Kosciusko Exposition to be held in Lwow in 1894. All Polish organizations and societies are actively engaged in boosting the Exposition, gathering photographs and documents relating to themselves and preparing appropriate descriptive articles. Many Poles in America intend to send samples of their products and inventions, so that they can be properly represented before the eyes of their countrymen in the fatherland. Shall we, the Polish turners of America, view this without taking any action of our own? Is it not our duty, even if in a lesser degree, to show our brother turners in Galicia, Cracow, and Posen that we also are interested in this historic national memorial and opportunity to exhibit the

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 26, 1893.

work and industry of the Polish people?

"Yes, brother turners! Although our nests were organized a short time ago, and despite the fact that our young eaglets (turners) haven't grown feathers yet and can in no way compare with their brethren abroad, we still feel it is our duty to show Poland, to show our countrymen there and show our brother turners, that we are alive, that we love our unfortunate country, and that our ideal is to gain the freedom of our Mother Poland through the efforts of these turners.

"Therefore, brother turners scattered all over the United States, to action! Combine into one organization. 'Unity Is Life; Disunity Is Death' should be our motto. Together and in peace let us send as many turners as possible to the Kosciusko Exposition. It is true that we are still young and perhaps inexperienced, that we cannot, especially in these critical times, send any great exhibits, samples, or any financial help, but we believe that even our small and modest contribution will be gratefully accepted by our brethren in Poland.

"On Sunday, December 17, at a great meeting of the Polish Turners No. I, it was

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 26, 1893.

unanimously decided to prepare an article describing the activities and growth of the Polish turners in America; also to gather by-laws and regulations, badges and uniforms of the various turner branches. All of this is to be sent to the Polish-American pavilion at the Lwow Exposition. It was also decided to revive the old idea of forming an alliance of all the Polish turner societies in the United States.

"We appeal, therefore, to all the presidents and secretaries of the various Polish turners to gather all material possible about the turners and send it to the undersigned so that we can insert it in the contemplated article:

"1. Name and location of nest.

"2. Full name of every officer, director, teacher, organizer, honorary member; also those taking part in drilling exercises and regular members, including the work they do.

"3. Number of members in turner uniforms.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 26, 1893.

- "4. A history of the organization and activities of the nest.
- "5. How often and how many hours weekly do the turners drill.
- "6. How many take part in the drills and how many hours do they practice.
- "7. Number of public entertainments, outings, national celebrations, etc., sponsored by the nest.
- "8. Do the members have sword practice, sharpshooting practice or rowing exercises.
- "9. A description of their flag.
- "10. Give address of meeting place and its dimensions.
- "11. What apparatus is owned by the nest, and what is its value?

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 26, 1893.

"12. Financial status of the nest.

"13. Does it include a nest of girl turners. Also a description of such nest, if included.

"This information should be sent to me not later than December 20, 1894, so that we may have time to insert it among other material in our article and send it to the exposition in time.

"We also wish to appeal to all our brother turners to contact us for the purpose of organizing a turners' alliance, and to send us their opinions and suggestions regarding this important matter.

"Any further information will be gladly supplied by the undersigned.

Casimir Zychlinski
648 W. 17th Street, Chicago."

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 9, 1893.

NEWS ITEM.

The Polish Central Committee organized for the purpose of increasing the attendance of Poles in the Lwow Exposition held a meeting Thursday evening, December 7, at the rectory of the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish. Mr. E. Jerzmanowski of New York, the honorary president of the committee, presided at the meeting. Mr. L. Szopinski, the secretary, submitted a general report on the progress of the committee, and then current matters were discussed. A final decision was made as to the plans for the pavilion already sent to Lwow, and it was decided to notify Professor Dunikowski of this decision by telegraph. After the meeting proper, the assembly remained and discussed many matters pertaining to the welfare of the Poles in America.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 9, 1893.

NEWS ABOUT THE POLISH AMERICAN EXHIBITION

The participation of Poles in America at the World Exposition in 1894 is proceeding forward each day. Polish societies from various localities are sending in generous donations for the Polish-American pavilion. Mr. Boleslaus Alarkowski, the financial secretary of the Polish Central Committee in Chicago, reports that he has received the following contributions:

Society of the Sacred Heart, Racine, Wisconsin (twenty members), \$3; Society of St. Isidor the Plougher, Grand Rapids, Michigan, \$5; Society of St. Joseph, Everson, Pennsylvania (twenty members), \$2; Society of St. Casimir the Prince, Leavenworth, Kansas, \$3; Society of Sts. Peter and Paul, La Salle, Illinois, \$15.

We sincerely wish to thank the above-mentioned societies for their generous contributions. They should serve as a criterion for other societies to follow.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 27, 1893.

The St. Stanislaus Kostka Society in the parish of the same name in Chicago, has decided to participate in the Lwow Exposition in 1894. The Society is contributing twenty-five dollars to build the Polish-American Pavilion in Lwow, and the secretary was ordered to prepare all possible data regarding the Society. The St. Stanislaus Kostka Society will also ship its seventeen-year-old banner to the Lwow Exposition.

These motions were passed at a meeting presided over by Mr. Jakob Tomaszewski. He and the other members of the Society merit our due appreciation.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 21, 1893.

APPEAL CONCERNING PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THE LWOW EXPOSITION

Since a greater portion of the exhibit in the Polish-American pavilion at Lwow will consist of photographs of churches, schools, society groups, insignias, and so on, the Central Committee in charge of Polish-American participation in the Lwow Exposition wishes to assist the parishes, societies, and private individuals in preparing these photographs by offering a few pertinent suggestions.

A special committee, whose assignment it is to take charge of this matter, after communicating with photographers in Chicago, has this to report:

Of the photographs of churches, schools, societies, and so forth, the Central Committee intends to make a series of albums for display at the Polish-American pavilion. These albums will give a conception of our work as a whole. For such albums, the photographs should all be of the same size. After consultation with the photographers, it was decided that the photographs be eleven by fourteen inches, and the mounting, fourteen by seventeen inches. We request that all

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 21, 1893.

photographs be made in this size, that is, all those that are to be included in the albums. It is left, however, entirely to the individuals, parishes, schools, or societies, to prepare photographs of larger or smaller sizes and, in general, to arrange their exhibits according to their own tastes, but naturally such exhibits cannot be included in the general albums. In addition, the Central Committee reserves the right to evaluate the photographs submitted and to reject such as are badly executed or otherwise not suitable. All photographs must be submitted to the Central Committee not later than January 5, 1894, in order that they may be properly arranged, bound, and sent to Europe. Photographs are to be sent to the Central Committee (141-143 West Division Street), or to the persons in charge of separate sections. Finally, they must be well packed (not rolled) to prevent damage in shipment.

We ask that photographs be taken as soon as possible, for in a short time weather conditions will make this difficult, if not impossible.

As to the condition for making photographs and the cost of such, the special

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 21, 1893.

committee has consulted Polish photographers in Chicago, and will supply information and suggestions on request. Requests should be addressed to the undersigned.

In behalf of the special committee,

Henry Nagiel,
141-143 West Division Street.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 17, 1893.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE BRIDGEPORT
POLISH DAY COMMITTEE

The Bridgeport Polish Day Committee, consisting of Theodore Wikaryasz, M. Wojtalewicz, Francis Bemke, Michael Mleklinski, and Nicodemus Piotrowski, held its last meeting at the home of F. Bemke on November 10, for the purpose of closing its accounts. The financial statement showed an income (from collection of contributions in the community of Bridgeport) of \$699.35. Expenses totaled \$608.34, leaving a balance of \$91.01.

The committee voted unanimously (only Mleklinski was not present) to donate this balance to the fund for a new organ at St. Mary's of Perpetual Help Church. In accordance with the decision, the committee's treasurer, M. Wojtalewicz, placed the money in the hands of the Reverend Nawrocki, pastor of the church.

To all those who contributed to the success of the "Day" with money or work,



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 17, 1893.

the committee sends its thanks, and the old Polish "Bog Zaplac" May God re-
pay you7.

The Committee.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 16, 1893.

APPEAL TO POLISH SOCIETIES IN REFERENCE TO THEIR
PARTICIPATION IN THE LWOV EXPOSITION OF 1894

Stanislaus Sz wajkart, of the Central Committee in charge of shipment of Polish-American exhibits to the Lwow Exposition, has sent the following appeal to all Polish societies in America. We publish it here for the benefit of those societies whose addresses were not available to the Central Committee.

"The Central Committee in charge of Polish-American participation in the Kosciusko Exposition at Lwow has given the undersigned the task of preparing a treatise on the Polish societies in America. This treatise cannot be prepared without the help of the societies. I therefore request the societies to authorize their secretaries to send me the following data as soon as possible:

1. When and by whom was the society organized?

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 16, 1893.

2. Is the society affiliated with any larger organization? If so, name organization.

3. What are the aims of the society and, in particular, what benefits do its members derive from it?

4. How large is the society's membership?

5. What phases has the society passed through since its organization?

6. Since its organization, how much money has the society paid out in sick benefits, death benefits, and other welfare causes?

"Further, I request that a copy of the society's constitution be sent to me. Inasmuch as the task of preparing the treatise will take a great deal of time, especially as the data itself will constitute a considerable por-

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 16, 1893.

tion of it, I must ask for the greatest possible expedition in this matter. Only a few days are needed to send me the necessary material; I have no doubt that the societies wish to be mentioned in the treatise, and I judge, therefore, that by the fifteenth of January all societies will have supplied me with the necessary information.

"As to photographs of banners and [members] of societies, a special committee on photographs will issue an appeal at the proper time. At the moment, preparation of the treatise is of the utmost importance, and I ask again for the speediest possible submission of the above-outlined material.

"Respectfully,

Stanislaus Sz wajkart,

143 West Division Street, Chicago."

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 14, 1893.

TO ALL POLISH WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Next year a Polish Exposition will be held at Lwow--the Kosciusko Exposition. Our countrymen in Poland have invited us to participate in this Exposition: our brethren across the ocean have extended their hands to us and are awaiting our arrival and our co-operation.

The numerically strong Polish element in America ought to participate in the Lwow Exposition. Participation in it is a duty which, for patriotic reasons, we should not neglect.

How can we better demonstrate our love for our motherland than by laying at her feet the fruits of our work in exile, the products of our life outside of her boundaries? We have the opportunity of giving our countrymen proof that this love for our motherland has not died out; we have the opportunity of showing the whole world that we live and work, that we are a strong and virile nation, believing in our future with faith and



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 14, 1895.

hope.

With its general headquarters in Chicago, a committee organized for the purpose of sending exhibits to the Lwow Exposition has been working energetically and with good results at providing for a proper representation of the Poles living in America. Here is a summary of what the Committee has done thus far:

It was decided to erect a Polish-American pavilion on the Lwow Exposition grounds. Appeals for co-operation have been sent to all Polish settlements [in America]. We are assured of the help of the Polish clergy, teachers, editors, organizations, and so forth. Today, the Polish-American pavilion at Lwow is almost an accomplished fact.

We will send our countrymen [in Poland] a picture of our life here in America. Our pavilion will contain photographs of our churches, schools, and factories. There will be sections devoted to journalism, agriculture,



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 14, 1893.

and industry. Our military societies, our church and national societies, will be represented under the Polish and American flags. In a word, we will try to convince our countrymen that we are spiritually and physically strong, that we do not spend slothful lives amid pleasure and luxury, but [that] by dint of hard work, we are endeavoring to make a new place for ourselves so that we may again stand upon an equal plane with other nations.

In order to make the exhibit in the Polish-American pavilion at Lwow complete, that is, to round it out aesthetically, the Central Committee decided at one of its meetings to create an additional section to the original five--a section devoted to Polish women's handiwork. With this purpose in mind, the Committee addresses this appeal to the Polish women [of America] requesting their co-operation. We do this with the belief that in this patriotic work our countrymen will stand faithfully at our side and, in supplementing the exhibit of Polish industry in the United States, lead us, taking first place as they rightly deserve. Old Polish tradition says



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 14, 1895.

that Polish women have always guarded the honor and virtues of their husbands.

Polish women of America! Here is a field of activity worthy of your efforts. Show our countrymen in Poland that you are able and willing to contribute your work to the success of our Polish-American exhibit. Please note that, in contributing your work, you are maintaining our national honor and giving proof of your own capabilities and your own national life in America.

We are concerned here with the creation of a Polish Women's Handiwork Section at the Polish-American pavilion. The beautiful needlework of our countrywomen, collections of children's outfits, and so on, will provide much excellent material for such an exhibit. No special exertion or expensive specimens are necessary. (Each specimen will be returned to its owner.) Whoever can afford it, may prepare something more costly, but as we are concerned chiefly with the handiwork of Polish women, we ask for



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 14, 1893.

anything that may be classified as such; for example, embroidery, lace, serviettes, table cloths, and similar specimens, suitably grouped, will make a very beautiful exhibit of women's work, which would attract the attention and wonder of the women in Poland, thus bringing well-earned fame and pleasure to the Polish women of America.

In this way you [the Polish women of America] will not only perform a patriotic duty, but you will prove at the same time that the famous thriftiness and capability of Polish womanhood has not been lost, but continues to exist and develop here with equal vigor.

To work, then, our worthy Polish women!

Let your reward be the pleasure that comes with the faithful performance of duty and the triumph of the Polish-American exhibit at the Kosciusko Exposition [in Lwow].

Long live the Women's Handiwork Section! Long live the Polish-American



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 14, 1893.

pavilion!

The undersigned will supply any additional information upon request.

By authority, and in behalf of the Central Committee,

Adam Szwajcart,

609 Noble Street.

[Mr. Szwajcart is] in charge of the Polish Women's Handiwork Section at the Polish-American Pavilion in Lwow.

All other Polish papers please copy.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 13, 1893.

POLISH DAY FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS CLOSED

An administration meeting of the Polish Day Central Committee was held last Saturday at the editorial offices of Dziennik [Chicagoski] for the purpose of closing accounts [and] clearing up the remaining business which the Central Committee had entrusted to the administration at its last meeting.

The financial secretary, W. Bardonski, presented his report, which showed that the income from Polish Day was more than nineteen hundred dollars, while the expenses totaled more than fourteen hundred. The cash remaining in the Central Committee's treasury amounts to \$466.97. In addition to this, the Committee has in its possession 1,542 unsold Polish Day badges. The report was checked and accepted; due to lack of space, we will publish it in tomorrow's issue.

From the sum of \$446.97 [sic], it was decided to reserve \$150 for the purchase of gold medals for the societies which participated in the contest at the Stock Pavilion, and \$30 for the printing and distribution of a Commemorative pamphlet. The sum of \$286.97 remained. It will be disposed of as follows: \$25 to the small Polish church in Cragin, and \$251.97 to the Kosciusko Monument

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 13, 1893.

Fund. The remaining 1,542 badges will be sold at cost price, that is, five cents each. The Committee will appeal to the public to buy up these badges, which will serve as a memento of the occasion to all Poles. They can be purchased at the home of J. Kordoncki, corner of Noble and Ingraham Streets. The income from the sale of these badges will be donated, half to the Kosciusko Monument Fund and half to the fund for the erection of a Polish-American pavilion at the World Exposition.

The Committee's secretary, M. Magiel, was instructed to prepare the Polish Day pamphlet as soon as possible.

K. Lychlinski was instructed to procure the gold medals for the contest winners. The medals will be presented with appropriate ceremonies at Pulaski Hall. Lychlinski was also instructed to engage the hall for this purpose. Any income from these exercises will be donated to the Pulaski Hall Foundation. After the above decisions were made, the meeting was adjourned until such a time as when the remaining badges are all sold, at which time its activities will be at an end.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 13, 1893.

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APPEAL TO THE POLISH CLERGY AND SCHOOL TEACHERS

IN REFERENCE TO THEIR PARTICIPATION IN THE Lwow EXPOSITION

We have received for publication in Dziennik/Chicagoski the following appeal from S. Zahajkiewicz, who is preparing a treatise on the Polish schools in America for the school exhibit in the Polish-American pavilion at the Lwow Exposition:

"I need not expand in this appeal upon the Exposition itself--its aim or its task-- for those to whom I address my words are already well acquainted with it.

"In one and only one occupied portion of Poland-- **the** Austrian--can Poles use their native language and live as Poles, working for themselves and their motherland; they are allowed to say they are Poles, and now they will be able to show that they are, in deed.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 13, 1893.

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IV "Our most inveterate enemy cries; 'There is no Poland!' We answer: 'There are Poles, and Poland lives!' But mere words do not constitute proof --we must show by deeds that Poland lives, even there where Poles do not tread on Polish soil [that is, Poland exists wherever Poles live]. But I will forego further discussion along these lines and come immediately to the subject at hand.

"From the newspapers, speeches, private letters, and reports of various committees, we know that the Poles who live here in America desire to show by deed that a relationship exists between them and their homeland, that they desire to participate in the Lwow Exposition. We all want to prove that we are the unspoiled grandchildren of the great Thaddeus Kosciusko, who left wealth and honors here in America to hasten to the defense of his native land at the first notes of its call to arms. I do not want to exaggerate, and I have no intention of expanding on the far-reaching importance of the Lwow Exposition; but it is a fact that, as the participation of Poles in the World's Columbian Exposition convinced all other nations that Poland and the Poles

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 13, 1893.

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IV exist, so will Polish-American participation in the Lwow Exposition convince our brethren who visit the Exposition in Poland that the Polish spirit still lives within us on this side of the ocean, that we carry high our national banner, that we have retained our [Catholic] faith, and that we are endeavoring to prevent denationalization of our children. To this, our Polish parochial schools will testify most conclusively.

"I have no doubt that our clergy, who have always led us in every worthy enterprise, will earnestly support this one. They are the chief overseers of the Polish schools, and for this reason the extent to which our schools will be represented at the Lwow Exposition depends upon them. To the Polish priests, then, and further to the nuns and lay teachers, I address this appeal that they provide material for a school exhibit at the Lwow Exposition.

"Since I have been entrusted with the task of compiling data for such an exhibit, I have taken the liberty of preparing the following short outline

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 13, 1893.

of the information I would like each school to supply.

1. History of the school.
 - a. When and by whom established.
 - b. Local conditions, showing difficulties encountered by teachers, school board, and children.
 - c. Number of teachers, classes, and children.
2. Photographs.
 - a. Schools.
 - b. Teachers and pupils.
3. Educational system under which the school operates.
4. Written work.
 - a. Polish.
 - b. English.
 - c. Other languages, if any.
 - d. Arithmetic.
 - e. Polish History.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 13, 1893.

f. Calligraphy.

g. Drawing.

5. Textbooks used in the school.

6. School children's handiwork.

"All examples of written work should be done on one or at most two sheets of paper, and in such a way that they can later be bound together in one volume. Examples from each class in each subject should be contained in a separate volume. The parish in which each school exists will attend to the binding of the specimens from that school.

"The Central Committee will merely take charge of the sorting, packing, and shipment of exhibits to Europe.

"I again call the attention of all those interested to the fact that all exhibits must be placed in the Central Committee's hands by January 15, 1894, at the very latest.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 13, 1893.

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"I will be glad to furnish additional information in this matter.

All communications concerning the school exhibit should be addressed to me.

S. Zahajkiewicz,
45 Sloan Street, Chicgo, Illinois."

All Polish newspapers please copy.

WPA (IL) 100-100000

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 3, 1893.

POLISH-AMERICAN PARTICIPATION
IN THE 1894 NEW YORK EXPOSITION
General Committee holds meeting

Yesterday's meeting of the Central Committee in charge of arrangements for Polish-American participation in the New Exposition of 1894 was presided over by one of its vice-presidents, Peter Niolbassa.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read, the secretary presented two letters, one from Erasmus Jerzmanowski of New York, and the other from the New York New Exposition committee. The letter from Mr. Jerzmanowski was received with genuine enthusiasm. Our estimable countryman informs us that he has sent a check for five hundred dollars to Peter Niolbassa as his contribution to the fund for Polish-American participation in the New Exposition. This donation is all the more deserving of acknowledgment, as Mr. Jerzmanowski has already sent 3,000 guildens about \$300 to New York to help



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Dzieńnik Chicagoński, Nov. 1, 1895.

cover the general exposition expenses. In his letter, he expresses his satisfaction that the Poles living in America are conscious of their relationship with their motherland and will show this by participation in the Exposition. The Central Committee decided to thank Mr. Jerzmannowski publicly for his generous offer. His donation has moved the matter of Polish-American participation in the new Exposition considerably forward. Erection of a Polish-American pavilion is now a certainty.

The second letter, from Jan. Gutro, secretary of the New York Committee, gave a report on the Committee's activities to date and requested further information, which the secretary of the Central Committee was accordingly instructed to forward.

Erection of the pavilion was next in the order of business. J. Lewandowski, a Polish architect who was present at the meeting, presented a sketch which appealed to everyone. It was accepted unanimously and Lewandowski was

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Dziennik Chicagoski, ov. 3, 1895.

instructed to prepare complete plans in the shortest possible time. The architect promised to have them ready for Sunday at cost price. The Central Committee decided to entrust the entire matter of erection of the pavilion in Lwow to Doctor Dunikowski, the professor of polytechnics, Charles Skibinski, and the sculptor Thadeus Baracz /all of Lwow/. The pavilion will be built according to Architect Lewandowski's plans, which will be sent to Lwow in the course of the next few days. It will be of wood construction, in the style of an American villa. A reproduction of the projected building will appear in a later issue.

As next in the order of business, Adam Sz wajkart presented a project of a Polish women's exhibit; it was accepted;....it was decided not to create a women's committee, but only to call upon the Polish women for examples of their work.

The Reverend Casimir Sztuczko was asked to accept membership in the Central



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 3, 1893.

Committee.

A committee consisting of the Reverends V. Jarynski, /J./ Nowicki, and J. Sztuczko was appointed to engage a photographer to photograph the churches and to determine the size of the pictures. Peter Nicolassa was added to the committee in charge of shipment of exhibits.....

The Central Committee also decided that it would try to obtain reduced rates for individuals who desire to visit the Lvov Exposition.

The next meeting will be held on Sunday, November 12, at three o'clock in the afternoon.



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POLISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 2, 1893.

FURTHER DONATIONS MADE FOR THE POLISH-AMERICAN
PAVILION IN LWOW

The following letter was received for publication in Dziennik /Chicagoski/:

"South Chicago, November 1, 1893.

"At a private gathering of the Polish Republican Club, held on Sunday, October 29, at the home of P. Szymanski, a collection was taken up for the benefit of the Fund for the Polish-American Pavilion in Lwow. The total amount collected was twenty-one dollars.

"This is, in truth, a small sum for so noble a purpose as that of making Polish-American representation at the Lwow Exposition possible, but in times as hard as these, more is hardly possible. God grant that the times improve-- South Chicago's generosity will then increase also.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 2, 1893.

"The money was placed in the hands of the Fund's treasurer, W. Bardonski.

W. Pacholski,

Secretary of the Polish Republican Club."

Editor's note: We offer our sincere thanks to the donors from South Chicago for this noble contribution. Let the representatives from other Polish communities follow their example and we will have no need to feel concern for the fate of the Polish-American pavilion in Lwow.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 26, 1893.

POLISH-AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN THE 1894 Lwow EXPOSITION

The question of Polish-American participation in the Kosciusko Exposition at Lwow, which we discussed recently in a series of articles, is being widely considered. The press, the clergy, and the general public are becoming interested. Contributions are already flowing in, and we do not doubt that the matter will take a favorable turn.

That the state of affairs is as we say, is proved by the following letter from the Reverend Adolf Nowicki of St. Michael Archangel Parish in South Chicago;

"Oct. 25, 1893.

"While it is true that times are hard and economic stagnation prevails, and that Polish Day was quite an expense to us, yet we cannot but consider Polish-American participation in the Kosciusko Exposition at Lwow.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 16, 1893.

"The splendid Polish Day proved to other national groups in America that we exist as a nation and that we are making progress on the path of civilization. Our participation in the Lwow Exposition will be proof to our brethren across the ocean that if we exist, it is because faith and homeland are our ideals, that we have not forgotten Poland--on the contrary, that we desire to maintain a closer spiritual and national relationship with Poland. If the purpose of the Kosciusko Exposition is to raise the Polish name after a hundred thirty years of subjugation, and to disprove the words which were falsely attributed to Kosciuko: 'Finis Poloniae,' then we as Poles ought to have a part in the matter. It is a patriotic duty.

"The persons who accomplished the difficult task of making Polish Day a reality can, with a little good will and work, make possible a Polish-American pavilion at the Lwow Exposition. In times as hard as these, it will be so much the greater accomplishment. Our pavilion will carry so much deeper a message to our countrymen in Poland if its erection represents sacrifice on our part. It will undoubtedly be a great attraction

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 26, 1893.

at the Exposition, and contribute not a little to the Exposition's success.

"Do not cease then, dear editor, to remind American Polonia of its duty. There will be hearts that will be moved to this noble and patriotic cause, there will be minds that will understand it--and hands to do the work. It will be work for the Polish cause, for the good of the Polish people, and for the good of the church, which is always so closely bound to our national life that separation is unthinkable.

Reverend A. Nowicki.

"Postscriptum: I am enclosing ten dollars as my own contribution to the Pavilion fund, and twenty dollars as an initial contribution from my parish."

As we see from the above letter, the fund for the Polish-American pavilion in Lwow has gained thirty dollars. Acknowledgment is due to Father Nowicki and his parishioners for this noble contribution. However, the Central Com-

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 26, 1893.

mittee has already started a collection for this purpose, and contributions are flowing in from other sources. The first list of contributors has been published by Gazeta Katolicka; contributions in this list amount to fifty dollars. [List of contributors omitted by translator.]

In addition to the above, further contributions to the fund for the Polish-American pavilion in Lwow were made by P. Kielbassa (\$50), and Mr. Foszwiniski (\$25). Nearly fifty dollars had been collected for this purpose at the Polish National Alliance Convention.

Thus far, including the donations made by the Alliance and the Polish Roman Catholic Union, almost a thousand dollars has been collected for the pavilion. Another thousand is needed.

We appeal to all people of good will for further contributions, which should be sent to the secretary, L. Szopinski, 559 Noble Street, or to the treasurer, W. Bardonski, 638 Bradley Street, corner of Noble.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 26, 1893.

Arrangements concerning the Polish-American pavilion are already in progress in Lwow. Dr. Dunikowski writes that a site has already been chosen--a very beautiful place near the Palace of Fine Arts. The pavilion will occupy about two hundred square meters and will be situated on a high terrace from which it will be visible from a great distance.

Due to Dr. Dunikowski's efforts, the grounds are already being prepared and preparations for laying the foundation are being made. Construction will begin as soon as the plans are received.

Dr. Dunikowski will shortly send plans of the Exposition and announcements concerning it to Chicago. These will be displayed in public places here in Chicago as well as in other cities, in order to spread detailed information on the 1894 Exposition among the Poles throughout America.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 22, 1893.

POLISH DAY FLOAT COMMITTEE
OF ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA PARISH REPORTS



POLISH

In the name of the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish Committee in charge of floats for the Polish Day parade, the undersigned have submitted the following report:

A total of \$559.35 was collected [in St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish] for the Polish Day celebration. The funds were used for the construction of two floats: " Poles on American Soil " and " Siberian Mine Scene ". Expenses for lumber, construction of the platform, decorations, costumes, and so forth, were \$274.97. Because of the loss of one of the swords that had been rented, ten dollars was reserved to pay for it in case it is not found.

After all expenses were paid, a balance of \$264.97 remained. The Committee decided to use these funds in the following manner:



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 22, 1893.

Twenty-five dollars will be donated to the Kosciusko Monument Fund; one hundred dollars will be given to the Polish Welfare Association of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish. The remaining \$139.97 will be donated to the Holy Family Polish Orphans' Home of Chicago.

The costumes which were made for characters on the float will be given to the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish Dramatic Circle.

Reverend Vincent Barzynski, president.

B. Klarkowski, secretary.

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II B 2 d (3)

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 20, 1893.

POLISH-AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN THE
LWOW EXPOSITION OF 1894

Although much has been said and written on the subject of Polish-American participation in the Kosciusko Exposition to be held at Lwow in 1894, it was not until a few months ago that real action was taken in this matter at the initiative of Dr. E. H. Dunikowski.

A Central Committee was formed here in Chicago, with local committees in New York and Baltimore, and these immediately approached the task of raising funds for the enterprise. As a result of petitions sent by the Committee to the Polish organizations, the Polish Roman Catholic Union and the Polish National Alliance voted three hundred dollars and five hundred dollars respectively toward the erection of a Polish-American pavilion at the Lwow Exposition, and all other organizations promised their full moral support to the Exposition.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 20, 1893.

So, as we can see, the foundation has already been laid. Very little progress has been made from this point, however. In truth, the Central Committee did hold a few meetings; it issued notices and appointed subcommittees to prepare dissertations on various subjects which will be presented at the Exposition, but thus far the actual results are insignificant. This, we judge, is not the fault of either the Committee or the public; it is simply that recent preparations for the celebration of Polish Day have absorbed all of our intellectual strength and plumbed the depth of our public's generosity, so that all matters of lesser moment--among others, Polish-American participation in the Lwow Exposition--were relegated to a lower plane.

Polish Day has passed. The Lwow Exposition is again a matter of first importance, and it should be taken up the more energetically since the time is short and much remains to be done. We have begun this series of articles in order to turn the attention of the public to this important question.

Our task is to discuss the necessary steps to be taken in order that American



Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 20, 1893.

Polonia should present itself properly at the Exposition.

It is hardly necessary to ask whether we, the Poles of America, must be represented at Lwow. The question was widely discussed in the Polish press. Arguments pro and con were presented. The final opinion was that, in spite of everything, our participation in the Exposition at Lwow is indispensable from the standpoint of the Exposition's character and purpose. The Exposition, to be held in the year of the hundredth anniversary of the Kosciusko Insurrection, is to show the results of a hundred years of cultural, intellectual, and industrial efforts of Poles scattered over the whole world--so far as political restrictions will permit. Such was the original idea of its creators, and in the face of this, we, as a portion of the Polish people, are in duty bound to show our brethren in Poland that we are alive and what we are doing. Further arguments on the necessity of our participation in the 1894 Exposition are superfluous; the necessity was definitely established in the name of the public when the two largest Polish organizations voted appropriations for the cause.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 20, 1893.

It seems unnecessary also to consider whether or not the Poles here should erect a special Polish-American pavilion. The dignity of our million-and-a-half Polish population demands that we place our exhibit entirely under our own roof and fly our own colors--the Polish and the American flags. This was the point of view of the Central Committee when it issued its appeal for support to the public; the Union and the Alliance were guided by the same viewpoint when they voted funds for a Polish-American pavilion in Lwow.

The question is: How shall it be done? This problem was discussed at the Central Committee's meetings and the following decisions were reached: The cost of the pavilion will not exceed \$2,000; the plans will be made in Chicago by a Polish-American architect in a style used here; construction of the pavilion in Lwow will be directed by Dr. Dunikowski.

The Central Committee will undoubtedly resume its activity now that Polish



Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 20, 1893.

Day has passed and work in connection with this important event in Polish-American history is finished. Among other things it will procure proper plans, present them to the public, and then send them on to Lwow. There are other questions in connection with this, however, that depend not only upon the energy of the Committee, but upon the good will of the public as well: the question of funds, for example. Construction of the pavilion will cost at least \$2,000. We have at present, thanks to the generosity of the Union and the Alliance, \$800, but \$1,200 more is needed. We are not counting the cost of shipping our exhibit to Poland, which, though it will be covered in part by the exhibitors themselves, will amount to something; or administrative costs, or decoration at the place of exhibit, etc. These last expenses, although they may, parenthetically speaking, easily reach another thousand dollars, are of lesser importance; the Central Committee and people of good will will undoubtedly find the means to defray them. We are primarily concerned with the money needed at the moment--money for construction of the pavilion, which should be collected without delay. Building of the pavilion



Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 20, 1893.

cannot be begun until the necessary funds have been collected; its very size and style depend entirely upon the amount of money collected for the purpose. The most important question, then, is that of collecting the sum of \$1,200.

As we mentioned above, this depends not upon the Central Committee, but upon the public. The Central Committee has done its part in issuing an appeal to all Polish organizations and to the public at large. Two of our large organizations have done their share. It remains now for the other organizations and for the public to show their good will. If the erection of a Polish-American pavilion at the Lwow Exposition is really a matter of honor to American/Polonia, it should be possible to raise the necessary funds. Times are hard--everybody knows that. But hard times did not prevent us from contributing several thousand dollars to the Polish Day Fund; hard times, therefore, cannot be an unsurmountable obstacle in the realization of this second, equally important task. Hard times may preclude a general appeal to wage-earners, who are the first victims of an economic depression, but there are



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hundreds of Polish societies in America which ought to take the matter in hand. There are also many well-to-do people, and people who have not suffered as much as the workingman. We appeal to their generosity.

The work is already begun; it would be a shame if we were unable to finish it. We repeat: the first requirement toward Polish-American participation in the 1894 Kosciusko Exposition at Lwow is to collect as soon as possible the funds necessary for the erection of a pavilion. We should bear in mind the Latin proverb: Bis Dat Qui Cito Dat he gives twice who gives without hesitation.

With this appeal, we conclude our first article. In the next, we will consider the problem: How shall we participate in the Lwow Exposition?

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 21, 1893.

Articles on this subject have already appeared in Dziennik/Chicagoski. In



Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 21, 1893.

these articles we have expressed the opinion that American Polonia can take part in the Lwow Exposition by preparing an exhibit that will give a picture of its religious, intellectual, and social life. Such material must constitute our chief exhibit in Lwow, for the results of industrial and agricultural efforts of the Poles in America are relatively insignificant and can have their place at the Exposition only as an addition. The Central Committee is more or less of the same opinion.

Let us, therefore, leave the question of industrial products for future articles and turn our attention to the exhibit that will give some conception of our social and intellectual life.

In the first place, we should note here that the detailed program of the Exposition, which lies before us at this moment, classifies the types of specimens to be exhibited into thirty-four groups, including agriculture, horticulture, fishing, mining, industry, education, communication, inventions, and so forth.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 21, 1893.

A majority of the specimens giving an example of our life here can, in truth, be classified in one or another of these groups; some of them, however, could not in any case be classified thus. And so, our classification of the specimens that ought to be sent to Lwow will be based upon an entirely different principle than that of the official plan.

Our exhibit ought to cover the following subjects: 1. Polish-American religious life; 2. Our school system and efforts toward general enlightenment; 3. The Polish-American press; 4. Polish-American social life, with special emphasis on organizational activity.

Let us take up the above-mentioned subjects point by point.

1. Polish-American religious life. Beyond a doubt, the Polish churches, of which there are from 170 to 180 or more in America, are the foundation of our national and moral life. A church forms the nucleus of a Polish community;



Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 21, 1893.

national and social activities begin in the parish; here, also, Polish schools arise. It is our duty to give our brethren in Poland a conception of these bulwarks of faith and nationalism. It can easily be done. We can send photographs of every Polish church in America, each bearing a legend explaining the location of the parish, approximate number of families, date of organization, date of erection of the church, cost of construction, founder of the parish, and present pastor. In an exhibit such as this, we can not only give our brethren a clear picture of Polish church life in America, but we can also gather invaluable material on the history of the Catholic Church. Naturally, no one but our clergy can supply the necessary information; they will undoubtedly do so. The expense of exterior and interior photographs of a church will be slight, and the half-hour job of appending the proper information is not a difficult task. The Central Committee has already appealed to the clergy; Dr. Pawlicki and Mr. Maryanski, of San Francisco, have even undertaken to compile the material. We have every reason to expect that the matter will be well taken care of, and the Polish public in Iwow, upon seeing the photographs and reading the inscriptions, will



Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 21, 1893.

come to the logical conclusion that, protected by so many bulwarks of faith and nationalism, we in America will not be lost.

2. Education and general enlightenment. As we well know, Polish schools are closely bound to the Church. For this reason, we hope that the patriotic Polish clergy will gather specimens which will give some idea of every one of the hundred or more Polish schools in America. Photographs of the school buildings and their interiors, group pictures of the pupils, outlines of courses of study, examples of the pupils work, and models showing how the schools are equipped, gathered from all over the United States, would constitute an exhibit of great interest to our brethren in Poland; it would show that while we work for our living, we do not neglect our younger generation. Naturally, notations would be appended, giving the place where each school is located, the date it was founded, the name of its directors, the number of pupils attending, and so forth. S. Zahajkiewicz, at the Central Committee's request, has promised to compile the material. It is our hope that this section of the Polish-American exhibit will present itself as



Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 21, 1893.

well as possible. True, it will require considerably more work than the religious section, but undoubtedly the nuns and lay teachers of our schools will shoulder part of the burden. In addition to the material on schools, some sort of disquisition on Polish reading rooms and libraries ought to be prepared.

3. Book publishing and the Polish press. The publishing of books and newspapers is among the more prominent characteristics of the Polish element in America. In spite of their faults, our newspapers characterize us as an active, virile society. Our press will undoubtedly be represented in full at the Lwow Exposition, the more so since the Exposition's program provides a special classification for it under group XXVIII. The program includes in this group, among other things, literary specimens, newspapers, book publishing, and finally, subjects from the field of printing and lithography. Volumes of our **newspapers**, photographs of the inside and outside of our printing shops and publishing houses, of which we have a few in Chicago, Milwaukee, and Manitowoc, and examples of decorative work done by Polish



Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 21, 1893.

printers and lithographers, would constitute a very interesting collection and would give a good conception of our work in these fields. The Central Committee will complete the exhibit with a general dissertation on Polish journalism in America, which task has been entrusted to one of our local editors.

4. Social activities, institutions, organizations, and the theater. This will be relatively the most extensive section of the Polish-American exhibit. Only in part can it be classified under the grouping of the Exposition program. Group XXVII includes subjects concerning the development of the Polish theater; group XXVIII, specimens from literary and educational societies; group XXX, gymnastic societies and equipment; group XXI, welfare societies; and group XXXIII, statistics and graphs showing the activity and development of banks, building and loan associations, and insurance organizations. Naturally, the program provides no place for military and nationalistic societies, of which we have so large a number; one way or another, these will also be represented at the Exposition. In the first place, our large



Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 21, 1893.

organizations ought to submit their constitutions, emblems, records, convention photographs and others, and, to make it more complete, their histories and present status. Welfare societies, of which we have several in Chicago, New York, and Manitowoc, might send photographs of their buildings and equipment, records, and written or printed information on their present condition. Falcon societies, though they are still not very numerous, can submit photographs showing their uniforms, their emblems, banners, gymnasiums, etc.; also, information on their present status.

Military societies, which are so numerous and splendid here, ought to take a prominent place in the exhibit. Group photographs, showing uniforms, arms, medals, awards, even specimens of uniforms and arms, can decorate the walls of the Polish-American pavilion. Reports showing the number of members and type of organization of these societies should interest the Poles in Poland. The remaining societies ought to be represented in some way also, according to their means and individual decisions. Records and regulations of Polish building and loan associations, of which we have about twenty in the United States, would also be a very interesting feature of our exhibit.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 21, 1893.

The Polish-American theater, too, can take a prominent place at the Exposition. Photographs of groups taken from plays we have presented here, samples of tickets, playbills, copies of plays written here, and so on, certainly ought to find a place at the Exposition in Lwow.

As can be seen above, we shall be able to exhibit thousands of interesting specimens which will serve as invaluable material in presenting a view of our religious, nationalistic, and social relations.

In the next article we will consider the question: How and to what extent can our industrial efforts be represented at the Lwow Exposition?

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 25, 1893.

Can it be that the Poles in America have nothing else to show at the Exposition except such an exhibit as we outlined in the last article? This is the question we will answer now, and we can answer without hesitation.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 25, 1893.



We say: No. In addition to our civilizational efforts and their results, we American Poles can, if we wish, display at least a small number of items representing our work in such fields as industry, handicraft, agriculture, and so forth.

It is said of us that we are all laborers. This is true in a general sense, but there are, of course, exceptions. Here and there, we have some very capable artisans among us, who are hidden away in small Polish shops. There are also a great many Polish farmers in Michigan and Wisconsin. There are the Polish inventions which are, from time to time, mentioned in the newspapers. All in all, among these exceptions in a population of a million and a half, we are sure to find a considerable number of items that can be exhibited in Lwow.

As a matter of fact, we do not insist that such an exhibit is absolutely essential. It will depend entirely upon the good will of those who are able to produce it. The desire for such an exhibit exists, however, for in New York and Brooklyn, Polish industrialists and artisans have declared themselves

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 25, 1893.

in favor of participation. We will review the official program of the Exposition and show what sort of exhibit could be prepared to display the modest results of our work.

The very first group takes in farming, farm products, farm buildings, dairy farming, and agricultural schools and societies. Polish-American farmers could easily participate by exhibiting seeds, sheaves of grain, or other products; finally, they could exhibit model farms and farmhouses. Such an exhibit would, in some respects, be very instructive to farmers in the old country.

Group II is concerned with horses, and group III with livestock--our farmers could not possibly exhibit anything in this field. Group IV, however, takes in gardening and apiculture. It is quite likely that a few apiarists might be found among our farmers (a few Polish priests keep bees, it is said), who would like to exhibit model beehives and examples of implements used here in America. Perhaps nothing could be exhibited in the forestry division (group V), but our hunters who frequent the north woods of Wisconsin



Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 25, 1893.

and Michigan may surely have some trophies for exhibit--skins, if not stuffed specimens--under group VI, hunting.

Among the Polish people living in Milwaukee and in other cities on Lake Michigan, there are whole colonies of fishermen, some of whom even own their own steam/fishing/boats. Models of the equipment and boats used in their trade, and a collection of fish caught in Lake Michigan would make a very fine exhibit. Our brethren in Baltimore who engage in oyster fishing plan to submit to this section at least photographs of fishing scenes.

Although thousands of Poles are employed in the coal mines of Pennsylvania and other states, we have practically nothing which might be exhibited under group VIII (mining). However, the Polish gold mine in California, if it begins its operations soon, and two or three other mines which are owned or partly owned (according to the newspapers) by Poles, may be able to supply a few items in this field. Photographs of our people in mining clothes should be submitted. Group IX deals with the oil industry; we have nothing to submit for this section.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 25, 1893.

Group X is concerned with milling, starch, distilling, yeast, brewing, etc. The two Polish breweries in Detroit and the Polish distillery in Buffalo could be represented in this section. It may be that there are similar enterprises in other Polish colonies.

Group XI, concerned with other consumers' products, will probably find no exhibitors from America.

The succeeding groups are concerned with various branches of trades and industry. We pass on to group XIV, which includes tinsmithing, locksmithing, goldsmithing, blacksmithing, founding, and watchmaking. There are many Poles working at these trades in America--there are even Polish shops in Chicago and other cities. We have no doubt that at least a few of them will be represented at the Exposition. The same applies to group XV, which includes barrel-making, cabinet-making, and sculpture. We know of many capable cabinet-makers, sculptors, and barrel-makers here in Chicago, in New York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo; we have even seen their work on exhibit at the Columbian Exposition; their work can well be displayed in Lwow.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 25, 1893.

Group XVI is concerned with types of carriages; here it would be worth while to send a model of the American light carriage, the so-called "buggy," as an example to the Poles in the old country.

We cannot submit anything under weaving (group XVII), but a very interesting exhibit can be prepared in the men's and women's tailoring trades and in upholstery; there are a great many capable Polish people in America working at these trades. The same can be said for group XVIII (shoemaking). We could also prepare an exhibit with such items as Polish-made cigars and chemical and drug preparations (group XX).

Finally, group XXIV, which includes all types of women's handicraft, will find many exhibitors among our ladies.

The remaining sections are less interesting to us. They take in such subjects as inventions, of which we have already spoken, music, etc. We are not concerned with such sections as those including machinery manufacture, paper-making, and electrotechnics--industries in which we have no part.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 25, 1893.

However, we may be interested at least indirectly in the following groups: XIV (ancient art), to which a few American Poles might contribute, and XVI (architecture, building, and household furnishings). To this last group, it would be proper to submit models of our buildings, models of workingmen's homes, and models showing how houses are moved, a procedure unknown in Poland. Group XIII, which is concerned with ethnographical matters, should not be neglected.

Such is our idea of a workable outline of the exhibit we can prepare for the Polish-American pavilion at the Lwow Exposition. What sort of exhibit will be prepared remains to be seen. It depends upon the energy and good will of those who work in the fields of handicraft and industry.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 11, 1893.

DRILL CONTESTS HELD AT STOCK PAVILION
DURING POLISH DAY



Casimir Zychlinski, secretary of the committee which judged the military and gymnastic drill contests held at the Stock Pavilion during Polish Day, presented his report to the Polish Day Central Committee. The most important details were as follows:

Due to the resignation of Captains Schmidt and Slupecki from the judges' committee, two new judges were appointed. The completed committee consisted of M. A. La Buy and C. Zychlinski, both of Chicago; Captain Anderson, of the United States Army, from Milwaukee; Major Patrzykowski, Major Monkiewicz, and Adjutant Smorowski, of Buffalo; Captains Szymanski and Koziczynski, and K. Witkowski, of South Chicago.

The Polish Falcon Societies number one and number two, of Chicago, competed in the gymnastic contest. The award was easily won by the Polish Falcons Number One.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 11, 1893.



In the second contest, the Cadets of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish competed against the Cadets of South Chicago. The judges awarded the prize to the St. Stanislaus Cadets, expressing a very high opinion of their abilities.

The Uhlans of Town of Lake, both mounted and on foot; the Kosciusko Guard of Milwaukee; the Queen's Guard, of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish; the Knights of the Holy Virgin Mary and the Krakus Society, of South Chicago; and the Hussars of St. Martin, of St. Adalbert's Parish, competed in the military drill contest. First prize was awarded to the mounted Uhlans of Town of Lake.

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The contest committee's report was accepted by the Central Committee at yesterday's meeting. The Central Committee admitted, however, that a fourth award should be added to the original three--a gold medal for the best military drill on foot. The Committee will communicate with the

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 11, 1893.



judges on this question. If the judges agree to this proposition, a fourth medal will be awarded in the near future. Announcement will be made in Dziennik Chicagoski in due time.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 10, 1893.

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POLISH DAY CELEBRATED IN CHICAGO

III C

Fifty Thousand Poles Participate

III D

in Greatest Day in History

III F

of American Poles

III H

I C Polish Day at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago will be

I G inscribed in the history of the Poles of America in gilded letters.

I J It was truly a magnificent spectacle, the like of which the Poles in

IV America had never seen before. Even the Poles in Europe have not seen

anything like it for many, many years. Exiled as we have been to

another hemisphere by fate, we have shown that we have lost none of our

nationalism or patriotism. We have proved that we exist on this side of the

world, and that we are always ready to sacrifice ourselves for Poland. We

have shown that here, in this most virile country in the world, we have been

able to make a place for ourselves; we have established ourselves on a firm

foundation, without having lost any of our national characteristics. Our

parade through the streets of Chicago amazed the hundreds of thousands of

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30011

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people who witnessed it.

The celebration at Festival Hall was magnificent; it was imbued with the traditions that united Kosciusko and Pulaski under the same banner with George Washington. On the one hand, our Day reminded America and the world of Poland and its bondage; on the other, it placed us in the proper light before the Americans, showing our strength and the high level of civilization we have attained. There is no Pole whose pulse did not quicken at the sight of so many thousands of people united by a common purpose, so many banners, amidst which the starry blue of the American flag served as a background for Polish white eagles, or at the words reminding us of our misfortunes, our heroisms, predicting a much happier future. The seventh of October was truly a day of triumph and joy for us!

But we hasten to describe the events of the day, which will long be remembered by American Polonia.

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Huge Colorful Parade

The first part of the Polish Day program consisted of a huge parade through the city streets. Participants were fearful of the weather during the latter portion of the week. On the Saturday before, the Irish had celebrated their day, which had been utterly ruined by a downpour of rain. On the succeeding day and until Friday, the weather had been unsettled; then on Friday, it rained heavily all day. How many Polish hearts trembled with fear and uncertainty! Undoubtedly, Polish Day would have been held even under pouring rain, but how? The floats, which were the most magnificent spectacle of the parade, would not have been able to appear; instead of thousands of people barely a few hundred would have participated. The whole manifestation, which had been so carefully prepared, would have been well-nigh ruined. But as night fell on Friday, the skies began to clear, and the Poles were a bit heartened. Saturday morning dawned bright and clear, without a cloud in the sky. It was a beautiful day--Polish Day had to be a success.

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The Poles of the Northwest Side gathered on Noble Street, in front of St. Stanislaus Kostka and Holy Trinity churches. In addition to the societies of these two parishes, the societies from St. Hedwig's and St. Josephat's also met here. It was a pleasure to see national and church societies marching side by side, hatreds and rivalries forgotten, a tear of emotion in each eye, joy and brotherhood in each heart.

The communities from the south of Chicago gathered in St. Adalbert's parish. Two triumphal arches had been erected there, one in front of St. Adalbert's church and the other in front of Pulaski Hall. The colorfully uniformed members of societies from Bridgeport, Town of Lake, South Chicago, and St. Casimir's parish met there.

It is unnecessary to add that all Polish neighborhoods were decorated with flags and flowers for Polish Day. Town of Lake also had its triumphal arches.

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Finally, at about eight o'clock in the morning, two huge columns moved out toward Wood Street and Jackson Boulevard, (near Union Park), where they joined together under the leadership of Peter Kiolbassa, grand marshal of the parade. The parade then moved east down Jackson Boulevard, watched by throngs of spectators.

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The parade was headed by the Polish policemen of Chicago, who presented an inspiring sight. Then followed Peter Kiolbassa and the marshal of the first division, J. Napieralski. Mayor Carter Harrison rode alone in a carriage, followed by the carriages of the alderman and the Polish Day Central Committee. Then came the military and civil societies of St. Adalbert's parish. The sun, glistening on bright helmets and sabers, heightened the color of the red Krakus uniforms. Three enormous and costly floats from St. Adalbert's parish aroused wonder and admiration. One of the societies from the same parish carried large American flags, the corners of which were held by members. The girls dressed in Cracovian costumes, followed by the float "Poland in Flower," were generously

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applauded by the spectators.

The societies of St. Stanislaus Kostka parish followed under the leadership of Joseph Paszkiewicz. The first of these was a troop of horsemen, numbering more than a hundred, who aroused the intense admiration of the watching throngs. The spirited horses, the uniforms of the men with their sashes of Polish national colors, presented a truly splendid sight. The float, "Slaughter of the Unites," followed the horsemen; then came the Cadets, the Falcons, and carriages with priests and prominent individuals. The figure of "America" was embodied in a float representing Poles on American soil. The float was followed by military societies, who in turn were followed by countless members of civil societies, both with and without Konfederatki [four-cornered caps], then more floats, more military societies, and finally, carriages. Everything was beautifully decorated with Polish and American flags and floral pieces.

The second great division was led by A. Lisztewnik, who was surrounded by his numerous staff. Next in order was the well-trained Kosciusko Guard, of

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Milwaukee, followed by the Polish National Alliance Central Administration's beautiful float, "Third of May". Then came the Central Administration itself, military societies, civil societies whose members wore Konfederatki, and then the floats and societies from Holy Trinity and the South Chicago parishes. Great applause greeted the float furnished by Mr. Meclewski, "Poland in Chains," and the St. Michael Archangel parish float, "Defense of Czestochowa". The members of military societies of both South Chicago parishes distinguished themselves by the splendor of their uniforms. The children's Cadet and "Kosynier" [originally soldiers of Kosciusko's army, armed with scythes] societies, led by L. Machnikowski, evoked great applause from the spectators. The ladies of the Star of Victory Society followed in carriages.

Town of Lake was prominent in the third great division, which was led by Z. Schmidt. "Wanda" [Polish legendary figure] on horseback and a resplendent troop of mounted Uhlans followed behind the marshal and his staff. The young ladies of Town of Lake, dressed in colorful national costumes, presented a very pretty picture. Farther back, were the St. Hedwig parish float, "Christening of Lithuania," and the societies from Bridgeport and St. Josephat parish,

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with two large floats. The "Cracovian Wedding," and especially the float preceding it, representing a comical Jewish band, caused much merriment. A troop of mounted Uhlans from Bridgeport followed. Societies from St. Casimir's parish and their float, "Resurrection of Poland," brought up the rear of the procession.

Hundreds of decorated carriages were interspersed throughout the parade. Words cannot describe the color and splendor of the picture. Out-of-town military societies from Michigan City, Indiana, and La Salle, Illinois, participated, while delegates from Buffalo, Cleveland, Red Jacket, etc., were also present. Innumerable flags waved, the jingle of the harnesses of the horses filled the air. Many women were dressed in national costumes or in white.

The parade, which lasted until about one o'clock, presented the most magnificent spectacle at Michigan Avenue and Twelfth Street, where, in countermarching to turn north, the floats drew up side by side. Mayor Harrison viewed the parade from his carriage on Michigan Avenue. He said that he had never expected the

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Poles to produce so magnificent a demonstration. In his opinion, Polish Day was infinitely more impressive than German or Bohemian Day, to say nothing of the Irish.

All told, there were sixteen floats in the parade. We list them as follows:

1. "Washington, Kosciusko, and Pulaski" (furnished by St. Adalbert's parish). Figures of the three men stood in the center of the float upon a platform; behind them was the Goddess of Freedom. In front stood a cannon, beside which were four soldiers. At the very front of the float, were two feminine figures, representing "Peace" and "Triumph".
2. "John Sobieski after the Victory at Vienna" (St. Adalbert's parish). King John, surrounded by a group of knights, stood upon a platform, several Turks kneeling before him. In the center of the float was a cross, before which stood a figure in white, symbolic of Christianity, which our hero defended.

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3. "Poland in Flower" (young women of St. Adalbert's parish). This was the largest float of all. At the very top, toward the end, sat a regal figure representing Poland. Beside her and on descending levels, were a score or more figures, representing the various provinces and districts in Poland, each bearing the appropriate arms. The float was very effective.
4. "Slaughter of the Unites" (St. Stanislaus Kostka parish). This float showed a little chapel toward which retreated an old man, a woman with a baby, and a number of children and older people. A wounded man lay on the steps of the chapel, a nun bending over him. In the center of the float stood a cross, at the foot of which knelt an allegorical figure representing "Martyrdom". On the opposite side stood Russian soldiers, their rifles aimed at the unfortunate martyrs to their faith.
5. "Poles on American Soil" (St. Stanislaus Kostka parish). On a high platform in the center of the float, stood a figure with an eagle, representing "America". On one side of it were figures representing Poles arriving in

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America, on the other, a miner and a blacksmith. In the rear stood a group representing Polish-American citizens, among which were two figures in army uniform. This float was generally admitted to have had the greatest effect.

6. "Copernicus, or The Polish Parnassus" (St. Stanislaus Kostka parish). A figure representing Copernicus seated under a canopy. Beside him was Kochanowski [father of Polish literature]; above him was Cardinal Hozyusz, a figure placing a wreath upon his head. In the center stood a globe covered with stars. In front were figures representing Mickiewicz [poetry], Chopin, with a gilded harp [music], Grottger [painting], and Kraszewski [Literature].

Kraszewski was the foremost Polish historical novelist].

7. "Siberian Mines" (St. Stanislaus Kostka parish). A very gloomy float. In the center was some kind of a hut cut into a cliff. On both sides, prisoners with their heads half shaved, wearing drab prison costumes, worked continually with pickaxes, their chains clanging. Beside them, Russian soldiers stood on guard. At the front was a prisoner who had collapsed from fatigue; a

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Cossack stood in position to strike him with the butt of his rifle, while a woman, also a prisoner, knelt, begging for mercy. The float was trimmed with pickaxes, knouts, thorns, and chains.

8. "Constitution of the Third of May" (Polish National Alliance). This float represented Stanislaus Augustus [last king of Poland] under a splendid canopy, presenting the "Third of May Constitution" to Poland. Around him were grouped the representatives of all classes; an archbishop, noblemen, townsfolk, and peasantry. This float was very colorful and expensive. The figures were grouped by the well-known sculptor F. Baracz [winner of the Kosciusko Monument competition].

9. "Stephen Batory Receiving the Envoys of Ivan the Terrible" (Holy Trinity parish). King Stephen, in armor, stood upon a platform, receiving the Muscovite envoys, who knelt before him humbly; around them stood Polish knights. The platform rested upon two cannons. This float was extraordinarily effective.

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10. "Poland in Chains" (Meclewski and Piatkiewicz). A woman's figure dressed in white and representing Poland, wearing a crown of thorns, was chained to a cross. At her feet stood three young girls, representing Poland proper, Lithuania, and Ruthenia. Off to one side stood a Prussian and an Austrian soldier carrying arms, and a Russian soldier with a knout. A very tragic picture.
11. "Defense of Czestochowa" (St. Michael Archangel parish). This float presented a large, accurate model of the Czestochowa Monastery, surrounded by figures of the Polish soldiers who defended it.
12. "Polish Mother Teaching Her Children to Read, with a Sword at Her Side" (Town of Lake). The interior of a Polish home; the children grouped around their mother, who is teaching one of them to read.
13. "Jadwiga and Jagello, or the Christening of Lithuania" (St. Hedwig's parish). Jadwiga and Jagello represented in beautiful costumes, upon a throne.

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In the center stood a cross, and before it, the newly christened Lithuanians dressed in white. In front, stood an old man, destroying images of pagan gods.

14. "Cracovian Wedding" (Two floats, Bridgeport). The smaller of the two presented a Jewish orchestra; the other, an elaborate wedding scene, which included more than a score of people in extremely colorful costumes. Grouping by Baracz.

15. "Labor" (Bridgeport). The decoration of this float was very costly. In the center stood the Goddess of Prosperity, with the horn of plenty in her hand; around her, peasants at work. In front sat girls making laurel wreaths. It was a very effective picture. Grouping also by Baracz.

16. "Resurrection of Poland" (St. Casimir's parish). This float was modeled after the painting by Elias. The scene presented a broken prison gate, from which emerged a beautiful figure representing Poland. In the foreground lay the figures of a number of soldiers [Russian, Austrian, Prussian].

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The above description can give but a vague idea of the beauty and effectiveness of the floats described. It should be added that most of the floats were photographed during the parade.

Parade in Jackson Park and Celebration at Festival Hall

It was 1:30 in the afternoon before the military societies began arriving at Jackson Park. The ranks were re-formed at the Fifty-ninth Street gate by Peter Kiolbassa, who led the parade through the Fair Grounds.

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The parade moved eastward as far as the lake, then it circled the lagoon and the Hall of Commerce and proceeded to the Administration Building, and from there to Festival Hall. At Liberty Bell, the military societies formed a rectangle; at the Terminal Station, they saluted the Polish flag and arms. Previous to the arrival of the parade, Liberty Bell had been struck three times in honor of Kosciusko. The bell rope was pulled by 104-year-old Michael Adamski,

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of South Chicago, Judge [M. A.] La Buy, and others. The bell was decorated in Polish colors, with an appropriate inscription. Mr. McDowell, president of the Columbian Liberty Bell Committee, delivered a beautiful, though short, address expressing great sympathy for the countrymen of Kosciusko.

The celebration at Festival Hall was one of the most impressive features of **Polish Day**. It started somewhat later than had been planned, due to the parade in Jackson Park, and ended after five o'clock.

After the rendition of the "Third of May" polonaise by the orchestra, S. Slominski, president of the Polish Day Central Committee, formally opened the exercises with a short address. He called upon Judge La Buy to preside, and named F. Jablonski **secretary**.

The program, which appeared in a previous issue of Dziennik [Chicagoski], was executed with practically no changes. Only Bishop Spaulding, who was to have delivered an address in English, was unable to attend because of illness.

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In addition to a very beautiful musical program, three addresses were delivered, one in Polish by Doctor [C.] Midowicz, and two in English, by Judge La Buy and Mayor Harrison.

We regret that lack of space prevents us from giving Judge La Buy's speech in its entirety; we submit the most important parts of it below.

Judge La Buy's Address

"Nearly every nation in the world is participating in this great industrial, commercial, educational, and artistic exposition. One nation is missing, however, and that nation is Poland. Yet, Poland was once one of Europe's foremost nations, a bulwark, a defender of Christianity. During the time when Jews were being driven from nearly every other country, Poland hospitably admitted them within her boundaries. In her many victories against neighboring kingdoms and empires, she was never greedy for either land or gold.

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Poland defended Austria and Germany against the Turks at Vienna, and how have they repaid her?....Sobieski never demanded reward for his services at Vienna. These same nations are responsible today for Poland's absence from this exposition. Poland's rightful place at this exposition has been usurped by three great despotic powers of Europe.

"After a period of absolute monarchy, which was followed by rule by the aristocracy, a convention or "Sejm" was called in Warsaw in 1778, which proved to be one of the wisest, most discreet, and most sensible bodies that ever deliberated over the rights of man. It was the delegates' intention to prepare a free constitution for Poland. This was just the time when a general movement toward freedom prevailed in all nations. France had shaken off its chains of feudal bondage and unfortunately changed its newly found liberty to a bloody tragedy. Here on the other side of the ocean, George Washington stood at the head of a new and free constitutional government created by his own wisdom and energy. He was aided in this work by our own unequaled patriot,

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Thaddeus Kosciusko. Amid so many historic events which fired the enthusiasm of patriots, the wisdom, sensibleness, and sober judgment of the Warsaw "Sejm" was well-nigh miraculous. The Polish constitution extended civil rights, established religious freedom, and wisely and justly limited the executive powers of the rulers.

"In the closing years of the eighteenth century, the Polish banner was unfurled in defense of that country's liberty. It fell and rose again; then it fell once more--but never did it fall with disgrace to the nation. The Polish nation was subdued by despotism, tyrannical laws, and untold oppression. Polish exiles settled in other countries under more liberal governments, as in Switzerland, France, England, and finally, in the United States, where two million Poles sought refuge beneath the proud American flag.

"We are gathered here to thank God for sending that great man, Christopher Columbus, to discover this continent. We American Poles are gathered here to

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declare our allegiance to the laws and government of the American nation. It is well that our ancestors, Pulaski and Kosciusko, helped Washington in his fight for freedom, for we now reap the benefits of that great victory. We are proud of the fact that Polish patriots fought in the battles of Bull Run, Wilderness, Shiloh, Lookout Mountain, and Richmond, in defense of the Stars and Stripes. We are here to congratulate ourselves that we live under the American flag. The American constitution is more liberal than the one accepted in Poland in 1791 [Constitution of the Third of May]; we have civil and religious freedom, which was crushed by tyranny and greed in Poland. We have defended the Constitution of the United States in the past, and we will defend it in the future. Liberty is the common heritage of both Americans and Poles."

Address by Mayor Harrison

Mayor Harrison delivered a brilliant address, which we submit in its entirety, reserving comment:

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"Ladies and gentlemen: I was introduced to you as an American, but today I am a Pole. Since the days of my youth, I have admired Poland, and have learned of her tragic history. As a boy, I learned to love Poland. I learned to love Poland for the heroism of Sobieski, who stood as a wall against the Turkish deluge, thus saving Europe from the Crescent, making firmer the foundation of the Cross. I love Poland because it was the motherland of Kosciusko, who fought for the freedom of his own country and was defeated, but who previously had come to these shores to aid in our victorious fight for freedom. (Applause.) I love Poland because of Pulaski, who died in action at Savannah. I love Poland for the victories she has helped us achieve in war--and today I am proud to feel myself a Pole, for I have seen the triumphs that the Poles can achieve in times of peace. (Applause.)

"Until recently, we had but few Polish citizens, and these were poor people. But they arrived here full of energy, from a land where they had been oppressed. Today, we witnessed....a splendid spectacle.....Nothing of the kind would have been possible in your motherland, in your beloved Warsaw, where the Polish

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language is barred even from the schools. For a century, Poland has been struggling for liberty; for a century now, no Polish child has dared to sing a hymn of freedom. How long would the Czar remain on his throne, how long would he dare trample upon millions of people if it were otherwise, if the children of that country were permitted to learn and sing Polish national anthems?

"On seeing the street signs once in Warsaw, lettered in two languages--in Polish and, by order of the authorities, in Russian also--I remember thinking immediately of Chicago, which is second to Warsaw in Polish population. Here you can worship God in your own way, you can think and speak in Polish, and no one will deny you the right to do so. I thought to myself of the Poles in Chicago, where no tyrant's guards watch over them. (Applause.)

"My friends, this exposition was created for the purpose of teaching, of educating; it is the greatest display of human intellect that the world has ever seen. You can see here the architect's visions and the dreams of the poet crystallized,

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as if by a magic wand, into a reality that words cannot describe, into something which has never before been seen in any country, in any age. It is a wonderful object lesson, which teaches that only the people rule, while governments should be their servants. The Exposition teaches even more. It shows what can be accomplished by a people living in a free country.

"That freedom, which is so indispensable here, reflects itself in you. This morning Chicago saw thousands of Poles, joyous, intelligent, respectable; your ladies were beautiful and intelligent; your children were such that I would be proud to be the father of any one of them. (Applause.) I saw many girls and young women on the floats. The sight moved my heart....; the whole parade moved through the streets of our city without mishap. (Applause.)

"What inference can be drawn from this? The fact that our laws, which permitted the Poles to occupy the city streets to demonstrate their existence to the world, were not made to oppress the people. You have come from a land where

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kings oppress the people in the name of the law, where despots trampled upon you, hanging you, punishing you, all in the name of the law. Here in America, the law is different. Why was your parade permitted to use the streets of Chicago? Because the law here does not molest the people--it protects them. This teaches you that you are the people, you make the laws, you are the rulers. Why should a man resort to violence if the law protects and cares for him? The people make the laws and have the power to change them, for the general welfare.

"While I stood watching the parade downtown, a man came up to me and asked: 'Why do you, as mayor, permit this sort of thing? Why do you allow the Poles to fill the streets and block traffic, to the inconvenience of other citizens?' I answered: 'How in the name of God and conscience could I refuse the Poles the one most solemn and splendid day they have had in a hundred years?' (Great applause.)

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"It was a great day for me when I saw you marching down the street, delaying the followers of the golden calf in their daily chase; and you did this without police aid, without violence, by the quiet strength of your own dignity. You were Poles and American citizens, and I am sure you are learning to be good citizens. I was convinced of this in April of this year, when you elected me to office. And so I wanted to help you show the world that the American Poles are good citizens who respect the law, who are honest, industrious, and respectable. (Applause.) If this country were in danger, I am certain that an army of at least twenty thousand Poles, led by my friend, Peter Kiolbassa, would be ready to fight for their adopted motherland. (Great applause.)

"It is a pleasure to talk to you, but everything must have its end, and so does my speech. In conclusion, I thank you for your attention and the good will with which you have received my words."

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Address by Dr. C. Midowicz

The last address was delivered by Dr. C. Midowicz in Polish as follows:

"This year the eyes of the whole civilized world are turned upon this 'white city,' this city which houses the great Exposition of the powerful, young United States. Nations enjoying prosperity, having governments of their own, have presented the products of their labor here, staging celebrations and parades in order to attract more attention to their particular exhibits. Thanks to the good will of the city authorities, the flag of our native country, which has no place in Poland, flies here today. We are celebrating, then, a great national holiday--yes, a solemn holiday, for we are gathered here under the eyes of the whole world. We have shown that we exist, in spite of the fact that we have been erased geographically. We will continue to exist as long as a single Polish heart beats and we will settle there where freedom and the rights of man are not denied us.

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"Although from the very beginning we have been an agricultural nation, it can be said that we bore arms from the very cradle of our existence. We fought there where freedom was endangered, either our own or a neighbor's, or when the freedom of mankind was threatened. Thus it is that a people who had learned to love freedom at the very dawn of history, could not but have gathered here to cry: Hail to thee, O Star-Spangled Banner! Hail to thee, O Free Land of Washington! We pay homage to your accomplishments. We have believed in those ideals which form the foundation of your existence, not merely from today but from the very beginning. When you, noble Land, arose to throw off the tyrant's yoke, our motherland produced heroes who came here to help in your struggle.

"A century has passed, people have come and gone, but the memory remains. That memory touches our hearts, for lo! a hundred years later, the Liberty Bell peals....in honor of our great leader, in honor of him who always defended liberty, in honor of that great son of Poland, Kosciusko!

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"We who live in this country, as adopted sons of a voluntarily chosen motherland, wish it the most successful expansion and the greatest glory.

"Having no political existence, our homeland could not produce an independent exhibit of its products; but Poland was not altogether absent. In a small way, in the field of fine arts, we are here, unveiling the inner depths of Poland's soul, showing the emotions of Poland's children, and how they are able to express them. And in this field, under different conditions, we might have increased our display a hundredfold, for what we have shown is but a small portion, smuggled out of Poland by stealth. One of the conquerors of Poland boasts of a great painting--the work of our countryman Siemiradzki--as one of its outstanding works. Despite its great size and power, it uses the work of an oppressed people as its title to fame. The conquerors of Poland attempted to deny us the right to participate in the art competition, but thanks to the fair-mindedness of the Exposition officials, the attempt was frustratedThe oppressed were permitted to compete against their conquerors--our existence was admitted, since the products of our work exist.

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"We are gathered here today as representatives of a nation, to pay homage to the progress of this free United States, to express our joy at the remarkable growth of this country, and to assure the American people that, in common with the whole Polish nation, we the immigrants will always do our utmost for the good of America. As citizens who love freedom, we will strive to maintain the honor of its Starry Banner by quiet, **persevering**, conscientious work, and a deep respect for the law.

"During the course of today's celebration, the desire to join the United States with another power was expressed. Permitting myself to use a symbolic comparison, I say that no power on earth can conquer the starry blue heaven.....What, if not the peaceful, cloudless blue, should envelop humanity? This symbol of freedom is very dear to the Polish White Eagle. It is our Eagle's desire that the starry blue of America, the blue of freedom, exist forever, and occupy even greater territory. Our Eagle is ready to shatter any cloud which would dim its brightness.

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"A century has passed since two nations arose almost simultaneously in the performance of an immortal work: in America, independence was declared, in Poland, the Third of May Constitution was ratified. In honor of the kindred spirit of these two nations, I raise the cry: Long live the United States of America, and long live Poland!"

The orchestral and vocal portion of the program was artistically successful. The orchestra, conducted by Mr. Czapek, was thunderously applauded for its rendition of the overture from "Halka" [Moniuszko], "Awakening of the Lion," and "Signals of War," by Wronski. The two numbers sung by the St. Stanislaus Kostka Girls' Choir, under the direction of A. J. Kwasigroch, were also heavily applauded. The girls were dressed in white and carried small Polish and American flags, with which they kept time as they sang "Hail Columbia". Their rendition of Polish songs was even better, if possible. The St. Stanislaus Kostka parish choir, under the direction of Mr. Kwasigroch, sang "Polish Heart". The Polish Singers' Alliance and the Wanda Society, conducted by A. Mallek, also

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sang very well.

Festival Hall was filled to capacity--from eight to ten thousand people attending. The interior of the hall was beautifully decorated with the Polish colors and arms.

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POLISH DAY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

The seventh consecutive meeting of the Polish Day Central Committee was held on Saturday, September 30.

The unfinished business of the last meeting was first attended to. [K.] Zychlinski again raised the question of participation of two floats from St. Adalbert's Parish in the Chicago Day [parade]. In accordance with a motion by Zychlinski, a hundred dollars was appropriated from the Committee's treasury to cover the cost of participation. The [Polish National Alliance] float, "Third of May," will also participate, at the Central Administration's expense.

A. Stefanowicz reported, in behalf of the committee to take charge of visitors, that no suitable quarter could be found for the Kosciusko Guard [Milwaukee]. A new committee, consisting of Stefanowicz, [F.] Smietanka, and Rozlowski, was instructed to request the State militia for space in its local barracks.

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The committee on decorations was instructed to complete the decoration of Festival Hall with the addition of the Polish arms and two Polish flags; twenty-five dollars was appropriated for this purpose. The committee was also instructed to inquire of the Fair officials whether it would be permissible to hang a Polish flag in front of the building. The committee is to report at the next meeting.

The publicity committee is to arrange for the printing of a hundred and fifty decorated tickets and invitations (in English), to be distributed among prominent American citizens, officials, priests, representatives of Polish organizations, etc. Seats will be reserved for holders of these tickets. The committee was also instructed to order two thousand tickets, which will be placed on sale, and five thousand programs for the celebration at Festival Hall. Programs of the parade and the celebration will be published in both Polish and American papers.

Next followed the parade committee's report. The original route of the parade, which was to have gone through the center of the city, had to be changed after a conference with police officials. The parade will start at Union Park,

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proceeding down Jackson Boulevard to Michigan Avenue, thence to Twelfth Street. From Twelfth Street, it will turn up Michigan Avenue and the Lake Front to Van Buren. This route was accepted by the gathering. The parade committee was instructed to complete the parade program by indicating the time and place at which each division of the parade is to meet.

The committee in charge of arrangements for the celebration at Festival Hall reported some changes in the musical portion of the program.

[K.] Zychlinski, in behalf of the committee in charge of the contests to be held at the Stock Pavilion, reported that three contests are planned--one in gymnastic drill, another in Cadet's drill, and a third in military drill. A gold medal will be awarded to the winning group in each contest. The contest judges are to be Peter Kiolbassa, [M. A.] La Buy, Captain Slupecki, Captain Z. Schmidt, and K. Zychlinski. Contest rules will soon be announced through the newspapers.

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It was further decided that sixty-two special badges will be made for members of the Central Committee. Special invitations will be sent to Archbishop Feehan, Governor Altgeld, and Erasmus Jerzmanowski, of New York.

Efforts have already been made to have all Polish policemen released from their duties on that day, so that they may lead the parade in a body. Police authorities have tentatively agreed to permit this; a list of Polish policemen has been submitted to Police Headquarters.

Judge La Buy, treasurer, reported that the following additional societies have paid their fifteen-cent-per-member assessment:

King Casimir's Society (50 members), \$7.50; St. Vincent De Paul Society, of Immaculate Conception Parish, South Chicago (100 members), \$15.00; St. Joseph League, Immaculate Conception Parish (60 members), \$9.00. In addition, J. Dudek, of South Chicago, collected \$7.50 from private individuals.

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The meeting adjourned after a few more pertinent matters had been discussed. The next meeting, which will probably be the last, will be held on Wednesday, October 4, at Pulaski Hall.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 2, 1893.

ST. JOSEPHAT'S PARISH WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE POLISH DAY PARADE

The representatives of four societies from St. Josephat's Parish, of Lake View, applied to the financial secretary of the Polish Day Central Committee and announced their desire to participate in the parade on October 7. These societies are St. Josephat's Society (120 members), Holy Virgin Mary Society (220 members), Heart of Jesus Society (170 members), and St. Francis Xavier Society (60 members). The last mentioned society has already paid its assessment; the other three will pay on next Thursday. And so it is that our brothers, the Pomeranians /Kaszubi, Polish Pomeranians/, will participate with us in Polish Day. They and the pastor of their parish deserve acknowledgment.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 28, 1893.

POLISH DAY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

The sixth consecutive meeting of the Polish Day Central Committee was held yesterday at Pulaski Hall. S. Slominski presided and H. Nagiel acted as secretary. After the minutes of the last meeting had been accepted, correspondence from out-of-town societies was read. The Third of May Society, of New York, notified the Committee that it would send a special delegation, bearing a donation, to Chicago to participate in Polish Day. The Thaddeus Kosciusko Society of Hegewisch, Illinois, will participate in corpore together with societies from Hammond, Indiana. The Holy Virgin of Czestochowa Society, of Minonk, Illinois, expressed its desire to participate in corpore and asked for information. The St. Isidore's Society, of Racine, Wisconsin, plans to be represented by a delegation. The St. Stanislaus and St. Anthony Society, of Hyman [sic] listing about 150 members, reported that it would participate in the parade in corpore. The Battalion of Polish Soldiers, of Buffalo, informed the Committee that a group of its officers would be delegated

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to the Polish Day celebration.

Community reports followed the reading of the correspondence. These reports show that preparations for Polish Day are definitely in progress everywhere. The Immaculate Conception Parish, of South Chicago, will not furnish any floats; nevertheless, it will participate and will probably supply one troop of horsemen. Only St. Josephat's Parish has not yet been heard from, although there is still hope that it will also participate.

Next came the parade committee's report. After a long discussion, the gathering accepted the parade program and parade route proposed by the committee with one minor change--the St. Adalberts young women's float will be transferred from the second to the first division.

The parade will be divided into three great divisions. The first division will include the Polish policemen, the societies from the parishes of St. Stanislaus Kostka and St. Adalbert, a troop of horsemen, and the following floats: "Washington, Kosciusko, and Pulaski," "Sobieski," "Poland in Her Prime," "Parnassus

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of Poland," "Scene from Siberian Mines," "Slaughter of the Unites," and "Poles under the American Flag". The second division will consist of the Kosciusko Guard of Milwaukee, the societies and the Central Administration of the Polish National Alliance, [the societies from the] Holy Trinity and the South Chicago parishes, and the following floats: "Third of May," "Poland in Chains," "Stephen Batory," "Defense of Czestochowa," and a children's float from St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish. The third great division will include the societies from Town of Lake, with a troop of horsemen; [the societies from] St. Hedwig's Parish, in Bridgeport; the societies from the vicinity of Chicago; [the societies from] St. Casimir's Parish; and the following floats: "Polish Woman, with a Sword at Her Side, Teaching Her Children to Read," "Cracovian Wedding," "Labor," "Resurrection of Poland," and a mounted figure representing Wanda.

The foregoing is merely a summary of the program, which is soon to be prepared in detail and printed for distribution in all Polish communities. A motion by Bielinski that the parade be held on the [World's] Fair grounds instead of

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in the city streets was defeated after a heated discussion.

Speaking for the music committee, A. Kwasigroch reported that an orchestra of forty, under the direction of Czapka, had been engaged to play at the Festival Hall program. The orchestra will cost about four hundred dollars. The report was accepted.

The feature music for the parade will be supplied by the First Brigade of St. Adalbert's Parish, which will be suitably enlarged for the occasion; the Central Committee will pay for the additional musicians needed.

Judge [M. A.] La Buy and Mr. Bielinski raised the question of whether or not admission would be charged to Festival Hall. It was decided that all persons wearing the official Polish Day pin would be admitted free of charge; that all others would be charged twenty-five cents and would be given seats in the front rows. The financial committee will be in charge of ticket sales.

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Next followed the report of the committee on arrangements for the celebration at Festival Hall. In reply to the committee's written invitation to the City Council and the Mayor, Mayor Harrison promised to issue an appropriate proclamation. The City Council has already appointed a delegation, consisting of five aldermen headed by Alderman [Stanley] Kunz, which will represent it at the Polish Day festivities. The committee also reported that Mayor Harrison and Dr. [Casimir] Miodowicz had accepted invitations to speak at Festival Hall.

On a suggestion by J. Mucha, it was decided to issue an appeal to all Polish businessmen to close their stores on October 7. Pastors of Polish parishes will be asked to recommend this action in each parish.

The committee on pins announced that it had placed ten thousand pins in the hands of W. Bardonski, financial secretary. The charges, amounting to five hundred dollars, have already been paid. In order to receive its quota of pins, each society is to apply to Bardonski with a receipt showing that its fifteen-cents-per-capita assessment has been paid. It was decided to order

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two thousand more pins, and to issue an appeal to private persons to buy them. Pins may be obtained either from the financial secretary or from the community treasurers.

[K.] Zychlinski brought up the matter of assigning two Polish floats for participation in Chicago Day, but, since the hour was already late, this and other questions were deferred until the next meeting, which will be held on October 3 at Pulaski Hall.

Judge La Buy [treasurer] reported that the following additional societies had paid their fifteen-cents-per-capita assessment: Thaddeus Kosciusko Society, of Hegewisch (26 members), \$3.75; St. Michael Archangel Council, Catholic Order of Foresters (30 members), \$4.20; King Casimir the Great Society, of St. Adalbert's Parish (66 members), \$9.90; Heart of the Holy Virgin Society, of St. Adalbert's Parish (50 members), \$7.50; Brotherhood of St. Dominic (85 members), \$12.75; Knights of St. Casimir (54 members), \$8.10; Name of Jesus Society, \$9.25; and St. Gregory Krakus Society, \$4.80. [Translator's note: The last four societies are from St. Adalbert's Parish.] Judge La Buy reported that over

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a hundred societies, representing more than seven hundred members, had already paid.

After a contribution of ten dollars by Mr. Epsztein had been accepted, the meeting adjourned.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 22, 1893.

FURTHER DETAILS CONCERNING LOTTERY OF POLISH PAINTINGS



In reference to the project devised by the representatives of the Polish artists whose paintings are on exhibit at the World's Fair, of which we wrote yesterday, we have received the following additional information.

The plan involves the lottery, not of twenty-four paintings, as we erroneously stated, but of all the paintings at the Polish exhibit that are as yet unsold, that is, one hundred and thirty. This increases considerably the chances of ticketholders to win a painting.

Photographic reproductions, one of which each ticketholder will receive, will be made of the twenty-four paintings listed yesterday in Dziennik Chicagoski.

We will return to this matter in a later issue.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 19, 1893.

POLISH DAY CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING

The fifth consecutive meeting of the Polish Day Central Committee was held yesterday at Pulaski Hall. S. Slominski presided and H. Zychlinski acted as secretary. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, community committee reports were presented. The reports show that each community is doing its best toward making Polish Day a great success.

Letters from the Kosciusko Guard of Milwaukee, the Battalion of Polish soldiers of Buffalo, and St. Stanislaus and St. Anthony's Societies of Hyman [sic], expressing their intention of participating in the Polish Day celebration either en masse or through delegations, were received with acclaim. The letter addressed to Peter Kiolbassa by the Chicago Day Committee was read and accepted. It was decided to contribute two floats to the Chicago Day festivities, namely, one float depicting Kosciusko, Pulaski, and Washington, and the other, Sobieski at Vienna. Chicago Day will be held on October 9 [two days]

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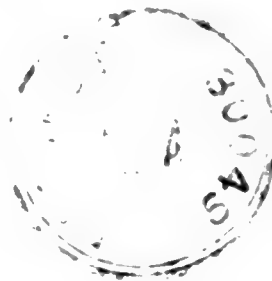
after Polish Day⁷.

Reports of the special committees followed. The parade committee requested that a delegation be sent to Peter Wielbasca, inviting him to lead the parade. The delegation will consist of [5.] Marieralski, Szmiot, and Lisztewnik.

The committee in charge of arrangements at Festival Hall reported that the Fair authorities have given it permission to decorate the hall.

The music committee proposed that two orchestras be hired--one to play at Festival Hall and the other to lead the parade. On a motion by Bielinski, the proposal was accepted.

The publicity committee reported that it had sent announcements to various [out-of-town] societies and priests. On a motion by Bielinski, this committee



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was instructed to prepare an appeal to employers, asking that Polish workmen be released for that day, to be published in the American papers.

Next, a reception committee was appointed to receive and find lodgings for out-of-town visitors. The committee consists of [Anthony] Stefanowicz, [F.] Smietanka, [W.] Jedrzejek, and J. Gniot.

It was further decided that the treasurer of each community be asked to help dispose of the official Polish Day pins. Each treasurer will receive from 150 to 200 pins to sell.

Judge [F. A.] La Ruy, L. Kielbassa, Kielinski, Mozlowski, and S. Glowinski were appointed to a committee which is to invite Mayor Carter W. Harrison and the entire city administration to attend the celebration. This committee will also endeavor to gain permission to hang the Polish flag in the City Hall [on Polish Day].

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Treasurer La Buy then reported on the state of the treasury. In addition to the fifteen-cent-assessment payments previously received and those published in Dziennik Chicagoski last week, the following payments were made to the Central Committee's treasury:

Polish National Alliance, \$150.00; August Kordecki Society (77 members), \$11.55; St. Valentine's Society I (100 members); \$15.00; St. Hedwig's Society (100 members); \$15.00; St. Anthony's Society (30 members), \$4.50; Society of St. Joseph, Spouse of the Blessed Virgin Mary (103 members), \$15.45; St. Florian Krakus Society (34 members), \$5.10; St. Casimir's Society (35 members), \$5.25; Hawthorne Society (110 members), \$16.50; Society of the Blessed Virgin of the Scapulary (50 members), \$7.50; Holy Cross Society (100 members), \$15.00; St. Josephat Society, of Immaculate Conception parish, South Chicago (83 members), \$10.50; Sacred Name of Jesus Society (50 members), \$7.50; St. Josephat Society (75 members), \$11.25; Thaddeus Kosciusko Society (30 members), \$4.50; Polish Krakus Society, Second Company (24 members), \$3.60; Holy Cross Society (110 members

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\$16.50; St. John Cantius Society (90 members), \$13.50; St. Joseph's Society (102 members), \$15.30; St. Michael Krakus Society (33 members), \$4.95; Stephen Batory Society (75 members), \$11.25; Sharpshooters' Society (12 members), \$1.80; Court of Saint Gnufrey (16 members), \$2.40; Polish Craftsmen's Association (66 members), \$9.90; private individuals, \$5.10. Assessment payments totaled \$378.90. The total sum thus far collected is \$820.68. This sum includes the \$150 donated by the Polish National Alliance and \$670.00 in fifteen-cent-assessment payments, assuring the participation of 4,471 Poles in the parade. This number will yet be doubled or tripled.

The next meeting will be held on Wednesday, September 27, at Pulaski Hall.

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REPRESENTATIVES OF SOCIETIES IN ST. STANISLAUS
KOSTKA PARISH HOLD MEETING



In accordance with an announcement previously made, a meeting of representatives of societies from St. Stanislaus Kostka parish was held yesterday at one of the school halls. Twenty-seven societies, all of which will participate in the Polish Day festivities, were represented. The Reverend Vincent Barzynski presided over the meeting and B. Klarkowski acted as secretary.

Since the treasurer of the Central Committee M. A. La Buy was present, the following societies paid their fifteen-cent-per-member assessment:

King Jagello Society (39 members), \$5.85; St. Stephen's Society (66 members), \$9.90; St. Hyacinth's Society (55 members), \$8.25; St. Joseph's Society II (100 members), \$15.00; St. Martin's Society (25 members), \$3.75; and St. John Baptist Society (200 members), \$30.00.

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W. Jedrzejek was elected parish treasurer. His duty will be to receive funds which will be used to pay for parade music. A music committee was also appointed, consisting of J. Tomaszewski, F. Fuhl, J. Gniot, J. Czekala, and A. Nowicki. St. Hyacinth's Society made its contribution of \$5.50 to the music fund immediately.

It was decided that societies will march in the parade in order of seniority; societies whose members will wear Konfederatki [plural of Konfederatka, a four-cornered cap] will form a separate division.

Further discussion was postponed until Friday, September 22, when another meeting will be held. By this time, all money will have been paid in, and the number of persons to march in the parade will be definitely known.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 13, 1893.

SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE POLISH-AMERICAN
PARTICIPATION IN THE EXPOSITION OF 1894

A meeting of the Central Committee in charge of Polish-American participation in the Exposition of 1894 was held last night at the Polish World's Fair Reception Committee's headquarters. J. Paulski presided and L. Szopinski was secretary. Dr. Dunikowski was present at the meeting.

The Committee was informed that two organizations, the Polish Roman Catholic Union and the Polish National Alliance, had appropriated three hundred and five hundred dollars respectively, to help cover the cost of a Polish-American exhibit at the Exposition.

The Committee then turned to further business. It was decided that a fund of from fifteen hundred to twenty-five hundred dollars is necessary in order to erect a Polish-American pavilion. The Committee will appeal for donations to prominent citizens and societies. The actual cost of the pavilion will be determined in a few weeks, depending upon the amount of money collected. Plans for the pavilion are being drawn by a Polish



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architect of Chicago; it will be after the style used here in America. Dr. Dunikowski will take charge of its erection in Lwow.

The Committee further decided to issue an appeal to the Polish priests of America, requesting them to send in photographs of churches and schools, school statistics, specimens of work done by school children, etc. The Committee will also appeal to the prominent citizens in every Polish community to form local committees.

Dissertations for exhibition at the Exposition will be prepared on the following subjects: "Polish Schools in America" (to be prepared by S. Zahajkiewicz), and "Polish Journalism in America" (to be prepared by H. Nagiel).

Many other questions were discussed at the meeting. In regard to our exhibit, it was decided that it shall contain, in addition to examples of our intellectual, religious, educational, and organizational activities, a certain number of industrial products and models of inventions worthy

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of exhibition.

Before the meeting adjourned, the Committee unanimously decided to ask Erasmus Jerzmanowski, of New York, to be its honorary president and representative. Dr. Dunikowski, who will shortly leave for Poland, was asked to lay this invitation before Mr. Jerzmanowski.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 15, 1893.

NEWS FROM ST. MICHAEL AND ALL PARISH OF SOUTH CHICAGO

The Poles living in St. Michael Archangel parish of South Chicago have been working energetically in the interest of Polish Day. The pastor of this parish, Reverend A. Nowicki, has personally taken charge of collecting donations. His collections have thus far totaled \$124.00.

[Itemized list of donors omitted by translator.]

Father Nowicki has authorized us to thank the donors for their generosity toward this noble and patriotic cause.

Two societies of St. Michael Archangel parish have already paid their fifteen-cent-per-member assessment to the Central Committee. They are St. Michael Archangel Society (temporarily for 100 members, \$15) and the Knights of St. Mary (26 members, \$3.90).

The parish is planning to furnish one float for the parade, entitled "Defense of Czestocnowa".

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 12, 1893.

POLISH DAY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS

The Polish Day Central Committee held a meeting at Pulaski Hall yesterday evening. After routine business had been attended to, the Committee turned its attention to community reports. These reports, as could be readily seen, were evidence of the great Polish Day activity in progress throughout Chicago Polonia. Since the delegates from South Chicago were not present, it was decided that a few members of the Committee's administration visit the Polish communities in South Chicago to determine the extent of activity there.

On a motion by C. Zychlinski, the Committee decided to communicate with the Central Administration of the Polish National Alliance concerning the use of the Liberty Bell, and to thank Mr. McDowell for permitting the use of it in the Polish Day celebration. The special committees' reports followed.

The financial committee reported that as a result of its appeal, the convention of the Polish National Alliance had appropriated \$400 for the Polish Day fund.



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Of this, \$150 was designated to the Central Committee and \$250 to finance the Alliance's representation in the celebration.

The parade committee reported that during the course of the next week it will prepare the program of the parade.

The committee in charge of arrangements for the celebration at Festival Hall decided to issue immediately invitations to those who will participate in the program. In addition to the American speakers, whom we named in an earlier issue, Dr. Casimir Midowicz will be invited to speak in Polish. The committee will hold its next meeting, in conjunction with the committee in charge of music, on Thursday, September 14, at the Polish World's Fair Reception Committee's headquarters, 141-43 West Division Street.

It was further decided to appoint a committee for the arrangement of a program for a gymnastic and military competition to be held at the Stock Pavilion. This committee consists of M. J. Szameit, C. Zychlinski, and Z. Schmidt.



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The committee on badges presented a specimen consisting of a tricolor ribbon and a small silver eagle, bearing the inscription, "Polish Day, October 7, 1893." It was decided to order ten thousand such badges. Badges will cost the committee five cents each and will be sold at fifteen cents each. The profit will be used to help cover the expense of the celebration.

The publicity committee presented the printed announcements that will be sent to Polish societies outside of Chicago, and a proposed announcement to the Polish clergy in other cities, requesting them to support the Polish Day cause. Both announcements were accepted, and the publicity committee was instructed to continue with its work.

Judge [M. A.] La Buy, treasurer of the Central Committee, presented his report on the state of the treasury, which now has \$175.58. Of this, \$58.73 was received at the last meeting, and \$116.85 at this. Payment of the fifteen-cent-per-person assessment was made by the following societies:

From St. Stanislaus Kostka parish: Polish Queen's Guard (20 members), \$3.



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From St. Casimir's parish: Holy Cross Society (24 members), \$3.60; St. Casimir's Council, Catholic Order of Foresters (25 members), \$3.75; St. Isidore's Society (58 members), \$8.70; St. Casimir's Society (25 members), \$3.75; the Stephen Buszczyński Society (30 members), \$4.50. From Town of Lake: St. Lawrence Society (43 members), \$6.45. From St. Adalbert's parish: Society of the Sorrowful Mother of God (60 members), \$9; Sacred Name of Jesus Society (100 members), \$15; King Sigmund I Society (24 members), \$3.60. From Bridgeport: St. Francis Xavier Society (80 members), \$12; St. Stephan's Society (60 members), \$9; Uhlans of St. Paul (13 members), \$1.95; St. Mary of Perpetual Help Society (54 members), \$8.10. From St. Hedwig's parish: St. Hedwig's Society (84 members), \$12.60; Polish National Patriotic Society (33 members), \$4.95; the Star of Victory Women's Society (46 members), \$6.90. The total amounted to \$116.85.

Following this report, the meeting was adjourned until Monday, September 18.



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POLISH DAY MASS MEETING
HELD IN ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA PARISH



At four o'clock yesterday afternoon (Sunday), a Polish Day mass meeting was held in the St. Stanislaus Kostka School Hall. A great many Poles were present at the meeting, which was opened by Judge J. A. La Buy. The Judge's short speech dealt with the need for a Polish Day celebration and the steps that have already been taken toward it. The Reverend Vincent Barzynski was called upon to preside, Judge La Buy acting as secretary. Presidents of societies were invited to the platform.

After a short address, Father Barzynski called upon H. Nagiel to explain what is required from members of societies participating in the celebration. Nagiel explained that each member must pay fifteen cents to the Central Committee. Each society, collaborating with others in its community, is expected to pay for the bands that will march in the parade. He asked that all

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societies which have already decided to participate appropriate fifteen cents per member from their treasuries. The following societies agreed: The Holy Name of Jesus Society (280 members), Polish Queen's Guard (20 members, for whom three dollars was paid to the secretary immediately), St. Stanislaus Kostka Society (more than 300 members), St. John Baptist Society (200 members), Heart of Jesus Society I (over 100 members), St. Cecelia Society (216 members), St. Hedwig's Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish (100 members), Society of St. Anthony (about 60 members), Society of St. Adalbert, Bishop and Martyr (about 140 members), King Jagello Society (56 members), St. Joseph Society (about 100 members), and the Holy Cross Society (about 125 members).

In addition to these, representatives of the following societies agreed to bring the matter up at their meetings:

Society of the Apostles Peter and Paul (about 110 members), St. Michael Archangel Society (about 140 members), Holy Trinity Society (about 300 members),

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and the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish choir (55 members).

Thus, sixteen societies of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish have signified the intention of about 2,203 members to march in the parade, for whom over three hundred dollars will be paid to the Central Committee's treasury.

Proceeding to further business of the meeting, it was decided to call a meeting of society presidents to discuss the question of bands, the parade itself, etc. The meeting will be held on Friday, September 15, at one of the school halls.

F. Meklinski, treasurer of the businessmen's committee of this community, announced that he has in hand some four hundred dollars in donations toward the Polish Day celebration. Together with the donations not yet turned in by the collectors, but already advertised in Dziennik Chicagoski, the total sum amounts to more than five hundred dollars. A collectors' meeting will



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be held on September 15, at which all money is to be turned in to the treasurer. It was decided that the parish shall use this money to furnish two floats for the parade (in addition to the floats to be furnished by the Patriotic Organization and the clergy). A committee of nine was appointed to take charge of the matter. The chairman of the meeting, Father Barzynski, named the committee as follows: L. Nagiel, B. Klarkowski, A. W. Rudnicki, J. Mucha, J. Tomaszewski, W. Jedrzejek, S. Zahajkiewicz, F. Lagrzebski, and J. Gniot. The committee will hold its first meeting on Tuesday.

It was also decided to appoint a committee to direct Polish Day activities in St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish. Father Barzynski accepted the chairmanship of this committee; B. Klarkowski will be its secretary. A treasurer will be appointed at Friday's meeting. The meeting was adjourned after the discussion of a few matters of lesser importance.



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ST. HEDWIG'S PARISH BEGINS POLISH DAY PREPARATIONS

Polish Day preparations are definitely under way at St. Hedwig's parish. St. Hedwig's Society, listing eighty-four members, has decided to participate in the celebration and will pay the fifteen-cent-per-member assessment. It is hoped that other societies will also lend their support to the project.

A committee was appointed at a meeting held last night for the collection of donations in this community. The committee consists of J. Sakwinski, F. Szczepanski, J. Warszynski, J. Jablonski, K. Armknecht, M. Niwczyk, S. Fruzyna, F. Jaktorowski, and A. Glowczewski. Donations amounting to forty-seven dollars were collected immediately. [Itemized list of donors omitted by translator.]

On next Thursday, September 14, a meeting of society representatives will be held at the St. Hedwig's parish hall for further discussion of this matter.



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APPEAL TO POLISH ORGANIZATIONS IN REGARD TO
PARTICIPATION IN THE 1894 KOSCIUSKO EXPOSITION IN LWOW

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A great national exposition, an exposition showing Polish progress in industrial, agricultural, educational, and cultural lines, will be held at Lwow, one of the ancient capitals of Poland, in 1894. Held on the one-hundredth anniversary of the [third] partition of Poland, it will be a very appropriate manifestation--one worthy of our nation. The Lwow Exposition will include exhibits from Galicia, from other Polish provinces, and from abroad. The Polish element in France has expressed its intention of erecting a pavilion there, as has the Polish element in England, Switzerland, etc. Would it not be a disgrace to us if our Polish-American element--a million and a half strong, who have been called the fourth partition, of whose strength and energy so much has been said and written--were not represented?



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- 2 -

POLISH

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III A

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 8, 1893.

III C

III G Undoubtedly, yes. If we are not represented, it will be said of us
III H that we are lost to Poland. Actually, we have lost practically none of
IV our Polish characteristics; we have gained everything. We have kept our
faith, and we have attained a certain measure of prosperity; we have
retained our nationality, and have made substantial cultural gains. In the
face of hundreds of obstacles, in spite of enormous difficulties, we have es-
tablished our own churches, schools, national organizations, benefit societies,
and press here in America. If we expect Poland to recognize and appreciate
our work, we must show what we have done. An opportunity to do so is pre-
sented by the forthcoming Exposition at Lwow in 1894.

Much has been said of the need for a closer relationship between ourselves
and our motherland, of the necessity of acquainting our brethren in Poland
with the fruits of our labor.....The great benefits of such a closer relation-
ship are obvious. On the one hand, united in spirit with our homeland, we
will remain Poles forever; on the other, our unhampered freedom of action may

II B 1 c (5)

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POLISH

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III A

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 8, 1893.

III C

III G enable us to render invaluable service to our homeland.

III E

IV An exceptionally good opportunity for improving relationships with our homeland presents itself now. The organizers of the Lwow Exposition have asked us to participate. They have said to us: "Come and show us that you are Poles!" They have even sent a delegate to consult with us on the matter. In truth, we have no industrial organization with which to astonish the world, but we have a religious, social, cultural, and national life. Let us show the proofs of it. Photographs of our churches and schools, the constitutions and records of our society, their insignia, uniforms, and banners, our school statistics and examples of the pupils' work, newspapers and books published here, theatrical show bills and programs--these are the proofs that will convince our brethren in Poland of our efforts, that we have not lost our national spirit, that the words of the song, "Poland is not lost," are buried deep within our hearts. In addition to all this, there will be a





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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 8, 1893.

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few examples of our contributions to industry, which must be searched out and sent to the Exposition.

IV

We ought not to neglect this opportunity, since it is our sacred duty to inform our brethren of our strength and of our activities. Such a representation of our activities here will be, perhaps, the only bridge that can exist between Poland and America today. And if we can place our exhibit under the roof of a special pavilion, flying the Polish and American flags, then it will be clearly understood by everyone that we are a cultured and productive national entity.

Polish-Americans should therefore participate in the Lwow Exposition. We ought to erect a pavilion that will fly two flags. It will mean to our brethren in Poland that we are alive and working, that we love our motherland, that we want to remain Poles. And so, when Professor Dunikowski, delegated by the directors of the Kosciusko Exposition to consult with us, called upon us for

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 8, 1893.

III C

III G co-operation in this matter, we the undersigned accepted the respon-
III H sibilities imposed upon us and decided to devote all our efforts to
IV making possible a Polish-American exhibit and pavilion. Understanding
well, however, that such a thing as this can be accomplished only with
the co-operation of everybody, we appeal for help to all of the Polish organi-
zations in the United States. Material as well as moral support is necessary
to bring this matter to a successful conclusion, and certain assessments will
have to be levied on organization members.

Polish-American participation in the Lwow Exposition is primarily a matter
for Polish-American societies and organizations. It depends on these societies
and organizations whether or not a Polish-American Pavilion will be erected,
whether or not the Polish and American flags will fly in testimony of our
work here and of our love for Poland. We appeal, then, for aid and support
in this matter of great public interest and importance.



II B 1 c (5)

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POLISH

II A 2

III A

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 8, 1893.

III C

III G We are confident that support to this national cause will not be
III H denied.

IV

The Central Committee (for the entire United States): W. Smulski, president; Reverend Vincent Barzynski, S. Slominski, Peter Kielbassa, vice-presidents; Leon Szopinski and Adam Szwajkart, secretaries; J. Bardonski, treasurer; and M. Drzemala, M. A. Labuy, Henry Nagiel, and Dr. C. Midowicz.



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POLISH

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III A

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 5, 1895.

I E

IV

POLISH DAY MASS MEETING
HELD IN ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA PARISH

The Polish Day movement gains momentum with each passing day. The mass meeting held on Sunday, September 3, at the St. Stanislaus Kostka school hall is proof of this. Although most of the parishioners were tired after having attended the cornerstone laying ceremonies [at St. John Cantius Church (see Dziennik Chicagoski, September 5, 1895)], they gathered in considerable numbers for the mass meeting.

The meeting was opened by the Reverend Vincent Barzynski, who explained in a few words the need for and the purpose of Polish Day. F. Zagrzebski was called upon to preside over the meeting; B. Klarkowski was named secretary.

The first speaker of the evening was Judge [M. A.] La Buy. He said that Polish Day must be held, that it is impossible to back out now. Over a hundred societies have already pledged participation in the celebration;



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 5, 1893.

I E

IV very likely, societies from towns and cities in the vicinity of Chicago, that is, from Milwaukee, Michigan City, Joliet, LaSalle, Otis, Lemont, etc., will also be present. In a word, the celebration will be a magnificent one. Individual members of societies have very little to do; the small sum of fifteen cents is required from each to help cover the costs of the celebration, and besides this, the participants will contribute not more than ten cents per person to pay for the band music during the parade. The pianist Katski, famous all over the United States, will be invited (and will doubtless accept the invitation) to play at the celebration in Festival Hall. All that is necessary is harmony and brotherhood--and a few small sacrifices.

The address so moved Mr. Gabrylewicz, a delegate from Nantioke to the Polish National Alliance convention, that he immediately contributed twenty dollars to the cause. This act was vigorously applauded.

The next speaker was Peter Kiolbassa. He explained that since every other nation



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 5, 1893.

I E

IV had observed its "day" at the World's Fair, it is absolutely essential that the Poles do likewise. All American newspapers--even papers in Poland--will write of this celebration. In the present troublous times, it will be a manifestation that we are a peaceable, dignified people, that we have nothing in common with those who take part in anarchistic demonstrations. Other nations, in observing their "days", were helped financially by their governments; that we must depend entirely upon our own resources will but make it the more praiseworthy if we succeed. Our celebration will be a beautiful and solemn one; all of our friends and enemies alike will see that we exist. Mr. Kiolbassa concluded his address with a twenty-dollar donation to the Polish Day fund.

Henry Nagiel, the next speaker, explained the manner in which Polish Day will be celebrated, and read a list of the persons who had already contributed to the fund in St. Stanislaus Kostka parish collected by the committee named at the businessmen's meeting. In addition to the \$175 collected at that meeting



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 5, 1893.

I E

IV and the \$40 collected by F. Juhl on the following day, S. Piasecki and T. Gordon received donations totaling \$75.35.

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Donations amounting to \$36 were made at A. Wleklinski's bakery.

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Thus, in the course of the last two days, \$151.35 has been collected.

Father Barzynski spoke again, suggesting that another meeting be called for next Sunday; in the meantime, he urged that members of societies pay their fifteen-cent assessment so that this money can be placed in the hands of the Central Committee by next week. He asked the officers of participating societies to give special attention to this matter.

A. N. Rudnicki spoke next, emphasizing the fact that there has been no opposition to Polish Day plans. He said that the time is short, but if we work together



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POLISH

III C

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 3, 1893.

I E

IV in harmony, we can perform miracles. We will show the tyrants of the world that the Poles have not been destroyed. An occasion for such a demonstration occurs only once in a great while; it should be taken advantage of.

S. Sz wajkart spoke of the leadership of St. Stanislaus Kostka parish in Polish affairs during his nine-year residence here. He expressed his belief that it would again lead all other communities.

Dr. S. Midowicz spoke next. "Polish Day," he said, "is now as certain as the fact that the sun will rise tomorrow morning. Now numerous the children of poor Poland are here! These children must show that they are peaceful citizens of the United States, grateful to this land of liberty for its hospitality, but they must prove also that they exist as Poles.

"There are no Poles!" say the conquerors in Europe. They are wrong! There



II B 1 c (3)

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 5, 1893.

I E

IV are Poles in Poland and in America. Polish Day will prove this to the world."

Dr. Widowicz' address was followed by a few words from A. Lisztewnik. He said that nothing comparable to the Polish Day celebration had yet been staged. The necessary money must be raised not so much for the money itself but as a demonstration of noble effort. Penny by penny....great work will be realized.

Before the meeting adjourned, Father Barzynski made a motion that the next meeting be held on Sunday, September 10, at four o'clock in the afternoon in the same hall. His motion was carried unanimously. Father Barzynski then touched upon a very important matter. He called the attention of the Central Committee to the fact that the celebration at Festival Hall would be an appropriate occasion for the Poles to raise a vigorous protest against the linking of Polonia with the current street riots by a few half-wits, who are supported by anarchists and enemies of ours, emissaries, perhaps, of the conquerors of Poland. The idea was thunderously applauded.



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 5, 1895.

I E

IV Dr. Kossakowski donated fifteen dollars; this raised the Polish Day fund total in St. Stanislaus Kostka parish to \$381.55; the meeting was adjourned immediately afterwards.

There is no doubt that after this mass meeting, the members of St. Stanislaus parish societies will make haste to make their fifteen-cent payments, which are so necessary to cover the costs of Polish Day.

Julian Stasiowski resigned his place on the businessmen's collection committee as a result of the press of other business. Upon resigning, he placed twenty-five dollars into the hands of J. Aleklinski as his personal contribution to the fund.

Since the meeting's adjournment, S. Piasecki has already collected nineteen dollars. Just before going to press, we received lists of contributions collected by J. Gordon, M. Grabowski, J. Suwalski, and J. Chropkowski. These contributions total fifty-seven dollars.



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 5, 1893.

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IV The total sum thus far contributed to the Polish Day fund in St. Stanislaus Kostka parish is \$482.35.

Translator's note: All lists of individual contributions have been omitted in translation.



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IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 2, 1893.

POLISH BUSINESSMEN OF ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA PARISH MEET

Yesterday evening, the Polish businessmen of St. Stanislaus parish met in the school hall near Bradley Street in the interests of Polish Day. Although attendance was relatively small, important results were achieved.

The Reverend Vincent Barzynski presided over the meeting. Speeches were made by Chairman S. Slominski, J. Lisztewnik, Fr. Wleklinski, [P.] Arkuszewski, J. Gniot, J. Mucha, Judge [M.A.] La Buy, and others. It was decided to take up a voluntary collection immediately, and to appoint a collection committee which would solicit funds from businessmen not present at the meeting. F. Wleklinski was unanimously elected treasurer for the community.

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The voluntary collection yielded \$175. The collection committee, which will solicit funds from neighborhood businessmen and from anyone else desiring to

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 2, 1893.

contribute, included the following: F. Fuhl, T. Gordon, F. Wleklinski, W. Grabarski, J. Chrapkowski, J. Suwalski, Judge La Buy, and S. Piasecki. They have been formally authorized to collect money for Polish Day. All money will be placed into the hands of the treasurer, Mr. Wleklinski. The businessmen decided to hold another meeting next Friday, September 8, in the same hall.

Thus, a beginning has already been made; the matter will undoubtedly make rapid progress from this point onward. We have hopes that by next Friday, the total contributions will be at least ten times the sum collected at yesterday's meeting.

Last-minute information reaches us that F. Fuhl has already collected the following contributions:



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The total sum collected, including the money collected at yesterday's meeting,

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POLISH

II A 2

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 2, 1893.

is now \$215. If other collectors will be as conscientious as Mr. Fuhl, there is no doubt that St. Stanislaus Kostka parish will be worthily represented.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 31, 1893.

IV

COMMUNITIES AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES REPORT ACTIVITIES
AT POLISH DAY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

The third meeting of the Polish Day Central Committee was held yesterday evening at Pulaski Hall under the chairmanship of S. Slominski. Present at this meeting were a delegation from St. Hedwig's parish--consisting of S. Fruzyna, J. Jablonski, and J. Sakwinski of St. Hedwig's Society--and F. Kielichowski and J. Lewandowski of the Heart of Jesus Society. These delegates were appointed to the Central Committee/as representatives of their community/. At the same time, J. Lisztewnik, in the absence of J. Gniot, announced the participation of the Holy Name of Jesus Society I of St. Stanislaus Kostka parish. A similar announcement was made by J. H. Brzezinski in behalf of two societies of Town of Lake--the St. Thaddeus Kosynierzi/a division of Kosciusko's army, armed with scythes/and the Polish national society Unity.

The secretary read the minutes of the last meeting and a letter from the



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 31, 1893.

IV

women's society Star of Victory, concerning this society's intention of participating in the celebration. He added that he had received similar letters from the Casimir the Great Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka parish and from the Tailors' Union.

The Central Committee reported that after consultation with the World's Fair officials, October 7 was set as the date on which Polish Day will be celebrated; both Festival Hall and the Stock Pavilion will be at our disposal without charge. The general announcement which had been submitted to the newspapers, in accordance with a decision made at the last meeting, was read to the gathering.

Next, reports of community activity were presented. On behalf of St. Stanislaus Kostka parish, J. Lisztewnik and other speakers explained that a meeting of businessmen of that community will be held on Friday, September 1, and a mass meeting on Sunday, September 3. It was also announced that the Patriotic organization had voted a sum between \$150 and \$250 for the production of a float.



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POLISH

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IV

F. Jablonski reported for Holy Trinity parish that a meeting had been held at which twenty societies of that parish promised to participate; Holy Trinity parish will furnish two floats for the parade. K. Zychlinski reported for St. Adalbert's parish that thirty societies of that community will participate in the celebration, that the sum of \$330 has already been collected, and that St. Adalbert's parish will furnish three floats.

Five additional societies from Bridgeport, according to F. Behnke's report, have promised participation. That community collected \$323.25 at its businessmen's meeting on Monday; it will furnish one or two floats.

The delegation from South Chicago was not present, but it is a well-known fact that both of its parishes are actively engaged in Polish Day preparations. The representatives of Town of Lake, J. N. Brzezinski and Z. Schmidt, announced that their community will furnish one float. Mr. Ziolkowski promised to construct a triumphal arch in that section of the city, and J. Muszkowski promised to make the necessary inscriptions upon it without



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POLISH

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IV

charge. The Holy Virgin Mary Society, numbering forty young women, will participate in national costumes. Town of Lake also appointed a committee for the collection of money, consisting of L. Muszkowski, E. Golembiowski, and L. Kropaczewski. A mass meeting will be held there on Sunday next.

J. Rosinski of St. Casimir's parish announced that nine societies of his community are participating and that one float will be furnished. A mass meeting will be held there tomorrow. Finally, the delegates from St. Hedwig's parish assured the gathering that activity would start in their community shortly.

After these reports had been heard and accepted, the meeting turned its attention to financial matters. Upon a motion by Z. Schmidt, it was decided to begin immediately the collection of the fifteen-cent assessment decided upon at the last meeting. The following payments were made to the treasurer, H. A. La Buy: From Town of Lake: St. Joseph's Society (seventy-five members), \$11.25; St. Stanislaus Kostka Youth Society (sixteen members), \$2.40; Polish



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IV

Uhlands (twenty members), \$2.95; Father August Mordecki Society (twenty-seven members), \$4.05; St. John Cantius Society I (forty-two members), \$6.30; St. Thaddeus Kosynierzi (nine members), \$1.35; King Miecislaus I Society (fifty-one members), \$7.65; Heart of Jesus Society (forty-two members), \$6.30. From St. Adalbert's parish: Holy Family Brotherhood (forty members), \$6; Lublin Union (forty-six members), \$6.90; Pole in Exile Society (twenty-four members), \$3.60.

On a motion by J. Manna, the Committee will issue an appeal to all other participating societies, asking that the fifteen-cent-per-person assessment be paid into the Central Committee treasury not later than September 10.

Reports were next heard from the special committees. The committee on floats presented the list of floats it had prepared and the announcement it had issued to the public. Various individuals and communities reserved for themselves the following subjects:

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POLISH

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IV

The committee in charge of the celebration at Festival Hall presented the following program for the celebration: 1) Opening by the president of the Central Committee. 2) Appointment of a master of ceremonies and secretary. 3) An orchestral number. 4) A short speech by the president. 5) A choral number. 6) A speech in English. 7) Piano solo (probably by Mr. Katski). 8) A speech in Polish. 9) A choral number. 10) "Columbian Drill," by girls. 11) A speech in English. 12) An orchestral number. 13) "Boze Cos Polske" /God Save Poland/, by the audience. Besides this, the committee prepared the following program to be held at the Stock Pavilion: 1) An orchestral number. 2) Falcons' drill. 3) Cadets' drill. 4) Drill by /Polish/ military societies. 5) Presentation of awards (a gold medal to one out of each of the three groups). The Central Committee accepted this program without making any changes. It was decided to invite Judge La Buy to officiate as master of ceremonies. Bishop Spaulding of Peoria and the Mayor of Chicago, Carter H. Harrison, will be asked to speak in English. The choice of Polish speakers was postponed until later.

The committee on badges and decorations presented a sample badge, of two



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III C

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IV

colors with an inscription. The choice of a badge was postponed and the committee was directed to supply more samples.

Finally, the publicity committee announced that it has prepared notices to the Poles outside Chicago, but lacks funds for printing and distribution. It was decided to appropriate the necessary money.

After all these important matters had been settled, the meeting was adjourned. The next meeting will be held at Pulaski Hall on September 11, at 7:30 P.M. Until this date, there is time for community activity; we are sure that progress will be made.



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IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 30, 1893.

BRIDGEPORT REPORTS POLISH DAY PREPARATIONS

The following communication was received for publication in Dziennik
/Chicagoski/:

"The Bridgeport Polish Day committee, consisting of T. J. Wikaryasz, N. L. Piotrowski, M. Wleklinski, M. Wojtalewicz, and F. Berke, called a meeting at L. Czeslawski's Hall, which was attended by about a hundred of the more prominent citizens of this community. The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock. N. L. Piotrowski was elected chairman, Leon M. Wild secretary, and M. Wojtalewicz treasurer.

"The chairman eloquently explained to the gathering the need for and the purpose of celebrating Polish Day. After the chairman's address, M. Wleklinski spoke, giving reasons why the meeting was not announced to the general public.



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Times are hard, so that the average workman cannot afford to contribute anything; the meeting was announced, therefore, only to the businessmen and leading citizens of Bridgeport.

"After the reasons for which the enterprise requires money were explained, a collection was taken up, which netted \$323.25. /Itemized list of contributors omitted./

"On a motion by L. Czeslawski, a committee of six was appointed to collect from those who had not yet given anything..... After which, the meeting was adjourned.

"Leon M. Wild, secretary."



Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 28, 1893.

AROUND CENT FROM THE POLISH DAY
COMMITTEE ON FLOATS

All Polonia, without exception and without regard to individual views, agrees that a Polish Day must be celebrated at the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

Our countrymen are already working to make this project a reality. A central committee was organized to take full charge; this committee decided that a magnificent parade through the city streets, embellished by floats depicting scenes from Polish history, should form an important part of the program. In accordance with the will of the majority, the provision of floats was left to the participating communities and to the representatives of various businesses and professions; the undersigned committee of nine was appointed to direct efforts along these lines into a general program, and to assist those who want to help in this way, in making the celebration a success.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 28, 1893.

At its first meeting, on August 26, the committee decided to invite Mr. Brenert, S. Zahajkiewicz, S. Sz wajkart, and K. Zychlinski to assist it in its work. Next, the committee made up the following list of possible subjects for floats:

1. Washington, Kosciusko, and Pulaski.
2. Lithuania embracing Christianity, or Jagiello and Jadwiga.
3. The Lublin Union.
4. Poland at the height of its power.
5. Nicholas Copernicus and the solar system.
6. King John Sobieski after the battle of Vienna.
7. Constitution of the Third of May.
8. Poland in chains.
9. Literature and art (Mickiewicz, Krasinski, Slowacki, Kraszewski, and Grottger).
10. Scene from Siberian mines.
11. A Cracow wedding.
12. Slaughter of Unites [United Greek Church], according to Elias.
13. Poles under the American flag.
14. Resurrection of Poland (according to Elias' painting).

Since this list may be inadequate, or the subjects not wholly satisfactory,



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a new one will be prepared; in addition, each community or group of businessmen has the right to choose any subject that it regards as appropriate.

In any case, the undersigned committee asks that all representatives of communities and business groups communicate their choice, whether it be from the above list or not, to the committee, at 141-143 West Division Street, or to announce it at the Central Committee's meeting, to be held at Pulaski Hall (800 South Ashland Avenue) on August 30. All such decisions must be made by September 10. This is absolutely necessary in order to prevent duplication. Complete details of any given scene will be supplied upon request. The float committee, by authority of the Central Committee, will supervise the production of the floats.

We request the sincere co-operation of everyone and ask that the choice of float subjects be made as soon as possible. Declarations to this effect

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already made will shortly be announced publicly. We are sure that this project will be given the greatest possible support.

The Co mittee: H. Nagiel, F. Jablonski, B. Markiewicz,
G. Kozlowski, M. J. Szameit, P. Mikaryasz,
E. Wiedeman, J. Roszak, and W. Smulski.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 28, 1893.

DATE OF POLISH DAY ANNOUNCED

(Announcement)



Without exception, all civilized nations, even nations not politically autonomous, have already celebrated or will celebrate a national "day" at the World's Fair in Chicago. Nations have regarded this great international exhibition as an opportunity for manifesting themselves, for saying to the world: "Here we are." Likewise, we Poles, descendants of the heroes of Grunwald /defeat of the Teutonic Order, 1410/ and Vienna, must keep pace with other nations. This is required by our national self-respect and by our duty of manifesting our national vitality before our enemies.

As a matter of fact, all the hundred and fifty thousand Poles of Chicago have understood the necessity of staging a "Polish Day" celebration--and are industriously preparing for it. Having admitted that the task can be accomplished only if the Poles act as one man, if all co-operate, without exception

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 28, 1893.

and without regard to individual differences, members of Chicago's Polonia from various neighborhoods and camps have joined hands; consequently, progress toward the desired goal is rapid.

At a meeting of representative Poles, held on August 19 at Pulaski Hall, a Central Committee of fifty-seven, representing all neighborhoods, was chosen to take charge of "Polish Day" plans. At subsequent meetings on the 22nd and 25th of August, the Central Committee elected its officers and made a number of important decisions. The following are the decisions reached as to the nature of the celebration and its date:

1. After consultation with the World's Fair officials, it was decided that "Polish Day" would be celebrated on October 7 of this year.
2. The celebration will consist of (a) a parade, with floats, through the city streets, and (b) national exercises at Festival Hall on the Fair grounds.



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3. Representative Poles from all parts of the country, especially from those Polish communities lying nearest to the City, will be invited to participate.

As to the method of raising funds and the general procedure, the following decisions were reached:

1. The Central Committee will direct all activities. Parishes and societies will participate as separate units under the general supervision of the Central Committee. Each society and parish will furnish music and floats for the parade at its own expense. Each neighborhood or parish will form part of the general parade.
2. The costs of the celebration at Festival Hall, decorations, entertainment of visitors, general parade expenses, as well as advertising and other incidental costs, will be covered by an assessment of fifteen cents for each



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person marching in the parade, this sum to be collected by each society or neighborhood and deposited with the Central Committee.

3. Members of the Central Committee from each given parish or community will constitute a special committee for that parish or community, with the duty of organizing local forces, collecting necessary funds, and keeping the Central Committee in touch with that particular parish or community.
4. Finally, for the purpose of carrying out necessary duties in connection with arrangements for the celebration, members of the Central Committee have been named to constitute a number of special committees; namely, a financial committee, a parade committee, a float committee, a committee to take charge of the Festival Hall celebration, a music committee, a decorations committee, and a publicity committee.

As can easily be seen, the Central Committee is hard at work; the special committees are also busy and their activities will shortly be made public. We



Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 28, 1893.

have high hopes that God will bless our efforts and permit the "Polish Day" celebration to be so successful that it will do full credit to our dignity as Poles.

While we on our part are making every possible effort, we urge all of our brethren in Chicago to work along with us. We appeal to all Polish communities and parishes for immediate and energetic co-operation. With the above-outlined program in mind, we appeal to all societies and organizations, those which have already promised to participate as well as all others, for the necessary co-operation to make our "Day" a success, and primarily for collection of the necessary funds. We appeal to Polish priests, newspapers, businessmen, and all other well-wishers, both here in Chicago and in America at large, for their kind support, aid, and co-operation. This beautiful work, so promisingly begun in fraternal harmony, will end beautifully also. "Polish Day" will announce to the world that "Poland is not lost--nor ever will be!"

In behalf of The Central Committee: S. Slominski, president; J. Napieralski,



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J. Rosinski, Z. Schmidt, vice-presidents; H. Nagiel, first secretary; K. Zychlinski, second secretary; W. Bardonski, financial secretary; and M. A. La Buy, treasurer.

All correspondence should be addressed to H. Nagiel, 141-143 West Division Street, or to K. Zychlinski, 648 West 17th Street.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 26, 1893.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE POLISH DAY CENTRAL COMMITTEE

"Thanks to your initiative, gentlemen, there is no longer any doubt that a Polish Day will be celebrated. The only question that remains is how it will be celebrated. You are now considering this question; whatever you decide will, of course, be good and proper. Although I am a newcomer here and have not as yet had a chance to become acquainted with you, I hope you will be kind enough to accept a suggestion from me. I believe, as you do, that nothing that has to do with our homeland can be of indifference to us.

"When the Polish Day question was still a matter for speculation, I read in Dziennik Chicagoski the list of floats that were to embellish the parade. In this list, I noticed the absence of one float--Polish womanhood--which cannot be omitted if the allegorical panorama is to be complete. If the aim of such a parade is to emphasize the important events in a nation's history,

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then more so in our history than in any other do women occupy a noteworthy place. They have had this place since the very dawn of Polish history to its final hour--beyond it even, forming a glorious bridge between the past and the future. Wanda, who drowned herself in the Vistula River rather than marry a German prince /legendary/; Rzepicha /wife of Piast, first Polish ruler, also legendary/, that first example of capable, hospitable Polish womanhood; Dabrowka, by whose efforts Miecislaus I accepted baptism at the hands of Bohwid and introduced Christianity into Poland /962/; Kunegunda, the saintly wife of Boleslaus, who discovered /the salt mines of/ Wieliczka, the greatest deposit of its kind in the world; Jadwiga, that Lithuanian Dabrowka, who christened Lithuania and gave it and the Jagellons to Poland /1386/--what a splendid array of women! What nation can boast of its like? Later, there was Chrzanowska, whose valor exceeded that of the men at Trembowla /1675/; Teofila Zolkiewska, the hetman's widow....; finally, Emily Plater, who fought and died for liberty /insurrection of 1831/; and Mother Makryna, who by her saintly life, endeavored to appease God's anger.

"And later? Later, the number of heroic women was counted by the thousands, and although there are no longer wives of kings or daughters of generals, the Polish woman arises--she is the wife of an insurrectionist, or an exile's



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 13, 1898.

mother--and stands guard over the nation's memories. 'O Polish Mother!' /'O atko Polko!'/ cried the poet Mickiewicz, and in truth, no longer on the sword of her husband, but on the tear-washed prayer book, she teaches her children to read in Polish, there where one is not even allowed to think in Polish. Often she must engage in a desperate struggle to save her child for Poland and for the Catholic faith. From the villages of Podlasie all the way to the exile camps of Siberia, she travels the bloody road with a babe at her breast, leaning upon the arm of her husband, carrying the tears of Poland 'in her hair', as the poet says, sowing the seeds of future vengeance.

"Hail to our Polish women, who have aroused everyone's admiration, and who are feared by our enemies; it was not long ago that the Iron Chancellor /Bismarck/ said that Polish womanhood is the stoniest bulwark of Polish nationalism (Polskosc).



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"Let us then pay tribute to Polish heroism on so solemn and significant an occasion as Polish Day. Would that you could share my views, gentlemen! With this fond hope, I am,

"Respectfully yours,
"Stanislaus A. Broel"



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 26, 1893.

POLISH DAY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS



The second meeting of the Central Committee in charge of Polish Day arrangements was held yesterday evening at Pulaski Hall. Mr. J. Sakwinski and Mr. J. Kolaczek, representatives of St. Hedwig's parish, attended.

The meeting was called to order by S. Slominski. The minutes of the last meeting were read, and a letter from S. Slupski, repeating his proposal that a painting be purchased from the Polish exhibit and presented to the Art Institute, instead of celebrating in another way, was tabled for future discussion.

The committee appointed to consult with the World's Fair officials on setting a definite date for Polish Day reported that due to circumstances beyond its own control, it had thus far been unable to set the date. The chairman promised that this would be done today (Saturday), when the day agreed upon will be communicated to the Central Committee's headquarters. The financial committee next presented its report. In behalf of this committee, Mr. [Julius] Smietanka announced that he and A. Stefanowicz had laid a petition for support

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 26, 1893.

before the Polish Roman Catholic Union's Convention. (Editor's note: As we already know, the Convention allotted fifty dollars and offered to furnish one float). Further, in behalf of the same committee, J. Rosinski presented a plan for raising funds, which, after a long discussion and with a few amendments, was accepted.

The plan, covering also the main points in the parade program, is as follows:

1. Every parish or society will be required to furnish music and a float at its own expense, in this way leaving each parish or society (with the exception of military societies) as an individual group, each to be assigned to its proper place in the parade by the Central Committee. The Central Committee will be in full charge of the parade and the floats.
2. Each parish or society will be required to deposit a certain sum of money, depending upon its means, with the Central Committee. This fund will be used to pay for the main orchestra, the celebration at Festival Hall, entertainment of guests, correspondence,



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announcements, etcetera. The collection will amount to not less than fifteen cents for each person marching in the parade.

3. Each parish or society will take up the above-mentioned collection within its own group and deposit the entire sum with the Central Committee.

The above plan for financing the celebration was accepted as most feasible by the representatives of parishes and societies present. It provides the necessary funds for the Central Committee to operate, and at the same time, it will not prove a great burden to those participating in the Polish Day activities. Finally, it gives each parish and society freedom to act upon its own initiative in making the best possible appearance, even encouraging competition.

In accordance with the decision made at the last meeting, the president named the various special committees. The committees are as follows: Parade committee--

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P. Kiolbassa, A. Lisztewnik, J. Napieralski, M. Wleklinski, L. Machnikowski, J. Koziczynski, and Z. Schmidt. Float committee-- H. Nagiel, F. Jablonski, B. Markiewicz, G. Kozlowski, M.J. Szameit, F. Wikaryasz, E. Wiedeman, W. Smulski, and J. Roszak. Committee to take charge of celebration at Festival Hall-- S. Slominski, [M. A.] La Buy, P. Kiolbassa, Andrew Schultz, K. Bielinski, N. L. Piotrowski, J. Szostakowski, and S. Solski. Music committee--J. Gniot, I. Czaja, and J. Manna. It was decided also to invite A. Mallek, A. Kwasigroch, and Henzl into this committee. Decorations committee--W. Bardonski, D. Ekowski, and M. Marcinkowski. Publicity committee-- W. Smulski, H. Nagiel, F. Jablonski, and Casimir Zychlinski.

The duties of each committee were explained, and it was agreed that each committee could requisition the services of as many additional members as it needed to do its work.

The Central Committee's recommendations were then presented. The first proposed that Central Committee members from different neighborhoods or parishes should



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consider themselves each as a special committee from their respective localities, where they are to get busy as soon as possible in: (1) Making a list of societies and persons willing to participate in Polish Day activities; (2) Collecting the fifteen-cent assessment, and (3) coming to a definite understanding in regard to the furnishing of floats, with businessmen in their districts. In order to accomplish this task, it was suggested that the committee members organize properly, each in his own community, and enlist the services of such people as they deem necessary. They are to make a report of their activities to the Central Committee within a week. This proposal was unanimously accepted after a short discussion.

The second recommendation proposed the publication of the following announcements: (1) From the Central Committee, making public the date and all of the details of the Polish Day celebration. (2) From the financial committee, describing the plan for financing the affair, with an appeal to the generosity of the public. (3) From the publicity committee to representative Poles in other cities, inviting them to attend or to send delegates to the Polish Day in Chicago. (4) From the float committee, listing the proposed floats and outlining methods of communication with persons or corporations furnishing



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floats. This proposal was also accepted unanimously.

The matter of badges and the participation of the Czechs in the parade were referred to the proper committees.

The Central Committee decided to hold its next meeting at 7:30 in the evening on August 30, at Pulaski Hall. It is hoped that by this time reports of activities in various communities will be ready.

As can be readily seen, much has already been done, and a sound foundation for future work has been laid. That work is even now under way. The duties of each committee were decided upon yesterday, and today each committee is already in action.



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[ST. CASIMIR'S PARISH TO CELEBRATE POLISH DAY]

The following letter was received for publication in Dziennik Chicagoski:

"In accordance with a suggestion of the pastor of St. Casimir's parish, a meeting of representatives of all societies in this parish was held on August 21, concerning the Polish Day question. Father F. Kroll, in opening the meeting, spoke of the purpose of and the necessity for a Polish Day, and encouraged all Poles to participate in its celebration. Since the Stephen Buszcynski Patriotic Society and St. Casimir's Society were represented at Saturday's meeting in Pulaski Hall, a committee of five was chosen from among them. The following societies, each of which delegated its president to assist the committee, also decided to participate: 1. St. Anthony's Society of Hawthorne, Joseph Mikolajczyk. 2. St. Stanislaus Society of Hawthorne, F. Maciejewski. 3. St. Francis Society of Chicago, A. Wachowski. 4. Holy Cross Society of Chicago, Michael Klosowski.



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5. Society of St. Casimir the Prince, Anthony Eichstead. 6. St. Isidore's Society, Joseph Trebacz. 7. St. Casimir's Council, Catholic Order of Foresters, John Grzegorzewski.

"Thus, nine societies from St. Casimir's parish will participate in the Polish Day celebration. In addition, this parish will furnish a float with an allegorical picture and a triumphal arch. God bless our Polish Day, and long live the Poles!

"John Rosinski, secretary."

It seems as if each Polish parish will furnish at least one float. St. Stanislaus', St. Adalbert's, St. Casimir's, and both parishes from South Chicago have already, more or less, pledged themselves. There will be plenty of floats!



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POLISH DAY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS

The Polish Day Central Committee, appointed Saturday at a mass meeting, held its first meeting at Pulaski Hall last night.

The meeting was called to order by Judge [M.A.] LaBuy. The secretary of the previous meeting, H. Nagiel, informed the gathering that after the adjournment of Saturday's meeting, the following societies promised to participate in the celebration of Polish Day: The Polish Industrial Craftsmen's Association, of St. Adalbert's; the Prince Joseph Poniatowski Society, of St. Stanislaus Kostka's; the Father August Kordecki Society, of Town of Lake; and seven additional societies from St. Casimir's parish. In addition to these, the committee meeting was attended by representatives of the following societies: St. Francis Xavier Society, from Bridgeport (K. Eyllenfeldt); Pulaski Guards (S. Surzynski); and St. Martin's Society (F. Jurkiewicz), of South Chicago.

The first business of the meeting was the election of officers.....The result

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of the election was as follows: S. Slominski, president; J. Napieralski, Z. Schmidt, and J. Rosinski, vice-presidents; H. Nagiel, first secretary; Casimir Zychlinski, second secretary; W. Bardonski, financial secretary; and Judge LaBuy, treasurer.

The next business of the meeting was to set a date for Polish Day. After a long discussion, it was admitted that the time was too short to permit its celebration on September 12 [anniversary of Sobieski's defense of Vienna]. It was decided, therefore, that the day would be observed in the last week of September, on Saturday, if possible. A special committee consisting of Peter Kiolbassa, K. Bielinski, and Judge LaBuy was appointed to consult the Fair officials on this matter. The date will definitely be made known at the next committee meeting, to be held on Friday of this week.

The program and the funds necessary for its execution were subjects of a very detailed discussion. It was finally agreed that the Polish Day program would consist of a parade with floats through the city streets and a celebration



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at the World's Fair. There was such a variety of opinions as to methods of raising funds that it was decided to appoint a committee to outline a plan, to be presented at the next meeting. The financial committee consists of A. Stefanowicz, J. Rosinski, W. Jedrzejek, and K. Smietanka. Besides this committee, it was decided that the following special committees are necessary; a parade committee of seven, a float committee of nine, an arrangements committee of seven for the celebration at Festival Hall, a music committee of three, a decorations committee of three, and a publicity committee of three. These special committees will be appointed by the president of the Central Committee at the next meeting, so that they will begin their work as soon as possible.

With the decision that the next meeting be held at Pulaski Hall on Friday, August 25, the meeting was adjourned.



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POLISH DAY MEETING HELD AT PULASKI HALL
Central Committee Named

Pulaski Hall, at which Saturday's Polish Day meeting was held, was filled to capacity. Besides residents of St. Adalbert's parish and numerous delegates from our part of the city, representatives of practically every Polish neighborhood in Chicago attended. Some of the visitors from Poland were also present. The gathering was an unusually animated one.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. [J.] Smietanka, who spoke of the meeting's purpose and of the necessity of celebrating a Polish Day. In conclusion, he called to the platform the committees from the Northwest Side, presidents of societies, editors of newspapers, and the Reverend Adolf Nowicki of South Chicago.....

Judge [M. A.] La Buy was unanimously elected chairman and H. Nagiel secretary.



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At the chairman's request, W. Jedrzejek, H. Nagiel, S. Slominski, and W. Bardonski gave their reports of the progress made on the Northwest Side in connection with the plans to celebrate Polish Day. They described the enthusiasm of the people for the project, saying that forty-seven societies had already promised to participate; that the businessmen of St. Stanislaus Kostka parish were ready to furnish floats, and that a few had already pledged themselves. They also reported that the Poles of St. Stanislaus Kostka parish, regardless of party views, desire to work in harmony with their countrymen in other parts of the city. Father Nowicki made a speech to the same effect in behalf of the Poles of St. Michael Archangel parish in South Chicago. Mr. K. Bielinski, of St. Adalbert's parish, declared that all the societies in St. Adalbert's, without exception, would co-operate. These and other declarations were vigorously applauded, since they demonstrate eloquently that there is great enthusiasm for the Polish Day.

Next, the secretary of the meeting proceeded to record the names of the



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societies that had promised to participate. In addition to the forty-seven societies that promised participation at last Wednesday's meeting in the St. Stanislaus Kostka School Hall (see Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 17), fifty-one additional societies have promised, more or less definitely, to participate in the Polish Day celebration.

Declarations to this effect were made by the delegates of the following societies:

From St. Stanislaus Kostka parish: St. John Baptist Society (represented by J. Gniot); King Wicislaus Society (by Magdziarz); Ag. Giller Society I (by A. Krauze), from St. Adalbert's parish; St. Adalbert's Society (by J. Przymorski); St. Stanislaus Kostka Society (by Drzycimski); St. Gregory Krakus Society (by F. Balcer); Knights of St. Casimir (by J. Nowak); St. Joseph's Society (by J. Napieralski); St. Florian Krakus Society (by S. Bejenka); Polish Hussars of St. Martin (by F. Herek); Sacred Name of Jesus Society



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(by K. Bielinski); Brotherhood of St. Dominic (by J. Herman); Henryk Sienkiewicz Literary Society (by I. Dankowski); Holy Name of Jesus Society (by K. Gulcz); St. Adalbert's Council, Catholic Order of Foresters (by I. Dankowski); St. Onufrey Council, Catholic Order of Foresters (by A. Jahnka); St. Adalbert's Society I (by F. Czerwinski); Lublin Union (by A. Stefanowicz); Holy Family Society (by J. Manna); Father August Kordecki Society (by S. Bejenka); Poles in Exile Society (by S. Rokosz); Polish Falcons I (by Zawadzki); St. Joseph's Society (by F. Opielinski); Holy Virgin Mary Society (by J. Wichlaczynski); J. I. Kraszewski Society (by J. Kowalewski); Moniuszko Choral Society (by A. Rosinski); Gmina Polska [Polish Group] (by Wolny); Polish Patriotic Youth Society (by S. Napieralski), from St. Casimir's parish; St. Casimir's Society (by W. Szlajcher); and Stefan Boszczynski Patriotic Society (by M. Marcinkowski).

From Bridgeport: St. John Cantius Society (represented by J. Janiszewski); King Stephen Batory Society (by M. Wleklinski); King Casimir the Great Society (by T. Wikaryasz); St. Stephen's Society (by M. Wojtakiewicz); St. Mary of Perpetual



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Help Society (by W. Derdzinski); and Prince Joseph Poniatowski Society of Polish Markamen (by F. Sarnowski).

From Town of Lake: St. Joseph's Society (represented by A. Rus); St. Lawrence Society (by J. N. Brzezinski); King Miecislaus Society, under the protection of St. Adalbert (by L. Kropaczewski); St. John Cantius Society I (by J. Adas); Sacred Heart of Jesus Society (by J. Roszak); St. Stanislaus Kostka Youth Society (by J. Lipinski); and Fourth Regiment of Uhlans (by Z. Schmidt).

From St. Mary of Perpetual Help parish in South Chicago: St. Vincent Society (represented by S. Sol ski); St. Josephat's Society (by R. Przybylinski); First Division of Knights of St. Mary (by J. Koziczynski); Legion of St. Joseph (by S. Sol ski); and King John Sobieski Society (by M. Wiora).

As we see from this list, the number of societies willing to participate has been increased by three societies from the Northwest Side, twenty-seven from



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St. Adalbert's parish, two from St. Casimir's, six from Bridgeport, seven from Town of Lake, and five from St. Mary's of Perpetual Help in South Chicago. On behalf of Reverend [Francis] Wojtalewicz, of Hammond, Indiana, Father Nowicki announced that the St. Andrew Society, as well as the Poles in general from that parish, would participate. Finally, F. [H.] Jablonski, who arrived late at the meeting, announced that the Polish societies of Holy Trinity parish are also willing to take part in the celebration. Thus, the total number of societies registered for participation in the Polish Day celebration is ninety-nine.

This is indeed an imposing figure. One of the speakers was entirely justified in saying that, in the face of such strength, there can no longer be any talk of opposition to the project. The question is no longer: Shall a Polish Day be celebrated, but how shall it be celebrated?

On this question and on the question of funds needed to finance the celebration,



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spirited discussions arose several times during the meeting. S. Slupski suggested that, instead of a celebration at the Fair, one of the paintings be purchased from the Polish exhibit and presented to the Art Institute after a parade through the city streets. Some were of the opinion that a small tax be levied on all members of Polish societies; others opposed this plan vigorously. Bielinski, Slominski, Kowalewski, Jedrzejek, Wleklinski, Smietanka, Bardonski, S. Zahajkiewicz, and others took active part in the discussion of these and other questions. It was finally decided that the discussion was premature and that the final decisions be left to a central committee which would take charge of all arrangements. The meeting then turned its attention to the formation of a central committee. In accordance with a motion by K. Bielinski, it was decided that the committee shall consist of ten members from St. Stanislaus Kostka parish and five from each remaining parish or neighborhood, that is, from St. Adalbert's parish, St. Casimir's, from Bridgeport, Town of Lake, and from each of the two parishes in South Chicago. It was later decided to include five from Holy Trinity parish, which had sent a representative



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to the meeting, and to increase St. Adalbert's representation by two. Five places were reserved for representatives of St. Hedwig's and Lake View, neither of which were represented at the meeting. It was decided, then, that a central committee of fifty-seven would be elected immediately, and in case the two last mentioned parishes reported, that this number be increased by ten.

The following men were elected to the committee: From St. Stanislaus Kostka parish: W. Jedrzejek, W. Bardonski, Andrew Schultz, H. Nagiel, A. Lisztewnik, M. A. La Buy, J. Gniot, W. Smulski, Peter Kiolbassa, and P. Arkuszewski; from Holy Trinity: S. Slominski, F. Jablonski, P. Bienkowski, J. Adamowski, and D. Ekowski; from St. Adalbert's: K. Bielinski, J. Manna, John Napieralski, Smietanka, A. Stefanowicz, B. Markiewicz, and G. Kozlowski; from St. Casimir's: W. Szlajcher, J. Rosinski, I. Czaja, M. Marcinkowski, and M. J. Szameit; from Bridgeport: T. Wikaryasz, M. Wojtalewicz, N. L. Piotrowski, F. Behnka, and M. Wleklinski; from St. Michael Archangel's, of South Chicago: L. Machnikowski,



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J. Szostakowski, F. Jurkiewicz, F. Rydzewski, and E. Wiedeman; from St. Mary's of Perpetual Help, of South Chicago: R. Przybylinski, Stephen Soliski, W. Folmer, M. Wiora, and J. Koziczynski; from Town of Lake: Sigmund Schmidt, A. Rus, J. N. Brzezinski, W. Kaptur, and J. Roszak.

Because of the lateness of the hour, the meeting had to adjourn after the committee had been completed. It had been previously decided, however, that the newly elected central committee would hold its first meeting at Pulaski Hall on August 22, at 7:30 in the evening. An announcement to this effect appears elsewhere in this paper. It can be expected that the date, place, and manner of the Polish Day celebration will be determined at this meeting, and that initial preparations will be made for its accomplishment.

As we can see, the matter is now well under way. The public is enthusiastic and the committee will undoubtedly set energetically to work--to arrange a magnificent celebration that will be a credit to our past and an indication of our present vitality.



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In a letter by the secretary, received after the meeting, the Polish Industrial Craftsmen's Association of the Southwest Side announced that it also would participate in the Polish Day celebration; this brings the total of participating societies to one hundred.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 19, 1893.

POLISH-AMERICAN PARTICIPATION
IN THE LWOW EXPOSITION OF 1894
Dr. Dunikowski's Announcement

"To my countrymen in the United States of America:

"The Kosciusko Exposition--in which all Poles, from Galicia and other parts of Poland, as well as our brethren whom the decrees of Providence have scattered in other lands, will participate--will be held at Lwow, Poland, in the year 1894.

"The Exposition will bring us closer together, giving us in Poland a chance to embrace those whom fate has exiled to other countries. We will each display the fruits of our labor and prove to the world that the Polish nation does not lag behind others but keeps pace with progress. We wish not only to display examples of our art, science, and industry, but also to present



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a general view of Polish life--our activities, our trends.

"Never doubting that the powerful and patriotic American Polonia would also participate, the directors of the Exposition have already set the matter before you in an appeal, which was favorably commented upon in your newspapers. I have been delegated to extend their sincere and heartfelt invitation that you take as great a part as possible in the Exposition.

"I have already had the good fortune to become acquainted with you, my countrymen, as Poles who have not forgotten their mother country, and who received enthusiastically my idea of opening relationships with their brethren in Poland. This is hardly the time to describe to you the tiresome work connected with the realization of these plans. I wish only to call your attention to the fact that participation in the Lwow Exposition is an important step in this direction, for it will provide an opportunity for all Poles, especially those of Russian-occupied Poland, to become better acquainted with you. Let

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no one suppose that because there are few Polish factories and business enterprises in America, the Poles cannot be represented at the Exposition. The directors realize that you are but beginning to establish yourselves on a higher level in American society by dint of hard and honest labor. They expect only such exhibits as you can send them. Send us photographs of your churches and schools, your books and newspapers, emblems and constitutions of your societies, statistical data of your national organizations, schools, migration of the Polish people, etc. Those in a position to do so may send us examples of Polish industry, Polish inventions, etc. Thus you will create a panorama of your activities and trends here on this hemisphere.

"I have no doubt that everyone will do his utmost to bring these plans to fruition. I speak to everyone--to the Polish priests, to the teachers, the officers of societies, publishers, editors--everyone who stands at the head of American Polonia as a leader or educator. I appeal to everyone individually, whether he works with his hands or his head, to lend his support to this patriotic

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endeavor. And with the necessary co-operation, it is a certainty that a Polish-American Pavilion will appear in the beautiful Kilinski Park in Lwow, and beside the Polish national flag will wave the Star-Spangled Banner of the United States. Thus will our ardent desire be achieved: that a Polish-American department, of which I have the honor of being a director, be opened at the Lwow Exposition.

"With the purpose of organizing efforts in this matter, I have appointed, by authority given me by the directors of the Exposition, eleven commissioners, who will constitute a central committee for the entire United States. The following are the gentlemen who were kind enough to accept appointment to this committee: The Reverend Vincent Barzynski, Peter Kiolbassa, W. Smulski, S. Slominski, Judge [W. A.] La Buy, Dr. C. Midowicz, W. Bardonski, Adam Sz wajkart, M. Drzemala, L. Szopinski, and H. Nagiel.

"The task of this committee will be primarily to decide what sort of exhibits

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Pziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 19, 1893.

will be sent to the Exposition; besides this, it will appoint local committees for every Polish colony in the United States wherever there are people who wish to co-operate in this work. Immediately upon my arrival on American soil, a committee of this kind was formed in New York, which received my full approval plus the right to appoint new members.

"I respectfully ask that all Polish newspapers copy this announcement.

Dr. Emil Habdank Dunikowski,
Chicago, August 18, 1893."

The first meeting of the commissioners appointed by Dr. Dunikowski was held yesterday. Most of the members of the committee were present; those who were not, due to other arrangements, signified their willingness to accept the decisions of the majority. Father Barzynski, who was unable to attend, sent a letter in which he promised to take active part in the committee's work.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 19, 1893.

After a detailed explanation of the matter by Dr. Dunikowski, and a short general discussion, the committee decided to elect officers. The results were as follows: L. Smulski, president; Father Barzynski, P. Kielbassa, and S. Sloninski, vice-presidents; L. Gzowski, first secretary; A. Szwejkart, second secretary; and W. Bardonski, treasurer.

The committee plans to begin its work immediately. At the first meeting, which will be held on Monday, the most urgent phases of the matter will be discussed. It is planned to solicit co-operation at the conventions of both the Polish National Alliance and the Polish Roman Catholic Union.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 19, 1893.

POLISH BUSINESSMEN MEET

A meeting of Polish businessmen from this part of the city was held yesterday, at one of the halls in the St. Stanislaus Kostka School building, to discuss Polish Day plans. A few score of merchants and tradesmen were present. Among their number were grocers, saloonkeepers, bakers, carpenters, coal men, druggists, agents, etc.

The meeting was called to order by W. Jedrzejek, who named S. Slominski chairman. Discussion on the possible participation of Polish businessmen in the Polish Day celebration was taken up by W. Bardonski, [Peter] Arkuszewski, W. Jedrzejek, J. Mucha, Bieszka, Judge [M. A.] La Buy, Lisztewnik, Leclewski, and many others. Bardonski said that the Foresters (Catholic Order of Foresters), whose meeting was held recently, will participate. R. Leclewski informed the gathering that he was willing to furnish the float "Poland in Chains" in conjunction with others. J. Mucha

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 19, 1893.

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offered to contribute one wagon, four gray horses, and a teamster. Both of these pledges were enthusiastically received. Other speakers assured the co-operation of representatives of other lines of business.

To conclude the meeting, a committee of five was chosen to represent the businessmen from this part of the city at Lulaski Hall on Saturday. The committee consists of .. Bardonski, L. H. Brodowski, Judge La Buy, A. Schultz, and F. Fuhl.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 17, 1893.

POLISH DAY CERTAIN

Forty-seven Societies Promise to March in Parade



There can no longer be any doubt that Polish Day will be celebrated at the World's Fair. A meeting of Polish businessmen and administrative officers of Polish societies was held on this subject at the St. Stanislaus Kostka school hall last night. The enthusiasm of those present effectively demonstrated the general attitude toward the project. Our St. Stanislaus parish and St. Michael Archangel Parish of South Chicago are ready to do their part. What is most important, it was agreed that the Poles will unite for this occasion, without regard to partisanship. This determination, given actual proof yesterday by the harmonious conduct of the meeting, is one of its most significant results.

Reverend Vincent Barzynski called the meeting to order with a prayer and a short speech. He explained the significance of a Polish Day and pointed out that every other nation either has had or will have its "day" at the

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 17, 1893.

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IV Fair. He emphasized the fact that it is our duty to celebrate a Polish Day for the preservation of our national honor which, after all, is not merely an empty phrase but a condition upon which our very existence dependsOnly the Chinese have not had their "day" at the Fair; surely we cannot allow ourselves to be compared with the Chinese. Even the present hard times do not release us from the necessity of celebrating an occasion which may not be equalled again for years. Father Barzynski's speech was vigorously applauded.

W. Jedrzejek was named chairman of the meeting and H. Nagiel secretary.

On behalf of the initiators of Polish Day plans, the secretary read a report of all that was accomplished thus far. He pointed out that the original idea was to arrange for a Polish Day in connection with a general "Council of Poles," but that it had been finally decided to concentrate efforts on a Polish Day celebration alone. He described the proposed program as discussed at the last meeting (parade with floats and celebration at Festival Hall on the Fair



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 17, 1893.

IV grounds. See Dziennik, Aug. 14,); he pointed out the means by which the costs could be covered....namely: calling upon Polish businessmen and representatives of various professions, with as light a levy as possible upon representatives of societies. Finally, he explained that, in the opinion of the initiators of the project, the matter can be brought to a successful conclusion only by the united efforts of all Chicago Poles, regardless of factional differences. Thus, the present meeting ought to be regarded as a preparatory one, while final decisions will be reached at the general meeting, at which Poles from all sections of the city will gather at Pulaski Hall on August 19. In conclusion, the secretary read the following letter, received before the meeting opened:

"To the Poles Gathered for a Discussion of the Polish Day Question on August 16:

"Since duty prevents us from being present at today's meeting, we feel it necessary to notify you, on our own behalf and on that of our fellow Polish

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 17, 1893.

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IV policemen of Chicago, that we are wholeheartedly united with our countrymen in a desire for a Polish Day celebration in Chicago, and that the project will receive our support. Polish Day ought to be celebrated, and it is possible only if we can cast aside our misunderstandings for the time being and work hand in hand for the greater good of Poland. We, the Polish policemen, will give whatever moral and material support we can. Hail to the Polish Day in Chicago!



Joseph Polczynski,
Louis Kroll."

The letter was thunderously applauded.

A discussion of the secretary's proposals began. Since partisanship had been mentioned, it was again emphatically stated that as far as Polish Day affairs are concerned, parties and factions do not exist; we are all Poles, ready to work together in brotherly unity. Words to this effect by Father Barzynski, Slominski, Lisztewnik, and Tomasik were applauded vigorously. The final decision that Polish Day would be celebrated was made by acclamation,

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 17, 1893.

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IV without the usual formalities of motions and voting.



On a motion by Father Barzynski, the officers and representatives of Polish societies came forward to announce their intention to participate in the parade. Such announcements, more or less definite, were made by forty-seven societies, which were represented as follows: St. Michael Archangel Society (St. Stanislaus parish), by J. Luka; St. Cecelia Society, by Mr. Czekala; Polonia Society, by A. Majewski; St. Casimir Youth Society, by J. Nering; St. Joseph's Society, by Mazurkiewicz; Harmonia Society, by W. Bardonski; St. Stephen's Society, by J. Wydral; St. Stanislaus Council, Catholic Order of Foresters, by W. Bardonski; Sigmund Council, Catholic Order of Foresters, by J. Tomaszewski; Kosciusko Council, Catholic Order of Foresters, by I. Krakowski; Polish Policemen's Kosciusko Monument Club, by J. Polczynski; Kosciusko Society, by A. Lisztewnik; St. Anthony's Society, by F. Szatkowski; Polish Falcons II, by L. Nowak; St. Stanislaus Kostka Falcons and St. Stanislaus Kostka Youth Society, by S. Zahajkiewicz; St. Hedwig's Society (St. Stanislaus parish), by I. Lama; King Ladislaus Jagiello Society, under

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Gazetnik Chicago, Aug. 17, 1893.

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IV the protection of Jesus Christ, by F. Gawron; Holy Cross Society, by F. Grabowski; Polish Cyclists' Society, by L. Wojewski; Kosynierzi

[Translator's note: The reserve soldiers of Kosciuszko were armed with scythes and were called Kosynierzi, of St. Stanislaus Mostki Parish, by Mazurkiewicz; Adam Mickiewicz Society, by J. Slowikowski; Sixteenth Ward Democratic Club, by A. A. Rudnicki; Dramatic Club of the Patriotic Organization, by S. Zahajkiewicz; St. Valentine's Society, by A. Galkowski; J. Milinski Polish Cobbler's Association, by F. Lawrot; St. Stanislaus Parish Choir, by Andrew Kwasigroch; St. Stanislaus Mostki Cadets, by F. Lupa; St. Hyacinth's Society, by J. Bloch; three military orders: Queen's Guards, Uhlans, and St. Martin's Society, by F. Jagus; St. Adalbert, Bishop and Martyr, Society, by J. Zborowski; King John Sobieski Society, by I. Lanski; St. Martin's Society, by L. Maczmarowski; Holy Trinity Society, by M. Jeczejek; Holy Virgin Mary Society, by B. Klarkowski; St. Joseph Societies, numbers 1 and 2, by F. Fuhl; and Young Businessmen's Association, by J. Adamowski.

Societies from St. Michael Archangel parish in South Chicago were represented as follows: St. Michael Archangel Society, by F. Przybylewski; Knights of



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 17, 1893.

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IV St. Casimir, by L. Musnierz; St. Stanislaus, Bishop and Martyr, Society, by J. Kuczynski; Knights of the Holy Virgin Mary, second division, by R. Bielawski; Thaddeus Kosciusko Society, by J. Pacholski; Cadets of St. Michael and Kosciusko Kosynierzi, by L. Machnikowski; and Krakus [Translator's note: Krakus is a Polish legendary figure. Krakusy was the name given to a division of peasant soldier's in Kosciusko's army.] Society, under the protection of St. Stanislaus Mostka [St. Michael Archangel parish], by F. Pawelski.

The declaration of the societies created a very gratifying demonstration. Each new declaration, the name of each new society, was greeted with great applause. Faces shone with joy when it was seen that Poles would march under one banner regardless of individual party affiliations.

Following this, a broader discussion was taken up on various details of the projected celebrations. The floor was taken by the Reverends Barzynski and A. Nowicki, by S. Slowinski, A. M. Rudnicci, Judge [A. A.] La Buy, A. Lisztewnik, M. Bardonski, A. Rajewski, Szczesny Lahajkiewicz, J. Czekala,



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 17, 1893.

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IV W. Tomasik, Czaplinski, and many others. Judge La Buy insisted that the Poles in other cities be asked to participate. Lisztewnik expressed the enthusiastically received hope that the Poles would turn out for their "Day" wearing "konfederatki" [plural of "konfederatka," a dark-red four-cornered cap worn by the Confederates of Bar (1768)]. Slominski suggested that the businessmen hold a meeting of their own before Saturday to determine, more or less, the extent to which they can be counted upon to support Polish Day plans. Organization of a general committee with subcommittees for each section of the city was also discussed. Father Barzynski stated that the Polish priests will probably contribute a float to the parade. Father Nowicki also promised one float from St. Michael Archangel parish of South Chicago.



The following decisions were made:

1. On Friday, August 18, a special meeting of Polish businessmen will be held. During today and tomorrow, the businessmen present will sound out their

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 17, 1893.

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IV fellow-merchants on the matter of furnishing floats. An announcement of this meeting appears elsewhere in today's Dziennik.

2. Each of the societies represented here will send two of its officers (president and secretary) to the general meeting to be held at Kulaski Hall on August 19. Report of the present meeting will be made by the chairman, Mr. Jedrzejek, and the secretary, Mr. Magiel. On a motion by Mr. Jedrzejek, S. Slominski was also delegated to represent the present gathering. With this, the meeting closed.

The large delegation from South Chicago, headed by Father Nowicki, and which had to leave before the meeting ended because of the lateness of the hour, was given three cheers at its departure.

In general, yesterday's meeting was unusually harmonious. Folks of all factions joined hands, ready to work together. This fact is a ratifying one; let us hope it will bring the best results in the future.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 17, 1895.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO POLISH BUSINESSMEN

At the meeting of Polish businessmen and officers of Polish societies held on the sixteenth of this month to discuss Polish Day arrangements, it was decided to call upon businessmen and representatives of various professions to furnish floats for the Polish Day parade. It was also decided to call a special meeting of Polish businessmen of this part of the city, in order to determine the extent to which they can contribute to the efforts now being made for a Polish Day celebration. The meeting will be held on Friday, August 17, at the St. Stanislaus Kostka School Hall at 7:30 in the evening.

In behalf of the citizens who met on Wednesday, we invite all Polish businessmen to favor us with their presence. We ask that all efforts be extended to make this Day possible, that the honor of Chicago Poles may be vindicated. We appeal to you to contribute, though the times are hard. Let



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 17, 1896.

us remember, however, that sacrifices are unavoidable if we are to prove to the world that Poland still lives and that we are her faithful sons. With best wishes,

W. Jedrzejek,
president of the meeting.

H. Nagiel, secretary.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 14, 1893.

POLISH DAY MEETING HELD AT RECEPTION COMMITTEE'S HEADQUARTERS

Each day brings Polish Day at the World's Fair closer to realization. Since the last meeting held at the [Polish World's Fair] Reception Committee's headquarters on the 18th of last month, an announcement on this subject from the citizens in St. Adalbert's Parish appeared in Dziennik Chicagoski. Finally, another meeting was held yesterday in the reception committee's headquarters at 141-143 Division Street, through the initiative and efforts of those who made possible the Polish art lecture and the inauguration of the Polish Art Section in Jackson Park. A considerable number of Poles from our part of the city and from South Chicago attended. The Reverend A. Nowicki was named chairman of the meeting and H. Nagiel was appointed secretary.

Our readers will probably remember that at the last meeting (Dziennik Chicagoski, July 19, 1893), the Polish Day question was discussed in conjunction with plans for a "Council of Poles". It will also be remembered



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Dziennik Chicagowski, Aug. 14, 1893.

that the discussion was deferred until it could have been possible to determine the amount of interest this project would arouse in our two large organizations. At yesterday's meeting it was explained that this last aim cannot be realized--that a "Council of Poles," which would require representation of all of American Polonia, would necessitate preparations for which there is no longer enough time left. It was decided, therefore, to shelve plans for the "Council of Poles" for the time being.... and to confine efforts to the Polish Day preparations.

Before the general discussion began, the announcement from the Poles on the Southwest Side was read to the meeting. The announcement invited all Poles to a meeting on this subject at Pulaski Hall on Saturday, August 19. Since it proved that the Polish Day question is arousing even greater interest in other Polish communities, the announcement was warmly applauded. The gathering decided to work hand in hand with the Southwest Side group toward the common goal. A delegation will be sent to the Pulaski Hall meeting. In the meantime, action will be taken to heighten general interest in this matter in our own part of the city.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 14, 1893.

In order that the delegates should not attend the meeting empty-handed, a discussion was begun on the manner in which the Polish Day can be arranged, for definite plans would facilitate proceedings considerably. Stanislaus Sz wajkart spoke on this subject, giving a complete description of the floats that should be used in the parade, which will constitute an important part of the program. Among others who spoke on the same subject were Reverend Vincent Parzynski, Reverend A. Nowicki, S. Zahajkiewicz, L. Szopinski, J. Tomaszewski, and L. Machnikowski.

The twelfth of September, anniversary of Jozefski's defense of Vienna, was decided upon as the day upon which these celebrations would be held. In the event that the time should be too short for the necessary preparation, the date will be postponed to the end of September.

The gathering decided that the Polish Day program should consist of:
(1) a great Polish parade through the center of the city, with floats depicting events in Polish history, and (2) celebrations at the World's



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 14, 1893.

Fair. It is planned that all Polish societies will march in the parade, especially the uniformed societies; members of civilian societies will wear some sort of badge. Naturally, bands will accompany the parade. There ought to be about twelve floats in the parade, depending, of course, upon good will and on our ability to meet the costs.

Among others, the following floats are planned: Jagiello and Jadwiga, a scene depicting Jagiello's envoys asking Jadwiga's hand in marriage; Nicholas Copernicus and his solar system; the Lublin Union (Union of Poles, Lithuanians, and Ruthenians in the sixteenth century); King John Sobieski receiving the Turkish standards; Kosciusko and Pulaski with George Washington; Poland in chains; a scene from Siberian mines; slaughter of the Unites, according to the painting by Elias; and Poles seeking safety beneath the flag of the United States.

Naturally, floats with pictures of this kind will be very expensive. In order to cover the costs, it was decided, on a motion by Sz wajkart, that it



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 14, 1893.

would be best to call upon businessmen, organization leaders, etc., to furnish one or more floats each. Polish saloonkeepers, for instance, could furnish one float; newspaper publishers, printers, and editors, the second; Polish doctors and druggists, a third; Polish grocers and bakers, a fourth; Polish women, a fifth; Polish youth, a sixth; and so on. This plan was approved by the gathering. A few offers were made immediately. It was thought possible that the Polish priests would furnish one float; a few South Chicago citizens expressed the hope that that community would also furnish a float. In a word, it is entirely possible that the floats with their living pictures will appear and will be admired.

It was decided also that it would be proper to include one or more floats with children in Polish national costumes. It will also be necessary to invite the Poles, and more especially the Polish military societies, from neighboring towns and cities, such as Hammond, Lemont, Joliet, South Bend, and even from Milwaukee.

As to the celebration at the World's Fair, it was agreed that it should



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 14, 1893.

start with a great gathering at the Festival Hall, which the directors of the Fair will undoubtedly place at our disposal. The most appropriate program for the celebration would be: two or three speeches in English, one in Polish, a few Polish choral numbers, orchestral music, including Polish national hymns, etc. The celebration would be concluded with a tour of the Fair grounds.

These, more or less, are the plans for the Polish Day discussed at yesterday's meeting. Naturally, no final decisions have yet been made. Such decisions can be made only after a permanent committee has been formed to take charge of the matter. In the meantime, these are merely preparatory plans.

It was agreed that the above plans would be presented at the meeting of representatives of Polish societies and businessmen of this part of the city, to be held on Wednesday, August 16, at the St. Stanislaus Kostka School Hall. A committee was named to prepare the announcement that appears in this issue of Dziennik Chicagoski. All details concerning the



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 14, 1893.

meetings are contained in this announcement.

Thus, through the combined efforts of all Poles, working together in harmony, the desired Polish Day will be possible.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 14, 1893.

POLISH



ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE POLISH FRATERNITY OF CHICAGO
SOCIALISTS AND TO POLISH CATHOLICS

The World's Columbian Exposition of Chicago has assembled all the peoples of the world. Every nation has had or will have its day--a special day on which it manifests its national vitality at the fair. Are we Poles to be left in the background? No, a hundred times no! Polish Day, a day dedicated especially to the Poles and their cause, ought to find a place amongst the World's Fair celebrations. Otherwise, the hundred and fifty thousand Poles of Chicago would be disgraced. The projected Polish Day, which was first brought to public attention by the press, is now nearing realization.

A group of Polish citizens of all parts of the city have already met twice and discussed the problems involved in the proper observance of such a day. Almost simultaneously, the Poles on the Southwest Side decided to call a meeting for discussion of this matter at Polish Hall on August 19. Judging that in a matter such as this, which can be accomplished only with the



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Dziennik Chicagowski, Aug. 14, 1893.

cooperation of everyone, we must unite, we recognize the necessity of uniting with our brethren on the Southwest Side and of working hand in hand with them.

With this purpose in mind, we have decided to call a meeting of the officers of Polish societies and businessmen on the Southwest Side, to present to them the ideas already developed and to determine the problems that will confront the general meeting scheduled for Saturday at Pulaski Hall.

Quite obviously, our meeting must be held before Saturday. We are calling our meeting for Wednesday, August 16, at 8:30 in the evening, at St. Stanislaus Kostka's School Hall. All Polish businessmen, representative citizens, and officers of societies are invited to attend.

The matter is of great importance and concerns our honor as Poles. Let us all stand together, regardless of partisan views. Let us join hands. By this Polish Day, let us show other national groups that Poland is not yet lost--nor ever shall be!

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 14, 1893.

In behalf of a group of Polish citizens,

The Committee:

Reverend A. Nowicki,
Reverend Vincent Barzynski,
J. Tomaszewski,
L. Szopinski,
S. Zahajkiewicz,
A. Jurkiewicz,
E. Nowiel.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 11, 1893.

BY WHOSE EFFORTS DID THE POLISH ARTISTS WIN JUR RIGHTS
AT THE FAIR?

We have already written of the victory of the Polish artists exhibiting at the World's Fair in Jackson Park, and of the judgment on Polish paintings. In spite of the protest lodged by the German and Austrian commissioners, the Polish section is permitted to participate in the distribution of awards.

We feel it our duty to express sincere acknowledgment to a few of the representatives of American Polonia who contributed to the victory by their energetic efforts. One of those who vigorously defended Polish art against the German and Austrian commissioners' attacks was Mr. Erasmus Jerzmanowski, of New York. Upon request from Mr. Sosnowski, who represents the Polish artists, Mr. Jerzmanowski wrote letters to his friends, directors of the Fair, F. S. Winston and L. G. Billings. After receiving encouraging replies, he wrote also to the chairman of the Awards Committee, Mr. Thatcher. These



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 11, 1955.

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efforts undoubtedly contributed much to the favorable outcome of the matter.

Here in Chicago, effective steps were taken by Peter Liolbassa and J. F. Smulski. Mr. Smulski attended a meeting of the World's Fair commissioners with Mr. Sosnowski and spoke on the question. The Italian commissioners proved themselves friends of the Poles by lending their support.

The Poles owe their gratitude to all who helped bring about a decision in our favor.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 9, 1893.

POLISH DAY IN CHICAGO

The Polish Day question, discussed many times in the columns of Dziennik Chicagoski, is the subject of the following announcement by the Polish citizens of southwest Chicago:

"We, the Poles on the Southwest Side of Chicago, appeal to the Poles of Chicago in general and ask that they join us in promoting a Polish Day at the Worlds' Fair, in the month of September.

"We invite all Polish priests as representatives of their parishes, as well as the presidents and captains of all societies, for a meeting on this subject, to be held at 7:30 in the evening on Saturday, August 19, at Pulaski Hall, 800 South Ashland Avenue.

"We hope that all those invited will attend. It would be very lamentable if we Poles, numbering about a hundred and fifty thousand here in Chicago,

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 9, 1893.

could not manifest our existence before the other national groups. Let all come, without waiting for special invitations, for the time is short and the matter concerns all of us alike. Representatives of societies should not delay; officers of societies have full authority to act upon their own initiative in a matter of such urgency and importance. As a matter of fact, they can prepare the ground for this matter at their own meetings, so far as time permits.....

"Let us show that we are all Poles, that the good of our cause concerns us, and that when our cause is at stake, we can eliminate partisanship. Let us prove that, rather than bringing up the rear, we also can keep step with modern progress.

"Let us show other national groups that here on American soil, where no despotism hampers our movements, we are a nation that has a right to a cultural and political existence. Brethren! let union, love, and

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 9, 1893.

brotherhood once and for all rule among us! Only by joining forces can we achieve our desired aim.

"With best wishes,

Francis Smietanka, Joseph Napieralski, John Czaja, Joseph Rozanski, John Bednarz, John Kniola, Frank Sowadzki, Casimir Zychlinski, Anthony Stefanowicz, Stephan Napieralski, F. Marcinkowski, John Bonk, G. Kozlowski, and W. Antkowski."

It is with genuine pleasure that we print this announcement, which rings with sincere patriotism and a firm belief in the possibility of unity amongst the Poles of Chicago. Its tone is still more worthy of attention when we note that the announcement is signed by members of various factions.

In our part of the city, the question has already been discussed at a meeting held at the World's Fair Reception Committee's headquarters on June 18. The gathering, including Polish priests, admitted at the time that a Polish Day and a council of Poles ought to be held with the

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 9, 1893.

co-operation of all Poles, regardless of party lines. Further discussion was deferred to the next meeting, on August 13.

This meeting will be held. We have a well-grounded hope that those who attend will accept with enthusiasm this announcement from the Southwest Siders, and will join forces with them to attain the common end.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 9, 1893.

CUR VICTORY

The question of whether the works of Polish artists now on exhibit in Jackson Park are eligible for participation in the competition to be held there, has been settled in our favor. The protests of the German and Austrian commissioners were in vain. It was finally decided that the Polish paintings have the same rights as all other paintings exhibited, and cannot be disregarded. The day before yesterday, the jury made a careful inspection of the Polish Art Section at the Palace of Fine Arts and judged the pictures. Naturally, the results are not yet known. According to information from a private source, the Polish section is said to have won eight medals, which, in view of the mere thirty odd artists represented, is much better than some of the other sections have fared. Among the artists whose paintings are supposed to have won awards are Matejko, Gerson, Popiel, Zmurko, Alchimowicz, Chelminski, and others.

No matter how the awards will be distributed, the mere fact that the Poles were allowed to compete is in itself highly encouraging to us. The difficulties,



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 9, 1893.

open and secret, which have been thrown in our way by the representatives of Austria and Germany, have been brushed aside. We have been given equal rights and have been allowed to compete with the others. For this, our highest acknowledgment should go to noble and free America--and to all well-meaning people.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 1, 1893.

LECTURE ON POLISH ART AT ARTISTS' CONGRESS

Polish Artists' Section to Be Inaugurated

At Palace of Fine Arts in Jackson Park

The lecture on Polish art at the Memorial Art Palace and the inauguration of a Polish Artists' section will both take place, thanks to the energetic efforts of the local Polish intelligentsia and the co-operation of the [World's Fair] Reception Committee, which is in charge of these matters. Both the lecture and the inauguration will take place on Friday, August 4. The lecture will be delivered in Hall number three at the Memorial Art Palace (lake front opposite Adams Street) at 2:30 in the afternoon. The inauguration of the Polish Artists' section will be held in the Fine Arts Palace at 4:15 in the afternoon. The following is a program of both events.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 1, 1893.

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According to the official printed program of the congresses to be held at the Memorial Arts Palace, a lecture entitled "Polish Art," prepared by Michael Zmigrodzki, will be presented during the afternoon session of the Artists' Congress on Friday, August 4. We have had an opportunity of reading Mr. Zmigrodzki's lecture, and we must admit that it is well written. In the short time allotted for the lecture, he covers the history of Art in Poland and gives a short biography of some of our greatest artists. He mentions a few of the more important paintings and corrects mistaken impressions as to the nationality of the artists who painted them. Finally, he proves that Poland leads other countries in the field of fine arts, thus demonstrating the vitality and the civilization of the Polish nation.

Mr. Zmigrodzki's lecture will be delivered at the Congress by M. Drzemala, who has offered his services for this purpose.

But the development of Polish art will be demonstrated not only in words.



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 1, 1893.

III H

IV In order to give the members of the Congress a better idea of the works of Polish masters, reproductions of some of the more famous paintings will be shown--paintings dealing principally with the wars and persecutions our nation has suffered.

The following reproductions, collected by Mr. Zmigrodzki, L. Szopinski, B. Klarkowski, and J. F. Smulski, will be shown: Nearly all of the works of Grottger, such as, "Polonia," "Lithuania," "Warsaw," and "War"; "Wilno in 1863," "Union," and "Kosciusko at Racławice" by Matejko, and some of his lesser works; also, Siemiradzki's "Bacchanalia," J. Kossak's "Sobieski," and "Kosciusko," W. Kossak's "Street Scenes in Warsaw in 1863," Malczewski's "Exiles in Siberia Resting," Styka's "Polonia," and Krudowski's "Resurrection of Christ".

We hope that a lecture of such range will be numerously attended by representatives of our intelligentsia.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 1, 1893.

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Inauguration of the Polish Artists' Section

The program of the inauguration of the Polish Artists' section, to begin shortly after the lecture, is completed and will serve more or less as a further illustration of Polish Artistic endeavor. At 4:15, the invited guests and Polish citizens will gather in Hall number sixty-two, in which hangs a portion of the Polish art exhibit. A short speech will be delivered in English, after which the gathering will view the exhibit here, on the stairs and on the second floor at the western end of the Fine Arts Building. The inauguration will then be held. After three speeches, one in Polish and two in English, the guests will be entertained and shown through the exhibit. Hall number sixty-two and the hall on the second floor will be decorated with Polish and American flags and with the banners of Polish societies.

The director of the inauguration will be Peter Kiolbassa. The English addresses will be made by Judge [M. A.] La Buy, E. Z. Brodowski, and M. Orzemala.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 1, 1893.

III H

IV Szczesny Zahajkiewicz will speak in Polish.

The committee is doing everything possible to insure the presence of at least two or three representatives of each Polish military society at the inauguration. In connection with this, we call the attention of the Polish military societies to the committee's announcement appearing in today's Dziennik [Chicagoski].

All members of the Committee of 101 (Polish World's Fair Reception Committee) are invited to attend, as are all Poles who have the good of Poland at heart.

We have no doubt that everyone who can will attend the inauguration as proof of our solidarity and as proof that we honor the Polish masters whose paintings are objects of admiration in Jackson Park.



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III H

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 31, 1893.

POLISH WORLD'S FAIR RECEPTION COMMITTEE MEETS

On Saturday evening, a meeting of the executive committee of the Polish World's Fair Reception Committee was held. The meeting was attended by all members of the Reception Committee. The secretary of the Executive Committee read to the meeting more than sixty letters, received from all parts of Europe and the United States, asking for information in accordance with the announcements published in the Polish papers. These letters were from Poles living in all three of the Polish partitions, from Bulgaria, Germany, Russia, and other places. Each of the letters received an individual reply and the text of the answers was noted upon the originals. With some persons who requested information, several letters were exchanged; a few of the letters expressed gratitude to the Committee for its detailed and careful attention to their requests. Besides these letters, the secretary



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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 31, 1893.

explained that a great number of people had applied in person to the Committee's offices for information or advice, and eventually, in search of living quarters, of which the Committee maintains a list. Everyone received the necessary information, and the Committee was able to find living quarters for a majority of the applicants. The Committee accepted the report and expressed its acknowledgment to the secretary for his work.

The Committee's expenses, up to the present time, amount to eighteen dollars. Of this, \$5.75 was spent in sending out announcements to all the Polish papers in America and Europe, including postage stamps, rubber stamps; printing of the announcements (by the Catholic Gazette) cost \$6; letterheads and envelopes (printed by the Polish Publishing Company) cost \$6.25. To help cover these expenses, the Resurrection Fathers donated \$5. A collection was taken up at the meeting which netted \$8. Since there will be further expenses, it was



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 31, 1893.

decided that a small assessment be made on each member of the Committee.

It was further decided that the Committee would give its full support to the inauguration of a Polish art section in Jackson Park, to be held on Friday [August 4] at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Finally, the matter of welcoming Professor Dunikowski, of Galicia [Austrian Poland], was considered. Provided it is informed of the exact place and time of their arrival, the Committee will greet them at the railroad station; the Committee will also hold a reception for these distinguished visitors at its offices, and provide living quarters for them. It will conduct them on sight-seeing tours through Chicago and the Fair grounds, and in general, do everything possible to make their stay among us a pleasant one. Following these decisions, the meeting was adjourned.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 28, 1893.

AN IRRITATING MATTER

(Editorial)

The Poles, who have with difficulty gained at least some representation at the Chicago World's Fair, being aided in their efforts by the arts division, are constantly exposed to the plots and machinations of their enemies. We already know how hard it was to find a place for our paintings, for which room number sixty-two was much too small. Now, after the matter has been settled, a new and very unpleasant difficulty arises. The time is close at hand when the jury shall judge the paintings exhibited at the Fair, and distribute awards. It seems only natural that, since the Polish paintings were once accepted, they should be subject to the same rules, and should profit by the same privileges as those applied to other exhibits. One of these privileges, perhaps the most important, is eligibility for prizes. Logically, then, the works of Polish artists ought to be judged by the Fair's jury.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 28, 1893.

The Austrian and German commissioners are of a different opinion. They have instituted a formal protest with the jury against Polish participation in the distribution of awards on the grounds that Poland does not exist as a nation. Naturally, this protest called forth the indignation of all well-meaning people, and what is most important, it was not even supported by the Russian commissioner.

The outcome is still uncertain. However, we have hopes that the decision will be in our favor, and that the pretensions of the German and Austrian commissioners, which throw such a deplorable light upon their sense of justice and tolerance, shall be brushed aside. America is free; America is broad-minded. On this free soil, under the protective shadows of The Star-Spangled Banner, America will not permit European oppressors to persecute us and to trample upon our efforts toward ideals in the field of fine arts.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 26, 1893.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE CONCERNING POLISH WORLD'S FAIR ACTIVITIES
Participation in Congresses Discussed

The World's Fair in Chicago has undoubtedly had a far-reaching effect. There is scarcely a civilized nation in the world that has not taken this occasion to demonstrate its existence one way or another by participation in the Fair, by presenting lectures at the many congresses being held there, or by outside manifestations. We the Poles have shown the least signs of life; we have stayed in the background, knowing well that the duty of manifesting Polish existence and culture rests with us as representatives of an oppressed people occupied with a ceaseless struggle against its oppressors.

Public opinion and the Polish press have more than once advanced the idea of participation in the Fair, or in one or more of its congresses, of which the Catholic Congress presents the best opportunity. Plans for a Polish Day, a council of Poles, Polish representation at the Catholic Congress, a memorial addressed to this body, etc. have all been mentioned in the columns of Dziennik Chicagoski from time to time, awakening our



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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 26, 1893.

countrymen to a desire for the realization of at least a few of these projects. Today, we are pleased to say that these plans are beginning to materialize; the first step in that direction was taken yesterday.

Upon the initiative of several members of our World's Fair Reception Committee, a group of Polish priests and public-spirited citizens gathered at the Committee's headquarters to discuss the possibilities of a Polish demonstration at the World's Fair. The Reverend Adolf Nowicki of South Chicago presided; Boleslaus Klarkowski, was secretary. The purpose of the gathering was explained by Maryanski, Szwajkart, the Reverend Vincent Barzynski, H. Nagiel, and others. Each question was taken under separate consideration. The result of their deliberations is given below in summarized form.

I. Polish Participation in the Artists' Congress and the Inauguration of a Polish Art Section.

The question was discussed by Mr. Zmigrodzki, of Galicia, Poland, who is a delegate to educational congresses here. He said that next week, a Congress



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of Artists will be held at the Memorial Art Palace, in which all nations will be represented. The Poles have an exhibit at the Fair, but they are treated rather high-handedly and at present are even threatened with losing their representation on the jury. According to Mr. Zmigrodzki, we ought to be represented at the Artists' Congress. This is an opportunity of presenting at least a short lecture on the history of our art before representatives of many nations. Mr. Zmigrodzki promised to prepare such a lecture and to arrange a place for it upon the Congress' program. He asked only that he be supplied with reproductions of the works of Grottger, Mateyko, Siemiradzki, and others. His proposition was accepted enthusiastically by the gathering and Mr. Zmigrodzki was authorized to take all necessary steps. A committee, consisting of Leon Szopinski, B. Klarkowski, and J. F. Smulski, was appointed to provide Mr. Zmigrodzki with specimens of the Polish masters' work. In connection with the lecture, H. Nagiel proposed the inauguration of a Polish art section at the World's Fair. It was decided that this be done on the same day that the lecture would be given, to serve, more or less, as a further illustration. Two speeches will be made at the inauguration: one in Polish and the other in English. Peter Kiolbassa, Dr. K. Midowicz, Judge



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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 26, 1893.

[M. A.] la Buy, I. Machnikowski, and the Reverend Eugene Siedlaczek were appointed to the inauguration committee. The lecture and the inauguration will probably be held on Wednesday or Thursday of next week. The exact date will appear in a later issue.

II. Polish Participation in the Catholic Congress and a Memorial to That Body.

Discussion of this subject was taken up by the Reverends Vincent Barzynski and Adolf Nowicki. Father Barzynski explained that although the program of the Congress is arranged in such a way that it would be difficult to introduce any discussion of Polish religious questions, he thought that it would be possible to deliver at least a short address because of the religious oppression in Poland. The Archbishop will name one delegate for every thousand families in each parish. Thus, St. Stanislaus Kostka parish will be represented by five or six delegates, while the total number of Polish delegates will be from twelve to fifteen. It is possible that at least one of these delegates will find an opportunity to speak in our behalf. The gathering received with enthusiasm the news that some progress had already



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been made. The Polish priests of Chicago were asked to take charge of the matter, especially those priests present at the meeting: Fathers V. Barzynski, J. Barzynski, A. Nowicki, and E. Siedlaczek. In connection with active participation in the Catholic Congress, M. Maryanski proposed the preparation of a short memorial, giving a resume of the oppression of Roman Catholics in Poland. The gathering agreed that the memorial should be prepared, translated into English, and copies distributed among the delegates to the Congress. Copies are to be sent to all the newspapers in America. Preparation of the memorial was entrusted to a committee consisting of Father V. Barzynski, H. Nagiel, and M. Maryanski. The memorial will be read at the next meeting, to be held on Sunday, August 13, and upon acceptance, will be translated and printed, so that copies will be available for distribution when the congress convenes on September 4. At the same time, Mr. Maryanski informed the gathering that Dr. Pawlowski of San Francisco had sent him some very important material to be used in the memorial and at the Catholic Congress. It was decided that a letter of thanks be sent to Dr. Pawlowski and that he be included as an honorary member in the Memorial Committee.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 26, 1893.

III. Polish Participation in the Legal Congress.

On a motion by Mr. Zmigrodzki, it was decided that efforts should be made to present the Polish cause, which represents flagrant violations of the laws of all countries, at the Legal Congress. The matter was placed in the hands of the young lawyers M. Drzemala, J. F. Smulski, M. Kaczmarek, and N. L. Piotrowski, of Chicago, and K. Gonski, of Milwaukee.

IV. Council of Poles and the Polish Day.

This question was the subject of a very lively discussion. The necessity for a "Council of Poles," and its purpose, were considered in principle; the gathering reflected chiefly upon the possibility of creating a council that would not represent only one faction, but all of American Polonia. The discussion was carried on by Father Barzynski, Dr. Midowicz, H. Nagiel, and others. As a result, it was decided that a "Council" is possible only if the local organizations are willing to lend their co-operation. Since it was admitted that the "Council" can be arranged only upon private understanding, it was decided that nothing definite could be settled now, but to take



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the question up again at the next meeting on August 13. In the meantime the reactions of our organizations to this question will be sounded.

With this, the meeting was closed. As can readily be seen, much was accomplished. We believe that the committees will perform their self-imposed duties conscientiously and that their work will achieve the intended useful results.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 25, 1893.

A FAIR IN ST. HEDWIG'S PARISH

The following letter has been received for publication in Dziennik Chicagoski:

"The Fair in St. Hedwig's parish will be officially opened on August 5 in the evening. The Fair is being held for profit as well as for pleasure, the profits being dedicated to the church, and more especially, the rectory. Since it is the sincerest desire of St. Hedwig's parish to accomplish its purposes, it invites, through the medium of Dziennik Chicagoski, all of its neighbors to attend the Fair's opening night, for which a parade has been planned. The Fair will continue for about two weeks. We have prepared many surprises for those who attend: in general, we have tried to introduce as much variety as possible. We hope that these considerations, as well as the worthy purpose of our Fair, will gain it the support of all who have the good of our parish at heart.



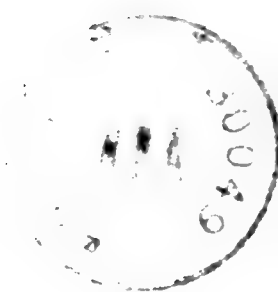
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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 25, 1893.

Therefore, we invite all of our countrymen, promising that they shall be well received and that all of their expectations shall be satisfied.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 18, 1893.

POLISH DAY--AND A GENERAL COUNCIL OF POLES

(Editorial)

In an earlier issue, we mentioned the idea of a Polish Day at the World's Fair suggested by Kuryer Polski of Milwaukee and supported by the Chicago Gazeta Katolicka. Celebrations on the order of those conducted by states, other national groups, and organizations are suggested.

We set aside the fact that a few months ago Dziennik Chicagoski was the first to ask American Polonia: Is it not the Poles' duty to celebrate a special day at the World's Fair? We are not concerned with the origin of the idea; we are concerned primarily with the idea itself, which, in any case, is worthy of consideration. We willingly devote some space in our columns to it.



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 18, 1893.

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I C It is true that Kuryer Polski was the first to discuss the projected Polish Day in detail. We can omit the reasons for which this paper urges such a celebration; they are obvious. The idea is to show that we exist as Poles, that we have not forgotten our homeland and past, and finally, that we already constitute something of a power here in the United States. In principle, the idea of such a manifestation is sound, especially during a great exposition which represents all the peoples of the world. The main point is how to accomplish it. Can it be accomplished? As to the activities or the Day itself, it is suggested that there be a great parade of Polish uniformed societies, including triumphal floats upon which would be grouped figures representing Copernicus and his solar system, King John Sobieski, Kosciusko, Pulaski, Washington, Mickiewicz, and others. Naturally, the program would include appropriate speeches, music, etc. As to the possibility of accomplishing this, it is thought that the Poles here ought to have sufficient energy and means for its realization; the fact that two great Polish organizations are soon to open their conventions should simplify the matter.



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POLISH

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III B 4

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 18, 1893.

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The proposed Polish Day has been treated with considerable interest in Polish-American newspapers. Echo praises the idea and sees difficulty only in the fact that the conventions of the Polish Roman Catholic Union and of the Polish National Alliance will occur at different times. Polak w Ameryce is also enthusiastic, but would like to have it a "Polish Catholic Day"; Gazeta Polska [published in Chicago] warmly supports the idea and suggests that a great celebration be held on August 12, commemorating the 210th anniversary of Sobieski's defense of Vienna. Finally, Wiara I Ojczyzna [published in Chicago] remarks pertinently that the celebration should be a solemn one, that it ought not to be of a joyous nature, in view of the present sad fate of our homeland. It states further that it would be of equal importance to call a great mass meeting (Wiec) of Poles during the Exposition, for the purpose of discussing important matters, both of America and of Poland, concerning ourselves.



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 18, 1893.

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I C As can be seen, the idea is acceptable in principle to everyone.

The problem is how to put it into effect. Dziennik Chicagoski is definitely of the same opinion as Wiara I Ojczyzna. Less parade and festivity, and more usefulness of purpose--as would result from such an exchange of thoughts and opinions, and from decisions that might be reached at a general council of Poles--such is Wiara I Ojczyzna's opinion. The observation is a pertinent one. A general council of Poles, a nonpartisan gathering of representatives of all American Polonia, has been proposed more than once by the Polish-American press. If it is ever to be an actuality, the most appropriate time is this exposition year, a year during which many conventions will be held in Chicago. Such a council would serve to bring our oppressed homeland before the public eye, to raise that protest of which we have so often, though unavailingly, thought and spoken. In our opinion, the council should be the most important consideration, while one of the days during which it is held could be designated Polish Day and marked with parades, processions, etc. Only in this way could it be realized. Undoubtedly, a Polish Day, if it can be arranged, will cost much effort and money. If this effort and money are



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POLISH

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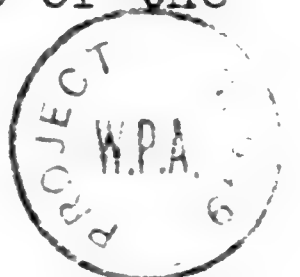
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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 18, 1893.

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I C forthcoming; let their fruit be something more than a mere parade; let it be something profounder, more serious, an exchange of viewpoints on a broader scale, the beginnings of a national organization on more general lines; let it record our position on matters of general importance; let it be a political act in the form of a protest or otherwise, etc. All of this can be achieved only by a general council of Poles. It is our opinion, then, that a council of Poles be held and, upon this occasion, a Polish Day be celebrated at the World's Fair--on a smaller scale, perhaps without expensive triumphal floats. We do not deceive ourselves--we see in advance the difficulties ahead.

The difficulties are great. How shall the necessary expenses be met? How shall we arouse the interest of Poles not of Chicago, without whom neither the Council nor the Day can have any general significance? Who will direct it? Is there still time enough for the necessary preparations? Will not the conventions of our two organizations, occurring at different times, be a hindrance rather than a help to a third general convention? These are some of the



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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 18, 1893.

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I C questions that suggest themselves. All of them might be satisfactorily answered. But the greatest obstacle remains, an obstacle that is well-nigh unsurmountable--the lack of unity amongst American Poles, the misunderstandings and jealousies, which (if only the writer of these words be a poor prophet!) will never permit all of the Poles, without exception, to gather together and go forward hand in hand.

So, the obstacles to a council of Poles and to a Polish Day are great; they do not, however, authorize us to remain inactive. Let us push them aside. Let a group of well-wishing people meet and discuss the matter. Let a plan be proposed and placed before the convention of each organization, demanding co-operation. Let all American Polonia be asked to help. And we shall see that in spite of antagonism, in spite of all obstacles, this beautiful project can be realized.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 28, 1906.

THE ST. STANISLAUS MOSTKA PAROCHIAL SCHOOL OF MIAMI'S
EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

Specimens of the work of the children of the St. Stanislaus Mostka Parochial School were chosen today for exhibition at the World's Fair. The exhibit will include quite a large number of specimens. School work, which was done in accordance with a prearranged program, constitutes seventy-nine beautifully bound notebooks. There are thirty-four volumes of examination exercises. Besides these, three copies of drawings made by the children have already been shipped. The exhibit will be appropriately decorated with Polish and American flags.

The St. Stanislaus Mostka exhibit will be found in the Division of Catholic Education in the enormous Hall of Commerce and Liberal Arts.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 22, 1893.

PROCLAMATION TO OUR COUNTRYMEN VISITING CHICAGO FOR
THE WORLD'S FAIR

The opening of the World's Fair on May 1 presents to us, the Poles of Chicago, a singular opportunity for improving our relations among ourselves and with our homeland, since on the one hand, Chicago has a very large Polish population and on the other, we can expect numerous visitors to the Fair from abroad.

We have taken steps to make use of this opportunity to its fullest advantage. At the same time, we intend to show our brethren from abroad that the Poles' innate hospitality is kept alive, here, as are others of our Polish virtues, and that American Polonia feels a close spiritual union with its homeland. To this end, a Reception Committee of 101 has been organized. Its functions are to supply Polish visitors from abroad, as well as from other parts of America, with all necessary information; to protect them against unpleasant experiences, to which visitors who don't



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 22, 1893.

speaking English are often subjected; and to aid them in understanding Polish-American conditions in this city. The Reception Committee has established a free Information Bureau at 141-43 W. Division Street, where information can be obtained on steamship and railroad rates, on comparative costs of living in Chicago, and on all matters pertaining to the Exposition itself. Such information can be applied for in person or by letter. The Information Bureau will keep a list of available lodgings in all sections of the city for the duration of the Fair. The Bureau will also maintain a staff of guides, who will speak Polish as well as English, for the convenience of visitors. The bureau's guides will guarantee the best possible service at a minimum cost. On request, the Bureau will supply women guides for ladies. If notification of arrival is made in advance, specifying station, date and time of arrival, guides can be sent to meet such arrivals at the railroad station. At such times, each guide will wear an appropriate badge and will be supplied with the necessary identification carrying the signatures of the members of the Executive Committee. To avoid possible abuses, it is advisable to demand this identification at all times.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 22, 1893.

The activities of our Committee are not to be construed as philanthropic in nature. We are merely performing a civic duty. We wish to make certain that our countrymen see all that they wish to see, that they are treated with the consideration they deserve as our countrymen.

In notifying our countrymen in America and in Poland of the above, we invite application for any information desired, either by mail or in person. Letters should be addressed: Polish Reception Committee, 141-143 W. Division Street, [Chicago], United States of North America.

Committee of 101

F. Kiolbassa, president

B. Klarkowski, secretary.

Editor's note: All other Polish newspapers please copy.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, A. P. 1, 1913.

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Dr. SYMOND KUPCHAK, CHICAGO, ILL.

We have received the following letter from Mr. Symond Kupski, with a request to publish it:

"Allow me to call your attention to the fact that February of this year marked the 420th anniversary of the birth of our great countryman, the world-famous astronomer Copernicus. This anniversary is always solemnly observed in Poland. Next month, again, will mark the 550th anniversary of his death.

"Since astronomy and navigation are so closely related, we can place Columbus and Copernicus side by side. On the occasion of the Columbus jubilee, then, it would be perfectly proper to honor the memory of our countryman also in a solemn exercise on May 14. Such a celebration, held during the exposition, in the eyes of the whole world as it were, would have special significance, for the Germans quite groundlessly claim that Copernicus was not Polish at all, but German. We will show at the same time that we can

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 1, 1933.

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IV honor not only the memories of great warriors, but also of those who, rendering invaluable service in the field of knowledge, contributed to the name of Poland.

"The time is short; we must act briskly. In every city, but particularly in Chicago, we must arrange the most magnificent celebration possible, even if it should have to be delayed.

"I would like to remind our countrymen in general of this, and especially those organizations whose duty it is to arrange national exercises."

Dziennik Chicagoski reserves its comments on this subject for a later issue.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 17, 1893.

MEETING OF THE POLISH-AMERICAN WORLD'S FAIR RECEPTION COMMITTEE

The first meeting of the Polish-American World's Fair Reception Committee of 101 took place yesterday afternoon. The meeting was characterized by a general enthusiasm which resulted in definite progress. Among the priests present were Father Nawrocki and Father Lange.

Mr. J. Arkuszewski was chosen chairman and Mr. H. Nagiel, secretary. The first business before the committee was the completion of that body from the representatives of the parishes which had sent delegates. The following were appointed: From St. Mary of Perpetual Help parish--Father S. Nawrocki, Joseph and Theodore Wikarjasz, Max Wojtalewicz, M. Piotrowski, F. Menkicky, and Julius Okon. From St. Josephat parish--Father Lange, Thaddeus Klein, and Michael Lange. From the Polish parish in Hammond, Indiana--Father F. Wojtalewicz, and Mr. A. Stachowicz. From South Chicago--Roch Retmanski, Emil Niedeman, K. Rydzewski, Albert Fuhrman, John Lientara, D. Rozynek, and A. Koiniski. From the Southwest Side--Clement Bielinski, Stanislaus Budzbanowski, Casimir Lychlinski, W. Zwierzynski, John Czaja, and Joseph Napieralski. From

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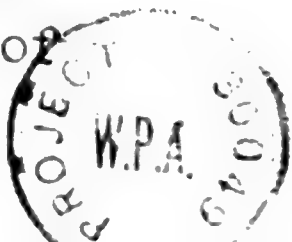
Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 17, 1893.

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the city at large--Anthony Czajor, Andrew Szrambek, Ignatius Kowalski, Joseph Domek, Francis Wleklinski, Francis Bieszke, Casimir Budkiewicz, John Kelowski, J. Suwalski, Andrew Szultz, Andrew Stachowicz, John Szerman, Roman Meclewski, M. Osuch, J. Bardonski, and J. Klossowski.

After the Committee had been completed, the plan of action, as accepted by the temporary committee and published in Dziennik Chicagoski, was read. It was discussed in detail and accepted after a few minor amendments.

On a motion by Count Henry Lubienski, it was decided that the Executive Committee communicate with the Exposition authorities and the official World's Fair Reception Committee to arrange for their co-operation with, and to assure proper privileges for the Polish guides on the Fair grounds. Further, Count Lubienski informed the meeting that in spite of all rumors to the contrary, there would be a Polish fine arts display at the Exposition. A group of Polish artists, aided financially by the Warsaw lawyer, Julian Rodys, have already shipped a number of paintings to the World's Fair. This shipment of



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paintings is due to arrive any day. Messrs. Brochocki, Sosnowski, and Liedzwiedzinski are en route to Chicago to represent the Polish artists, Count Lubinski said. At first it was planned that these works of art be exhibited in a private gallery, but at the eleventh hour the efforts of Count Lubinski and the respect for the Poles by Mr. Ives, director of Fine Arts at the Fair, have secured for them a place in the World's Fair galleries. Mr. Ives has officially reserved Hall number 62 in the west wing of the Palace of Fine Arts, between Belgium and Austria, for the Polish paintings. This important and gratifying news was jubilantly received by the members of the Reception Committee, who agreed to support the enterprise. It was decided that a special committee would be appointed for this purpose.

The next business of the meeting was to elect officers and to appoint an executive committee. Mr. Peter Kiolbassa was elected president. For vice-presidents, the five priests who had agreed to co-operate were elected. They are Fathers V. Barzynski, J. Barzynski, A. Nowicki, S. Lawrocki, and J. Lange. Besides these, Count Lubinski, T. Mikaryasz, Emil Wiedeman,



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Martin Wior, J. Koziczynski, A. Rudnicki, and M. Piotrowski were also elected vice-presidents. B. Klarkowski was elected secretary.

The following were appointed to the executive committee: Walter Smulski, Stanley Szwajkart, H. Nagiel, Ignatius Machnikowski, Albert Jedzejek, Dr. Charles Midowicz, and Joseph Dudek. Count Henry Lubinski, Judge La Buy and B. Klarkowski compose the Fine Arts Committee. With this, the meeting was adjourned.

A short meeting of the Executive Committee followed immediately, at which officers were elected as follows: W. Smulski, chairman; Dr. C. Midowicz and J. Dudek, vice-presidents; H. Nagiel, secretary; St. Szwajkart and Ign. Machnikowski, vice-secretaries; M. Jedrzejek, treasurer.

All the committees are already wholeheartedly at work. If the matter continues to progress at this rate, we can be sure that our countrymen from Poland will be fittingly welcomed.



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Ziemiński, Chicago, Apr. 10, 1933.

POLISH HOLDING COMMITTEE TO PREPARE RECEPTION OF
POLISH VISITORS TO POLAND'S POLISH NATIONAL EXHIBITION

The mass meeting held yesterday at the school hall near Bradley Street was attended by a great many people. Besides St. Stanislaus' parishioners, there were representatives of other parishes. Father J. Karzynski, pastor of St. Hedwig's church, and Father A. Nowicki, pastor of St. Michael Archangel's, were present, each with a large number of parishioners. Also present were members of St. Mary of Immaculate Conception parish of South Chicago.

The meeting was called to order by Father Vincent Karzynski, who named Mr. H. Kapiel secretary and called upon Father Nowicki to preside. The meeting at once came to the business of naming the Reception Committee of One Hundred and One representatives of all Polish sections of the city. On a motion by Mr. W. Jędrzejek, it was agreed that the temporary Committee of Twenty-five should be incorporated in the Reception Committee. Attention was called to the



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fact that, due to the shortage of time, not all of the Polish parishes in Chicago were represented at the meeting. It is necessary, however, that all parishes in the city be represented on the committee. Father Vincent Barzynski, Father Nowicki, J. Swajkart, Szczesny Zahajkiewicz, W. Jarejek, and others talked on this subject. Finally, on a motion by Mr. Swajkart, it was decided that twenty-five appointments on the committee be left open, with a request that the pastors of the parishes not represented recommend candidates for these appointments. It was stipulated, however, that if such recommendations were not received within a week, the Reception Committee would have the right to fill in the vacancies itself to avoid undue delay. It was decided also that six appointments be left open to provide for the representation of Poles not living within the boundaries of any specific Polish parish. After thus reserving thirty-one places on the committee, there remained forty-five appointments to be made. Of these, the first to be appointed were representatives of those parishes that had sent delegates to the meeting. From St. Andrew's parish, Father J. Barzynski and St. Ruzyna were chosen. Father Barzynski was given the right to appoint three additional



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members. From St. Michael's five were chosen--Father Nowicki, and Messrs. Lenart, Szostakowski, L. Machnikowski, and I. Machnikowski. Father Nowicki was asked to choose two others. From St. Mary's of Immaculate Conception, Father Pyplatz, and Messrs. Mior, Folmer, Dudek, Koziczynski, Solski, and Wasowicz were chosen. It was generally agreed that because the parishes in South Chicago were nearer to the fair grounds, their representation on the Reception Committee should be greater.

Following these, the remainder of the Committee was chosen. The following men were appointed: F. Remerowski, A. Sowinski, Peter Okoniewski, Casimir Frycz, Vincent Wiza, Joseph Moeller, Dr. K. Midowicz, Dr. Czerniewski, Alderman Stanley Kunz, J. J. Dahlgan, S. Szczech, A. Durski, S. Piotrowski, F. Murkowski, Judge [M. A.] La Buy, J. Kedzioriski, F. Kaczmarek, Dr. Train, and W. Pyterek. The remaining five vacancies are to be filled by Father Vincent Barzynski.

The Committee thus far is composed of sixty members, there remaining forty-one more to be appointed. Before adjournment, it was decided that the



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Reception Committee of 101 would meet on next Sunday, April 10, at two in the afternoon. At this time, the Committee will be permanently organized. It will no longer be necessary to call mass meetings on this subject in the future. During the course of the next week, the temporary committee of twenty-five will carry on its preparatory work for the Reception Committee as a whole.

We are pleased to add that the meeting proceeded harmoniously, which is proof of the interest with which this matter has been received.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 7, 1893.

RECEPTION OF VISITORS FROM POLAND TO THE
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

(Plan of Action of the Reception Committee
Approved by Committee of Twenty-five)



The temporary committee of twenty-five in charge of drawing up a plan for the reception of visitors from Poland, held a meeting yesterday. The subcommittee presented the following plan, under which the Reception Committee is to operate:

I. The name of the committee will be "The World's Fair Polish-American Reception Committee of Chicago".

II. The duties of the Committee are as follows:

1. To receive properly all Poles and Polish organizations or societies, whether from Europe or from other parts of America, arriving in Chicago for the World's Fair.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 7, 1893.

2. To facilitate their stay in Chicago, to conduct them through the Fair-grounds, and above all to shield them against exploitation and disappointments.

3. To aid them in becoming acquainted with the Polish-American community in Chicago.

III. The Reception Committee will be composed of one hundred one members--all Polish-American citizens living in Chicago. The committee will be named at a mass meeting to be called for this purpose. The members of the temporary committee of twenty-five are ex-officio members of the Reception Committee, the remaining seventy-six to be appointed on their recommendation. Immediately after its installation, the Reception Committee will choose from among its members an executive committee of seven.

IV. The Executive Committee will include the president, two vice-presidents, the secretary, two vice-secretaries, and a treasurer. The duty of the Executive Committee will be to attend to the details decided upon by the Reception



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Committee at large.

V. The Reception Committee will accomplish the above-stated duties by:

1. Establishing a permanent bureau of information at the Committee's headquarters.

2. Appointing guides able to speak both Polish and English to conduct the visitors through the Fair grounds.

3. Arranging appropriate receptions for prominent individuals and deserving societies.

VI. In general, the duty of the Information Bureau will be to supply applicants with all possible information as to the city and the Fair itself. It will supply information on train rates to Chicago from any given point, on living expenses, and will suggest suitable living quarters. The Bureau will protect Polish visitors against exploitation. It will suggest sight-seeing



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tours through Chicago and the Fair. The Information Bureau will be located at 141-43 West Division Street. This space has been offered free of charge to the Reception Committee by Father Vincent Barzynski, manager of the Polish Publishing Company, for use as Committee's headquarters. Letters will be sent to Poles in various sections of the city asking that they let the Committee know if they would be willing to board Polish visitors. Such accommodations will be listed at the Information Bureau. Finally, the Information Bureau will recommend guides who will conduct visitors about Chicago and the Fair grounds.

VII. The Executive Committee will appoint as guides individuals who are familiar with the city and who speak both the Polish and the English languages. These guides will be, above all, persons of proven integrity--persons able to meet certain qualifications required by the Committee to safeguard the welfare of World's Fair guests entrusted in their care. Besides men, women guides will also be employed. If advance notice of arrival is received, giving particulars as to time of arrival and station, the Bureau

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will assign guides to meet the trains on which such individuals are arriving. In such cases, the guides will wear suitable badges with Polish inscriptions, and will carry proper identification supplied them by the Executive Committee.

VIII. Detailed instructions for the Bureau of Information and the guides will be prepared. The Executive Committee, in conjunction with the Reception Committee as a whole, will prepare announcements which will be sent to Poles in Poland and in America, acquainting them with the existence and purposes of the Committee. Special reference will be made in these announcements to the functions of the Bureau of Information and guides.

The president of the Reception Committee, together with the chairman and secretary of the Executive Committee, will have the power to assign duties to other members of the Reception Committee as the need arises. The executive secretary will notify members when such appointments are made.

None of the offices in either the Reception Committee or the Executive Committee will be remunerative.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 7, 1893.

The official news organ of the Reception Committee will be Dziennik Chicagoski. The editors of this paper have already promised to publish free of charge all notices and announcements submitted by the Committee. All other Polish newspapers are respectfully asked for cooperation in this matter.

After some debate, the above-mentioned plan was accepted at yesterday's meeting of the temporary committee, which decided to continue its activity in accordance with this plan.

A mass meeting will be held at the school hall near Bradley Street, at three o'clock, April 9, for the purpose of presenting this plan to the public and to choose the remaining seventy-six members of the Reception Committee.

Other matters in connection with the reception were discussed at the meeting. Among other decisions reached, it was decided to communicate with the Immigrants' House in New York and request that it instruct visitors on their way to Chicago.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, A. R. 4, 1893.

HOW POLAND VISITORS TO THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION IN CHICAGO

A meeting took place yesterday at the school hall near Madison Street to discuss the matter of welcoming our countrymen who will come to Chicago for the World's Columbian Exposition. A large number of people, not only from the Northwest Side but from all parts of the city, attended. Father Vincent Barzynski presided and Mr. Stanley Szrajbart acted as secretary.

The question as to how the prospective visitors from Poland are to be welcomed was discussed by Father Barzynski, Peter Miolbassa, Count Henry Lubien-ski, W. Jędrzejewski, and others. It was agreed that our duty is to make their stay in Chicago as pleasant as possible and to help them find their way about the city. The only difficulty lay in how to arrange for this. Finally, a committee of twenty-five was elected to work out the details and to take temporary charge of the matter. The committee, which was chosen immediately, consists of Father Vincent Barzynski, Count Henry Lubien-ski, Peter Miolbassa,

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 4, 1938.

Rafal Wojciechowski, John Chies, Stanislaw Chruszczewski, Franciszek Kon, Edward Schmidt, Henryk Mariel, Francis Matz, Jozefina Kucharska, Peter Kucharski, Andrew Kucharski, Henryk Kucharski, Paul Kucharski, Stanley Kucharski, August J. Kucharski, John Kucharski, Walter Kucharski, A. J. Brodowski, John Kucharski, Walter Kucharski, Jozefina Kucharska, and Jan Orzelski. From among this large committee, a subcommittee of five was chosen. To this subcommittee was assigned the problem of working out a detailed plan, which is to be presented to the large group for a approval. This subcommittee included Father Marzynski, Kucharska, Mariel, J. Jendrejek [sic.], and E. Kucharski. The meeting at which the plan is to be placed before the committee of twenty-five, will be held at the school hall on Thursday, April 6, at 7:30 P.M. All members of the committee are requested to be present. The decisions reached by this meeting will probably be made known to the public at a mass meeting on the following Sunday.

Worth mentioning is the fact that the committee of five met last night at



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 4, 1893.

the rectory of St. Stanislaus Kostka Church and formulated a plan in general outline. We cannot present it at this time because the plan has yet to be approved by the higher committee. We can say, however, that the project includes a special information bureau and a general headquarters for a reception committee. Guides able to speak Polish and English will be placed on the Exposition grounds for the convenience of visitors from Poland. The subcommittee is preparing also a suitable announcement, which is to be sent to Poland. We hope that the reception committee (as soon as it is appointed) will be able to begin its activities after next Sunday.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 28, 1893.

CHICAGO POLES TO WELCOME THEIR COUNTRYMEN
TO COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

Great Meeting to be Held at School Hall on April 3

The following announcement was received for publication in Dziennik Chicagoski:

"On May 1--scarcely a month from now--the World's Columbian Exposition will open in Chicago. Visitors will arrive in the city from all corners of the earth to view this magnificent display of human progress. Naturally, among the numerous visitors, we expect a great many Poles. They will be drawn here not only by a desire to see the Exposition, but also by a desire to become acquainted with their brethren, of whom 130,000 live in this city, third largest in the world in Polish population.

"Our ancestors said, when a guest is in the house, God is in the house." In this free country, at least we can remember this beautiful saying, especially when we expect guests dear to our hearts. It is our duty to

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show them that Polish hospitality exists here in America, that we know how to welcome them to the fullest extent of our means. True, we have no palaces or old Polish manors in which to receive them; however, this will not prevent us from making our countrymen's short stay on this soil as pleasant as possible.

"But in order that this desire and intention of ours can be turned into a reality, it is high time a mutual understanding be reached. It is necessary, therefore, that the more prominent Poles of the city of Chicago get together for a conference on how to welcome our countrymen visiting the Exposition, how to make their stay a pleasant and easy one, and how to facilitate their fellowship with us. Thus, we invite all those to whom, as Poles, this matter lies close to their hearts, to a meeting at the school hall near Bradley Street at four o'clock in the afternoon on Monday, April 3 (Easter Monday). We hope to see as great a number of our respected countrymen as possible at this meeting."

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 28, 1893.

Signed: Peter Kiolbassa, Stanley Kunz, A. Rudnicki, August J. Kowalski, Albert Jedrzejek, Z. Brodowski, Joseph Paszkiewicz, Andrew Kwasigroch, Szczesny Zahajkiewicz, John Kedziorski, B. Klarkowski, P. Ligman, Stanley Sz wajkart, P. Ratkowski, Francis Zagrzebski.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 27, 1893.

PARTICIPATION OF POLISH-AMERICANS
IN THE LWOV EXPOSITION OF 1894.

Several months ago, we took up the question of Polish-American participation in the 1894 Lwow Exposition in the columns of Dziennik Chicagoski. Our opinion, as already stated then, is that this Exposition offers a splendid opportunity for furthering the relations between Polish-Americans and their homeland. These relations have already been improved by such events as Dr. Dunikowski's visit, the publication of the Emigration Review's published in Lwow, Poland discussion of our affairs at the attorneys' congress, etc. At the time, our remarks were received with ridicule. We have always considered the idea worthy of support, and we waited but for the occasion in which we could again bring the matter before the public.

That occasion has arrived sooner than we had expected. While the idea of Polish-American participation in the Lwow Exposition was scoffed at in America, it was accepted not only by the general public in Poland but by the directors of the Exposition themselves as entirely proper and worthy of realization.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 27, 1893.

Proof of this is to be found in an official letter to Peter Kiolbassa, City Treasurer of Chicago, from the directors of the Lwow Exposition, and in a very interesting article appearing in the Emigration Review. We present both the letter and the article below.

"Lwow, January 30, 1893.

"In view of the prominent position which you occupy among our countrymen across the ocean, we turn to you with a request for co-operation in an important undertaking now in preparation for 1894. Agricultural and industrial circles of our country brought forward the idea of arranging a general exposition on the greatest possible scale, and we have organized with the purpose of putting this thought into action. A fortunate coincidence joins this project with one of our greatest national anniversaries. Next year will mark the passage of a hundred years since our immortal leader, Thaddeus Kosciusko, donned a peasant's coat and raised his sword to strike off the chains that bind us in political slavery, calling the common people of Poland to their duty as citizens--to national defense. This anniversary, important



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in the history of Poland and, first of all, one which cannot be regarded with indifference by Americans, ought to be appropriately celebrated. The unanimous opinion of our people connects the observance of this anniversary with a panorama of the works undertaken for the preservation of Polish nationalism and of external rebirth. It is our desire to achieve in this Exposition such a panoramic view of all the ramifications of Polish life; in the fields of agriculture and industry, in science, the fine arts, literature, and journalism, is the development of public utilities, humanitarian institutions, etc. And by the same token we wish to honor the memory of Kosciusko and urge ourselves onward to greater work toward political rebirth. That such a national spectacle would be incomplete were our brethren across the sea unrepresented, is self-evident.

"The great distance, and the difficulties and cost of travel will in truth prevent most of our American countrymen from attending the Exposition. It is our earnest desire, however, that the picture of life and work in this new Poland which is developing so successfully across the ocean, should be as complete as possible. We turn, therefore, to you, sir, to ask you to be kind



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enough to disseminate this idea among your fellow Poles and to gain enthusiastic support for this cause. Particularly, we ask that you take the necessary steps toward the realization of a 'Polish-American Pavilion' at our Exposition, in which capable craftsmen, industrialists, inventors, farmers, technicians, etc. may exhibit the products of their labor before their mother country. We believe that the World's Columbian Exposition will be a great help in bringing this about, for articles already exhibited there may be sent on to us. Furthermore, we judge that in spite of the great distance, participation of American exhibitors would not be a matter of indifference to trade. We need but to mention our wicker industry and your machinery to show that reciprocal trade exists between us.

"We have no doubt, sir, that this matter upon which we have touched will receive your warmest support. We ask that you let us know your opinion on this matter as soon as possible, and let us know also in what form or manner participation of our brethren in the 1894 Exposition at Lwow will be possible."

Reserving all comment for the present, we ask all other Polish newspapers to



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reprint the above letter.

We find in the Emigration Review a very interesting article concerning the Lwow Exposition addressed to the Polish-American press. This article points out the need for closer relations between the Polish-Americans and their homeland--and that closer relations are being realized through the medium of Polish-American newspapers sent abroad. It continues:

"....However, these packages of newspapers, traveling as they do to a great number of places, do not completely acquaint our public with the Poles of North America. Advantage should be taken of the splendid opportunity afforded by the Galician General Exposition at Lwow in 1894. The year 1894 will probably be universally remembered by the Poles. Proofs have accrued by which we can demonstrate to the world what has been accomplished by virtue of our national vitality, after a hundred years, and how insignificant are the results of all efforts to curb it. And these losses, after all, have been the efforts of great powers. The year 1894 will be designated with Kosciusko's name; the figure of



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 27, 1893.

our leader in his peasant garb will dominate it.

"Polish authors and newspapermen in Galicia [a province in Poland] have decided that some sort of memorial should be erected to mark the passage of one hundred years of intellectual effort. It is too early to say what this memorial will look like, or of what it will be composed; we can only say with certainty that it will be erected.

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"Another decision in the same spirit has taken more definite shape. It is a projected exhibit of all the Polish, White Russian, and Lithuanian papers in the world, including all the Yiddish, German, and Russian papers published in Poland.

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"The young Polish press in America ought to occupy an important and independent



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 27, 1893.

place, and there should not be a single contemporary publication lacking. We believe it is not too early for America to begin preparing specimens which will portray the development of Polish journalism in the new world.

"And so we call upon our brother publishers across the sea to reach, either in a group or individually, an understanding with the Exposition's director of the newspaper section in Lwow. This understanding would include sending information on all the Polish, White Russian, and Lithuanian papers published in the United States, in sending individual specimens to Lwow, and, in general, in setting forth a practical plan for co-operation.

"The important issue of acquainting European Poles with North American Polish newspapers should not be limited to the Exposition in Lwow. The specimens, instead of being destroyed, or returned at considerable cost, could continue to remain in public view in the hands of the Ossolinski National Institute, an institution created for the preservation of Polish informational sources. We assume also that extra specimens could be provided without great inconvenience to the editors; at the same time, therefore, the Polish library and



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 27, 1893.

the Polish museum in Chicago could be supplied with specimens of every contemporary Polish publication in America. Undoubtedly, more than one item will be found at the Exposition which our Polish-American visitors will regard as worthy of retaining for their own collections. It is possible that the material and spiritual exchange between us may reach unforeseen proportions. Our unity may attain a strength which we cannot now calculate."

Our opinion in the matter of Polish-American participation in the Lwow Exposition has already been stated. We emphasize once more that the principles of the matter have our completest approbation and that we are ready to lend our enthusiastic and unqualified support. Our own suggestions as to methods of its realization we leave for the future.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 24, 1893.

THE POLISH RESTAURANT AT THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

The Polish restaurant at the World's Columbian Exposition is nearing completion. Located not far from the Fisheries Pavilion on Midway Plaisance, it represents an elegant little hunters' lodge.

The building will cost ten thousand dollars and will be completed by April 1. Furniture and linen for the restaurant have already been purchased. As is well known, the restaurant is owned by a Polish stock company, whose officers are F. Kiolbassa, president; A. J. Kowalski, vice-president; H. Lubinski, manager; A. Schultz, treasurer; and F. Iwasigroch, secretary.

Under such management, the restaurant is assured of success.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 2, 1893.

FOR THE EXPOSITION IN CHICAGO

Warsaw writes: Several photographic establishments are preparing albums of views of the largest industrial plants in Warsaw, Lodz, etc. These albums will be sent to the World's Columbian Exposition in accordance with the instructions received by the industrialists here. Among the most interesting, are the large scale pictures showing the mines and the enormous smelting furnaces in Zabrow and in the vicinity of Sosnowiec. In addition, the ministry of the interior is sending three hundred photographic views of the Bialowies wilderness to the Exposition. These photographs were made by the Warsaw photographers Karoli and Troczewski, with the help of special enlargement apparatuses from Berlin. The photographs were to have been sent out on January 27.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 12, 1892.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA PARISH FAIR

The St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish Fair Committee has sent in the following financial report:

Income:

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Tickets | \$1001.65 |
| Raffle books | 535.36 |
| Large raffle wheel [sic] | 5098.47 |
| Young men's raffle wheel [sic] | 1636.04 |
| Young ladies' raffle wheel | 1802.27 |
| Buffets | 1680.59 |
| Restaurant | 639.55 |
| Sale of books by Nuns | 560.00 |
| Dinner tickets | 510.00 |
| Cigar raffle wheel | 259.40 |

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 12, 1892.

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|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Kitchen[sic] | \$100.80 |
| Donations from societies | 95.00 |
| Total | \$13,920.13 [sic] |

Expenses:

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Prizes for raffle wheels | \$2784.04 |
| Drinks | 825.83 |
| Cigars | 579.80 |
| Music | 300.00 |
| Prizes for raffle books | 148.00 |
| Provisions for dinner | 98.54 |
| Groceries and meats | 82.76 |
| Printing (books, tickets, etc.) | 71.00 |
| Sending of telegrams during election day | 28.00 |
| Workers fees during fair | 31.45 |
| Total | \$4949.42 [sic] |

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

II B 1 c (3)

- 3 -

POLISH

II D 4

III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 12, 1892.

Proceeds:

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Gross receipts | \$13,920.13 |
| General expenses | <u>4,949.42</u> |
| Cash on hand | \$8,970.71 |

From this should be deducted the income from November 17 of the fair, which went towards the Holy Family Orphanage.....\$286.73

The income from the dinner designated for clocks should also be deducted.....
\$422.40

Total deduction.....\$719.13

Balance:

| | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| Income | \$8970.71 |
| Deductions | <u>719.13</u> |
| Net profit | \$8261.58 |

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

- 4 -

POLISH

II D 4

III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 12, 1892.

The net proceeds were set aside for the completion of the towers of St.
Stanislaus Kostka Church.

B. Klarkowski, secretary

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 50275

II B 1 c (3)

III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 24, 1892.

FAIR OPENED AT ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA PARISH

A fair at St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish was opened to the parishioners and public Saturday evening, October 22, but the festivities did not begin until Sunday.

The hall of the school building has been gaily dressed for the occasion. The booths containing the lottery wheels are filled with many beautiful prizes, especially with framed pictures of all varieties. One of the corners of the hall is occupied by all kinds of pieces of furniture, which are to be raffled during the course of the fair. Special attention is called to the parlor suite, for it is valued at one hundred and fifty dollars. Among the many pieces are also tables, chairs, sofas, desks, lamps, etc. Every article is attractive to the eye.

In the gallery an orchestra played while the guests were milling about the

100 (11) 11012375

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 24, 1892.

hall during the entire evening. Many young ladies sold lottery tickets to those present. Two bars have been set up at each end of the hall, and here one can quench his thirst.

Those that were present were a happy lot. Many had occasion to renew old acquaintances. Many persons formed groups and talked about things old and new. It was interesting to watch this happy crowd.

Last night offered an opportunity to see several of the leading parishioners of St. Stanislaus Kostka Church, some of the old-timers of the parish, and many Polish businessmen. Without any doubt the attendance at this fair will increase with each passing day. In this way the parishioners will have performed their good deed.

The fair is open every evening, with the exception of Wednesdays and Fridays.

PA (411) PROJ. 2077

II B 1 c (3)

- 3 -

POLISH

III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 24, 1892.

On Sunday it opens immediately after vespers.

From all appearances the fair thus far has been a success. And no wonder, since the proceeds are to go toward the building of a tower for St. Stanislaus Kostka Church. Those who wish to support this noble cause are cordially invited to attend the fair.

11 (11) PRO1.3027

II B 1 c (3)

III C

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 11, 1892.

FAIR AT ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA'S PARISH

A meeting of the Church and Parish committees of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish was held at the church rectory, Sunday, October 9, at 4 P. M. During the course of the session it was agreed to hold a fair on the church grounds for the purpose of raising funds to complete the new church tower and build a stone sidewalk and stairs in front of the church.

In connection with the fair it was also agreed to hold a lottery, which will help to raise funds for the proposed improvements. This lottery, along with the fair, will open Saturday evening, October 22, and will continue for two weeks, except Fridays and days of inclement weather.

The following committees were chosen to assist in this work:

1. The Management Committee, which will assist Reverend Vincent Darynski, is as follows: T. Krolak, A. Bednicki, J. Laszkiewicz, J. Lucha, Mr. Nowalski,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30775

II B 1 c (3)

- 2 -

POLISH

III C

IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 11, 1892.

F. Wleklinski, P. Rathowski, and T. Laska.

2. The Financial Committee is composed of the following: John Laca, ... Rudnicki, Paul Rathowski, J. Laczyn, Louis Biadaszkiewicz, and T. Ostrowski.

3. The Prince Committee, besides Reverend Lemyski, is made up of the following parishioners: ... Wleklinski, J. Holodziejski, and T. Hroluk.

4. The Civic Committee is as follows: T. Maczerek, ... Rudnicki, and F. Laca.

5. The Music Committee: Jacob Laca, J. Kosnowski, and T. ...

6. Buffet and Table Committee: J. ... J. ... W. Jedrzejek, ... Kowalski, A. Szulc, and F. Wleklinski.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 36075

II B 1 c (3)

POLISH

Zgoda, Vol. II, No. 33, Aug. 17, 1892.

WPA 111-100, 111-100

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

The Joint Committee on Ceremonies of the World's Columbian Commission and the World's Columbian Exposition respectfully invites the Polish National Alliance to participate in the grand civic parade to be held in Chicago on the occasion of the dedicatory ceremonies, October 11, 1892.

The procession will march through the principal streets of Chicago and be reviewed by the President of the United States and his cabinet; the ex-Presidents, members of the Senate and House of Representatives, governors of the states and representatives of foreign governments.

The Joint Committee desires that this procession shall be one worthy of the occasion, and earnestly solicits your hearty co-operation.

II B 1 c (3)
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 17, 1891.

POLISH ACTIVITIES
The Fair

The Polish church fair at St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish is on. There is much merriment. The people are greatly interested in the contest between Mr. Albert Jedrzejek and Mr. Anthony Sowinski. Today, the Saint Cecilia Society and the Knights of Saint Martin are in charge of the Fair.

This is the eighth day of the Fair, which will last fifteen days altogether. Mr. John Suwalski will not back out of the contest as was reported.

II B 1 c (3)

III C

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 7, 1891.

POLISH ACTIVITIES

Notice to Members of St. Stanislaus Kostka's Parish

Dear citizens and members of St. Stanislaus Kostka's Parish:

The Parish Fair will open tonight. The purpose of the Fair is well known to the public. The committees are prepared to meet and accommodate you and your families at the newly furnished parish hall. This will provide a splendid opportunity for wholesome entertainment in the free hours of the evening.

The Fair will be open every day with the exception of Wednesdays, Fridays, and St. Stanislaus Day, which is a parish holiday. The Fair will also be open on Wednesday, the day before Thanksgiving Day.

On November 26, that is Thanksgiving Day, there will be a regular Thanksgiving dinner for those who desire it.



II B 1 c (3)

- 2 -

POLISH

III C

IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 7, 1891.

We hope that all members of the parish--men and women, boys and girls--will participate in this Fair. We hope that the idea of the church tower with gold crosses will draw all members of the parish and all Poles in America.

We hope that the church of St. Stanislaus Kostka will be finished completely, and that our parish will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding and invite all neighbors to the celebration.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 6, 1891. Signed (in the name of the Parish Committees): John Kortas, Albert Jedrzejek, John Maca, Paul Ratkowski, Frank Wleklinski, Joseph Paszkiewicz, Theodore Ostrowski, Thaddeus Krolik, Rev. Vincent Barzynski.



II B 1 c (3)
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 6, 1891.

POLISH ACTIVITIES

Parish of Saint Stanislaus Kostka Will Hold a Fair

Tonight at 7:30 P. M. there will be a general meeting of the committees representing the Parish Fair, which will open tomorrow night.

All persons who were employed at the Fair last year are invited to the meeting. This is in the interest of the parish and for a good purpose, since the proceeds of the Fair will be used for completing the unfinished church tower and for laying a stone sidewalk at the front of the church. We hope that every member of the parish, including boys and girls, will do his share and help a good cause.



II B 1 c (3)

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 23, 1890.

THE CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR

(Editorial)

The Chicago World's Fair has so many obstacles that it is not necessary to be a pessimist to consider them a bad omen. As soon as one obstacle is removed and overcome, another will appear unexpectedly. Meanwhile, the time for the opening of the Fair is drawing closer.

Even now, the President is delaying his invitations to foreign governments, in which he will ask them to take part in the Fair. This hesitation, of



II B 1 c (3)

- 2 -

POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 23, 1890.

the President, has created an unfavorable attitude in foreign countries and it was already unfavorable enough since McKinley's Bill became a law. At that time, the European papers openly declared that it would not be profitable to take part in the American exposition, because there will be no market for the goods shown in the United States, on account of the high tariff also at that time, a committee formed in Italy for the purpose of arranging an exhibition of Italian goods at the Chicago Fair, was dissolved because it decided that Italy should not and would not, have any reason for participating in the exposition.

There are rumors that the governments of other countries are of the same opinion, Mr. Christman, a great diplomat and former American consul to Germany, was asked for his opinion. He replied:

II B 1 c (3)

- 3 -

POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 23, 1890.

"I am afraid that the World's Fair, in Chicago, will not have the co-operation of the European nations. The United States will probably have a splendid American exposition, but Europe will stay aloof."

Incidentally, I know that there exists a mutual understanding between Germany, Great Britain, Austria and Italy on to the answer these countries will give, when asked to take part in it. These answers will be very polite but negative. They will excuse themselves by saying that insufficient time has elapsed since the Parisian Fair.

"They will argue that 10 years is not enough time for a proper preparation;



II B 1 c (3)

- 4 -

POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 23, 1890.

but they will be silent about the true cause. The true cause is, of course, Mc Kinley's Tariff bill, or perhaps the way it is enforced as prescribed by Mc Kinley. Some of the paragraphs imply that all European manufacturers are dishonest, without honor; that they are public enemies, almost criminals, and should not be trusted under any circumstances. One of these paragraphs provides that every article imported from Europe must be marked, very plainly, where it came from. For example, on every pair of stockings from Germany, there must be a mark, "Made in Germany." This is very exasperating.

"There will be many European visitors at the Fair, and even some manufacturers might send their goods, but it is probable that no European government will be represented officially with the exception of Russia. When I was leaving Berlin this matter was definitely settled, "Mr Christman concluded.

Zgoda, Vol. VIII, No. 35, Aug. 28, 1889.

AMERICAN NEWS - WORLD EXPOSITION

WPA 62-1100-1000

There is no doubt whatsoever that this exposition is to be held here in Chicago in the year 1892, in honor of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

As soon as there occurred an idea of holding a fair for this occasion, there began a scramble among various cities to receive this honor. Especially cities such as Washington, New York and Chicago, but our city showed its quickness and readiness to meet this event with the aid of the representatives of Congress, who will unanimously vote for Chicago. A large committee has already been selected and is composed of the most prominent known people in the state, who immediately went to work energetically on this affair. From among the Poles selected for this committee were citizen Peter Kiolbasa and Zbikniew Brodowski, an editor. Mr. Brodowski first heard about his nomination for the committee from the papers. Probably if he had known of this before he was selected, he would

II B 1 c (3)

IV

POLISH

Zgoda, Vol. VIII, No. 35, Aug. 28, 1889.

WPA (111) 100 100

perhaps have refused this honor and placed his position upon someone else, because it requires money to work on this committee, as his salary is small working as an editor for a Polish newspaper. But he eventually accepted this position and will do the best he can, because he does not care to prejudice the Polish name in any way.

II B 1 c (3)

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I F 4

IV

POLISH



Zgoda, Vol. VIII, No. 33, Aug. 14, 1889.

LOCAL NEWS

There shall take place in America, in the year 1892, a world exposition for the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. In Chicago there was an active movement in order to try to secure the holding of this fair in our city. The mayor of our city then selected a committee consisting of the most prominent citizens of the state for this aim, so that they could take care of this matter.

From among the Poles only two citizens belong to this committee and they are Mr. Peter Kiolbasa and Mr. Zbigniew Brodowski.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

d. Literary Societies

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Mar. 27, 1929.

ALPHA RHO OMEGA FRATERNITY

The Alpha Rho Omega Fraternity is exceedingly active and arranged an affair which is somewhat different than its usual festivities. From numerous suggestions, the Illinois Women's Athletic Club was chosen as the place for the spring dance to be held on Saturday evening, April 6th. The selection is most appropriate since the popular demand of those who formerly attended the Omega's dances was considered. It is the hope and desire of every member to satisfy the ever obliging patrons to the 'nth degree. The experience, however, gathered from former dances is obvious enough and assures a jovial time, good music, courteous gatherings of young men and women amid-pleasant atmosphere and surroundings.

Those factors still linger in the memories of many patrons and friends of the Fraternity. That policy with the added desire to accomplish the most, and offer the most for a comparatively small charge will always be retained by this group of young University men. For the complete satisfaction of every one, an orchestra that records for the phonograph has been engaged for this

II B 1 d

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Mar. 27, 1929.

dance. The day is Saturday, April 6th . The place: The Illinois Women's Athletic Club.

II B 1 d
II A 3 c
II A 3 b
II B 2 g
IV



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Nov. 17, 1928.

Hall; there were also many other activities such as concerts, operas, lectures and such other affairs as pertain to the principal purpose of this brave cultural society.

Mr. Drezmal, in accepting the office of president, emphasized the importance of the Polish Arts club among organizations such as the Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union and the Polish Women's Alliance. In reviewing the development of Polish immigration, and the battle for the general welfare and education of these masses, attorney Drezmal, portrayed vividly the high goals and ideals of the Polish element of Chicago; he particularly directed attention to those individuals whose fortune, ability and education will be of great value to all concerned. Although we cannot all be artists, authors and musicians, we can however help those who possess a higher learning and ability, and in this manner increase our own knowledge, and create a sincere appreciation of the better and finer things of life.

The Polish Arts Club is a haven not only for those artists who are considered finished, but also for those of our members who are lovers of literature and



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Nov. 17, 1928.

art, and truly value such culture.

An exhibit of carvings and paintings will open in the Home Bank Building on November 25, 1928. The social attractions of this exhibit will be an informal tea, and a musical and vocal program every evening. Every indication points to a successful venture.

The literary club opened its season with a lecture delivered by Dr. M. Kroll; the subject of the lecture was the author Kasproicz. The plastic art division is very much interested in this exhibit, and devotes much of its spare time to attending similar lectures.

The dramatic division is occupied with general organization work.

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II B 1 d
II A 3 b
IV

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Aug. 2, 1928.

THIRD ANNUAL POLISH ARTS CLUB CONCERT

Interesting to the mind and stimulating to the emotions, will be the third annual Polish Arts Club concert to be held at Ravinia Park on Sunday, August 5th, 1928, at 3 P.M.

A glance at the program shows that most of the compositions to be heard, are the works of modern Polish musicians. Mr. Ziolkowski will play his own much discussed, "Polish Mountain Fantasy, 'Tatry'". Mr. Ziolkowski's genius as a composer is recognized by musicians in Poland as well as by many in America.

A rare opportunity awaits those who are especially interested in the modern movement of Polish music, in the orchestral works of Noskowski, Karłowicz and Szymanowski - those leading lights among the moderns. Mr. De Lanarter will surely give this work authentic and interesting reading.

Then there are two very excellent choruses, the Philharmonic and Filarets, who will bring to the program their usual enthusiasm and finished work.

The only number which is not of Polish origin is "Handel's Sonata," it will be played by Wilkomirski and Szpinalski, who are new-comers to the Chicago colony, but they have been heard often in their perfect ensemble and always provide a

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Aug. 2, 1928.

pleasant experience.

In the evening the Ravinia Opera Company will present "Carmen," with Janina Burska playing the title role.

The offering this year will surpass even the finest programs of previous years.

The numbers to be played and sung are:

1. - Overture - "Eyes of the Sea," by Noskowski.
2. - "Concerto," by Karłowicz, played by Michael Wilkomirski.
3. - "Ballet Managua" by Szymanowski, Eric De Lamarter, Conductor.
4. - "Return of Spring" by Prosnak, Philharmonic Singing Society, No. 20, Polish Singers Alliance of America; Mr. B. Rybowski, Conductor.
5. - "Polish Mountain Fantasy" by Ziolkowski;
 - (a) Theme with eight variations,
 - (b) Scherzo, Revelling Brigands,
 - (c) Storms in the Mountains, composed in Poland in 1924, dedicated by Mieczyslaus Ziolkowski to Ignace Paderewski.
6. - "Crakovienne Fantastique," by Paderewski, played by M. Ziolkowski.
7. - "Sonata" by Handel, played by the two violinists, Michael Wilkomirski and

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Aug. 2, 1928.

----- Georges Szpinalski, with piano accompaniment by M. Ziolkowski.
8. - "Polish Banner over Kreml," by W. Lachman; Filarets Singing Society,
A. M. Hess, Conductor.

II B 1 d

II B 1 c (3)

I A 1 a

IV

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, July 3, 1928.

POLISH UNIVERSITY CLUB HONORS POLISH STUDENTS

The first annual dinner of the Polish University Club was a huge success. It was given on Thursday, June 28th, at the City Club, in honor of the Polish graduates, class of 1928, and three eminent men, who were presented with the golden keys. A large number attended, also relatives and friends.

The tables were arranged to form the letter E, symbolical of Education, for which the Polish - American student is ever striving.

President Z. A. Czeslawski, master of ceremonies, requested Reverend J. Owczarek to offer the invocation. Mr. N. L. Piotrowski, President of the Great Lakes Insurance Co. was then introduced and he spoke in a jocular manner of the advantages which a toast-bearer has over the after dinner speaker.

Mr. Czeslawski presented the honorary keys, while Mr. Pawloski read the resolutions which explained why the Polish University Club made these awards. The following men, well known in Polish-American circles and elsewhere, received the Golden Key: County Judge Edmund K. Jarecki, Collector of Customs, A. Czarnecki, and Professor M. S. Szymczak.

-2-

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, July 3, 1928.

Inspirational speeches were made by E. K. Jarecki, A. Czarnecki, Professor M. S. Szymczak, Dr. M. E. Urbanski and President Z. A. Czeslawski. The first four speakers' texts were mainly concerned with the benefits derived from education, and the necessity of urging the Polish American students to continue with their scholastic efforts. Mr. Czeslawski outlined the purposes of the Polish University Club, and welcomed any suggestions which might be helpful to students attending universities.

Musical diversion was provided by Mr. A. Kowalkowski, Violinist; Miss Wanda Swierczek, Pianist; Miss Marie Gruszczyński, Contralto; Miss Ella Kraft, Pianist; and Tenor A. Drozda. The entertainment was well received, and an ovation rewarded the artists.

The success of the first annual dinner is partially due to the committee, which was composed of the following gentlemen: Henry Dankowski, Chairman; Henry Boris, Walter Kmiecniak, Thaddeus Slisz, Thaddeus Szleszynski and Thomas Pawloski. The Polish University Club takes this opportunity to thank all those who attended the festival and whose co-operation made it possible.

II B 1 d
I A 1 a
I A 2 d

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, April 26, 1928.

POLISH UNIVERSITY CLUB HONORS GRADUATES

Since one of the purposes of the Polish University Club consists in helping students of Polish extraction to obtain a university education, and to foster better social contact among Polish students in general, the Polish University Club realized that some worthwhile recognition is due the Polish graduates. They therefore decided to sponsor the first annual dinner which will be held at the City Club of Chicago, 315 Plymouth Ct., on Thursday, June 28, 1928, at 7:30 P.M.

The following is a list of the Polish graduates: A. Beckett, C. Biegalski, C. Buczynski, Z.A. Czeslawski, A. Felik, H. Gierat, J. Golosinieć, L. A. Kulczynski, S. Kusper, I. Kupczynski, B. J. Korzeniewski, S. A. Lesniewski, M. Mlotek, T. Olechowski, B. Pierzynski, J. Sokolowski, A. Szulczynski, A. L. Tchinski, J. Ulis, F. Wiza, J. Wegrzyn and N. Zulinski. It is probable that some of the names many have been omitted, because of the difficulty of segregating all Polish graduates. A careful check, however, is being made by the dinner committee; and we are hoping that the entire list shall be completed prior to June 28, 1928.

Besides the aforementioned the Polish University Club will honor three men, who, in their chosen professions have served the Polish people in a

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, April 26, 1928.

remarkable manner.

These three men will receive the Key of Honor, of the Polish University Club, the highest award this organization can offer, in appreciation for the wonderful work they have done, and are still doing, for the benefit of Polish communities. The men who are to receive the Golden Key are to remain incognito at this present writing.

The dinner will be informal. Reservations may be made by applying to Henry Dankowski, chairman, 1935 West Division Street.

II B 1 d
II A 3 b
II B 1 a

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Mar. 8, 1928.

POLISH PEOPLE GIVE GREAT OVATION TO THEIR VIRTUOSOS

Last night, at the Polish Women's Alliance Hall, one of the finest violin concerts of the season was given by Michael Wilkomirski and George Spinalski. Although this concert was not given much publicity, the hall was nevertheless filled to capacity. The Polish Arts Club should be commended for the splendid work it did in arranging this concert.

In writing about this Polish violin concert, it is difficult to select one item for particular attention--the great moments were many. The fame of the artists' work has been carried far and wide by the people, which is proof of the fact that the noted accomplishments of these Polish artists are truly appreciated. Criticism of a professional nature cannot be offered. There only remains the description of emotional impressions. Even this, on the whole, cannot be adequately done. The impressions were solely emotional ones, which are difficult to express.





Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Mar. 8, 1928.

The selections played by Wilkomirski on the program were the highlights of the evening. They were not heavy or filled with gloom, but of a nature depicting American feeling and understanding. Along with selections of notable musical prestige, which moved every listener to the core, the lighter and gayer of the classics were presented, adding much to the delight of the audience.

Just as our lives are varied, so also the feelings of the soul are infinitely diverse. Music is akin to them in this, that it is infinitely rich in melodies and harmony, and one can hear in it the everlasting divine echoes of the Creator resounding throughout the universe. One must be an artist in order to understand and interpret these feelings, and to awaken the dormant emotions of the listeners. Transposing these feelings into music is truly an artist's gift. It aids him in his quest for the sublime and immortalizes his work.

In all this Michael Wilkomirski, ably assisted by George Spinalski, another violin artist, displayed his genius while playing the most beautiful musical selections last night. The music, as presented by these two artists, was not



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Mar. 8, 1928.

just a display of brilliant technique. Besides the purely technical skill shown, the performance was soulful, and much genuine feeling was put by the artists into the flowing strains of the violins as they poured out immortal music.

Listening to these artists of ours, these "Kings of the Violin," we realize that they are true masters of music and of the violin. The performance was really an outstanding one. It was so completely perfect that we abstain from all criticism.

Program

As a solo, Michael Wilkomirski played Tartini's "Devil's Trill Sonata." Then he and George Spinalski played as a duet Bach's "Vivace," "Largo," and "Allegro." The audience did not stint in the applause to the great violinists. Van Grove was the accompanist.

After a short intermission the program was continued. Wilkomirski took the stage as a soloist. He played "The Fountain of Arethusa," by Szymanowski;



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Mar. 8, 1928.

"Mazurka, in A major, by Chopin; and "Polonaise," by Wieniawski. With his associate he played "Navarra (Spanish Dance)," by Sarasate.

Mr. Wilkomirski played several encores to reward the audience for its unstinted enthusiasm and applause.

As was mentioned before, the concert was a great success. The famous violinists were given a grand ovation in appreciation of their talents. Throughout the entire performance perfect quiet reigned, testifying to the attention of the audience.

The Polish people proved by their enthusiastic demonstrations that they readily recognize and appreciate a fine performance by their own countrymen. However, the people have patronized the false god of pretentious entertainment for a long time in the past, and to this day they too often pay their respects to him.

Among those in the audience were the Consul General of the Polish Republic, Dr. Zdzislaw Kurinkowski; Zygmunt Stefanowicz, editor-in-chief of the Polish

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Mar. 8, 1928.

Roman Catholic Union paper, The Polish Union Daily, with his wife; Simon Wroblewski, director of the Polish Roman Catholic Union; many representatives of the local Polish press, and Miss Paczynski and Miss Dyniewicz, members of the Polish Welfare Society.

From a journalistic point of view we must refer to one important fact, namely, that the concert, the audience, and the artists were Polish. Some were not thoroughly familiar with the English language, but in spite of this all but one of the members of the Program Committee addressed the audience in English. If announcements had been made in Polish, a far better impression would have been made on the Poles who were present.



II B 1 d
II B 2 g
II B 1 c (1)

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Jan. 25, 1928.



POLISH

LITERARY DEPARTMENT FORMED

On Friday, January twentieth, the literary department of the Polish Arts Club, held its initial meeting, in the Creerar Library. Mr. M. Kaletta was elected chairman, Miss S. Kobylanski the secretary. A general discussion concerning the program to be followed resulted in the proposal of a lecture, from 8 to 9 P.M., a subject or author of Polish Literature, and a general discussion or reading during the second hour.

The meetings will be held the first and third Friday of every month, in the classroom of **the Crerar** Library, located on the 12th Floor at 26 East Randolph Street. The next meeting will be held on Friday evening February 3rd, at which time Dr. Marie Krol will lecture on the works of the great Polish author Stanislaus Przybyrzewski. This subject was announced for the meeting last week, but, due to illness, Dr. Krol was unable to attend.

Anyone interested in the serious study of Polish literature is requested to get in touch with the chairman of the Literary Department, Mrs. M. Kaletta, by calling Kildare 3766. On Saturday evening, January 28, the Dramatic Department of the club will have a theatre party at the Goodman Theatre of the Art Institute. Anyone interested in joining this group may secure all information by phoning Miss Jane Falczynski, at Spaulding 1346. The next lecture of the club will be held on Sunday February 12th, at the Art Institute. Mr. Alfonso Ianelli, a noted sculptor, will lecture on, *The Prophecy of American Art*.

II B 1 d
II A 3 b
IV

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Jan. 18, 1928.



POLISH

CIEPLAK SOCIETY SPONSORS EVENING

The Archbishop Cieplak Society is sponsoring an evening of song and recreation next Saturday, January 21, at the Polish Roman Catholic Union Hall, Milwaukee Ave. and Augusta street. The arrangement committee especially invites the young men and young ladies of Chicago and vicinity.

There will be contests of dance and popularity and many prizes await the winners. There are many surprises in store for the young people. Headlining the evening's program is Mme Irene Pawlowski, star of the Chicago Civic Opera Company. Should the program at the Auditorium permit Mme Pawlowski to appear, those that attend the Cieplak reception will be treated to her splendid singing.

Those of us who have heard this Polish songstress on the grand opera stage are awaiting next Saturday night with anticipation and hopes that she will be able to appear on a Polish stage.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 6, 1928.

A VOICE FROM THE POLISH LITERARY AND DRAMATIC ALLIANCE

A New Year! A new period of time, measured out for unlimited possibilities. . . . New dreams and plans for those who only know how to sleep and dream--new problems for the cultivators of life. The New Year! . . . After reviewing the accomplishments of the Polish Literary and Dramatic Alliance, we must admit that we have progressed a great deal since the foundation of this organization. Let us be thankful for this.

Within us is that Polish nature which will not permit us to say farewell forever to the allurements of worldly delusions, but makes us turn our thoughts to the past. . . . Whenever a warrior of our cause drops out or dies, we never replace him with a new young worker to carry on. No, we place him at the very beginning in order that he may become familiar and follow in the footsteps of his forerunner. In this way he spends all his energy in learning gradually, and, in the end, he finds that he has not progressed very far. This is our task. Let us look back and count our steps from the very beginning of our clubs.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 6, 1928.

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They have been founded for the purpose of cultivating the Polish language and elevating and propagating our national culture. A phalanx of over enthusiastic youth plunged into the work. They have demonstrated their far reaching aims to everyone.

The work was started. In reality it had to be started from nothing. For twenty years the plans were not recounted. Its existence has lived under a sweet illusion of continual progress. . . . But today let us take a closer look at the picture. Most groups degenerated from lofty ideals to mere play. Today they are considered places for play and conversation. More ideas are vehemently thrown upon the groups, which somehow play the role of teachers of morality, safeguarding the youth from "spoiling." There is more of this than amusement. Nothing better was accomplished since the beginning of these groups--nothing but repetition. Yet, these groups do something. They must be given credit for this.

Energy is only wasted. Nothing has been accomplished that would serve as a testament to posterity. The youth is discouraged with the Polish dramatic

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 6, 1928.

III B 2

sketches which are produced by our disappearing amateurs. In reality, these are small in number. This, however, does not include the K. L. D. "Hearth."

Polish art is lying dormant. It is abused and great talents are wasted. This has not been so for one year but many.

We do not know that art is the mystery of the soul; the holiness of life, which is not to be neglected.

We have stood before the portals of a great and mystical temple, its interior glittering with emeralds; a source of resplendent beauty. This is the interior that we are afraid to enter. We are gathering the crumbs in front of the temple; shy looks are cast. Some of us dream about great things and live in the midst of a grand illusion, which will be attained by us if we are permitted to step into the interior of the temple. The Polish soul, the Polish spirit rather, dreams about its great accomplishments in life. . . . This is

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 6, 1928.

III B 2

their temple of art and culture. Beautiful reflections are our seclusion; unreached and unknown is the treasure of the collective soul. . . . There lies our emancipation. . . .

Enough of dreams. With only one single effort can the fire of activity be kindled. Thus, awakening from the lethargy of dreams, all but the desire for action is sought. Great buildings can be built without words. With action we can leave to posterity the strength of Polish cooperation. Sheer action is needed! A helping hand can be given to the Polish people and great feats performed. Its glory extolled to the entire world. Merely action is needed! It is useless to wage war with the surging waves on the surface or lash the blustering wind; but, let us descend to the bottom like the followers of Sienkiewicz, the sailors of the "Purpury" and start the work of rebuilding from the bottom, from the bottom! Youth, Stop! Awaken! Pursue the beautiful and preserve it for your own fortune. Do not regret hardship for pursuit [effort] makes life [beautiful] and good. Arise and work!

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 6, 1928.

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Once more, attention is called to the groups of the Polish Literary and Dramatic Alliance to study the twelve points carefully, revise them, and strengthen them. This will contribute to their continued existence and welfare. All the groups must make great sacrifices to awaken Polish art, so that the Alliance will not become an illusion and an unattainable dream.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Dec. 10, 1927.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF POLISH ARTS CLUB

Several hundred members of the Polish Arts Club and their friends will gather, next Wednesday evening, at the Art Institute of Chicago, to celebrate the second anniversary of the organization of the club and to express their appreciation to the retiring board who has been largely responsible for the work the club has accomplished, the recognition which the club has received and for the growth in membership which to date numbers more than 250.

There will be a dinner at 6:30 P.M., in the dining room, followed by a short program in the club room from 8 to 10 P.M., so that members who can not be present at the dinner at 6:30 P.M. can be accommodated at anytime to 10 P.M. Among the guests who will be present are Prof. David H. Stevens of the University of Chicago. He will make an announcement **definitely outlining** the courses of lectures which Prof. Roman Dybroski will deliver at the University of Chicago next year. Other guests who will be present are Dr. Z. Kurnikowski, Consul General of Poland, Mr. Eric DeLamarter, assistant conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Charles Kelly, assistant curator of the Art Institute of Chicago, Mr. Llewellyn Jones, Literary Editor of the Chicago Evening Post.

Dr. M. J. Kostrzewski, will deliver a short address in appreciation of the contribution by Stanislaus Przybyszewski, to Polish literature, at the time of his death, November 23, 1927.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Oct. 22, 1927.

THE HOLY TRINITY LITERARY CIRCLE OPENNING SEASON

The Holy Trinity Literary Circle opens its 26th season, tomorrow evening at 3:30 P.M. in the Holy Trinity Auditorium, at Division and Cleaver Sts. The circle will present a playlet entitled, "Krysia W. Krynicy" followed by recitation, singing and many musical numbers.

The Rev. Zubowicz, who recently returned from a journey through Poland, will give a lecture on his experiences which should prove very interesting.

Our friends, as well as the general public are cordially invited to attend. Admission is free.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Oct. 19, 1927.

POLISH UNIVERSITY CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

At a meeting held on October 16, 1927, the Polish University Club elected its officers for the 1927 and 1928 term. The meeting was opened by Mr. Pawlowski, retiring president of the club. He presented his report of the club's activities in the closing year. The assembly approved the report, and a rising vote of thanks was accorded, Mr. Pawlowski, for his splendid interest in the welfare of the young and energetic club.

Mr. Pawlowski tendered his resignation from the office of president, with the explanation that he could not devote the necessary time to his regular duties. His resignation was reluctantly accepted. He assured his colleagues, however, that he will be ready at all times to serve the Polish University Club in an advisory capacity.

After the reading of the president's report, the vice president and various secretaries read their respective reports, and a rising vote of thanks was granted each of them. Members of the club commented favorably on the individual records of the Administration. The nominations and elections of officers then followed. Mr. J. Sokolowski, was named president, Mr. J. Ulis, Vice President, Mr. E. Grajewski, recording secretary, Mr. S. Kusper, financial secretary, Mr. M. Kilanowski, treasurer, Mr. W. Kmieciak secretary of publicity, and Mr. Z. Rogozinski sergeant-at-arms. Mr. T. A. Pawlowski, the retiring president, administered the oath of office to the new administration, and wished them success and Godspeed.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Oct. 15, 1927.

MAX DREZMAL URGES CLUB TO CONTINUE ITS WORK

At the close of a very interesting lecture on Henry K. Sienkiewicz, one of the most famous of Polish writers, Mr. Max Drezmal, a prominent attorney, made the following pertinent comparisons between the accomplishment of Poland's creative artists and those individuals, who, during their life time, receive much greater popular recognition for more money. Chopin, Mickiewicz, Sienkiewicz and other great Polish creative artists died poor in worldly goods, but they left for mankind, a more precious heritage. The fortunes left by men and women benefit only a few, usually the nearest relatives; often they are dissipated and vanish. The cultural treasures left by great thinkers, poets, writers, composers, and painters are the common property of the world. They can be shared alike by rich and poor, the high or the low, in fact all who are to devote a little time to cultural purposes.

To the intellectual Titans of the previous century, this age, notwithstanding the great strides made in science and the wonderful inventions in general use, would appear grossly materialistic. A pugilist, for a forty minute exhibition of his skill with his fists receives far more money than Henryk Sienkiewicz earned during his 40 years of arduous labor. An Irving Berlin gets more in royalties for one of his insane jazz songs, than Fredric Chopin got for all of his beautiful compositions during his lifetime. I have noticed recently in the "Time" magazine that with the years names are forgotten.

Dziennik Zjeonoczenia, Oct. 15, 1927.

The income, in 1926, of one of the world's greatest women and benefactors, Madame Skłodowska Curie, was \$1,500., an amount certainly less than that received by many frivolous movie beauties in Hollywood, for one week of posing before the camera. Such a state of affairs may strike us as unjust, but there remains this consolation that the publicity of the pugilist and jazz composer is transient. Outside of giving a momentary thrill, these individuals serve no useful purpose. In a few years they sink into oblivion, but the fame and influence of the great writers, thinkers, artist and composers endures forever. Their works brighten human existence, elevate the character, enable the mind, refine the taste, and broaden the human vision. It was, to promote those aims and thus counteract the materialistic and sordid tendencies of the times that the Polish Arts Club was founded.

A more commendable organization among the younger generation of the Polish people, cannot be found. You have the good wishes of all right minded, public spirited citizens; and I trust, that among the many talented members of your organization, some day we will discover a budding Matejko, Paderewski, Mickiewicz and a Henry Sienkiewicz, whom the English writer, Monica Gardner, justly refers to as the "patriot Novelist of Poland."

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Sept. 17, 1927.

POLISH UNIVERSITY CLUB AT UNION HALL OCT. 5TH.

The Polish University Club, whose members are College and University students and graduates, will hold its initial dance at the Polish Roman Catholic Union Hall, Augusta Street and Milwaukee Ave. Wednesday, October 5th, at 8:P.M., admission \$1.00.

The Polish University Club was organized one year ago and already has a large membership. Only college and university students and graduates of Polish descent are eligible for membership. The purpose of the club is to foster closer social relationship and cooperation. Meetings are held every month at various designated places.

One feature of the meetings is that all discussions are transacted in English, while the minutes are read and recorded in the Polish language. Interesting themes vital to the Poles are read and discussed at these gatherings.

The officers of the club are: Mr. Pawlowski, President; Mr. John Wegrzyn, Vice-President; Mr. Stanley Kusper, Secretary; Mr. George Wakubczak, Treasurer; and Mr. Sigmund Rozenski, Seargeant at arms.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Sept. 16, 1927.

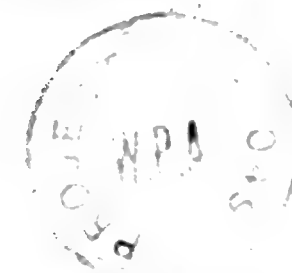
UPSILON GAMMA SORORITY

Sunday, Sept. 18, the Upsilon Gamma Sorority, composed of Polish university girls and professionals, will give a card and bunco party, which will be followed by a tea; at the Hotel Bismarck, at Randolph St, between LaSalle and Wells St. The party is given in honor of prospective members of the Sorority. Admission by invitation from sorority members only.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, June 13, 1927.

POLISH ARTS CLUB BULLETIN



Members and friends of the Polish Arts Club are cordially invited to attend an informal reception and tea in honor of our fellow member, Janina Burska, on Sunday June 19, at 4:00 P. M., in the Georgian room of the Drake Hotel, at North Michigan Avenue and Oak Street. A short program will precede the tea.

Since it is not convenient to visit with Madam Burska, either before or after her appearances at Ravinia Park, we know you will welcome this opportunity to meet her. Because of the approaching warm weather, a suite with a northeast exposure and overlooking Lake Michigan was selected, at the Drake Hotel.

We also take this opportunity to bid "bon voyage" to our members, Frank Nalbor, who is leaving for Poland to study at Cracow University and the Art school affiliated with it. (he has been awarded a Kosciuszko Foundation scholarship) and Miss Jenny Tomaszewski, who is leaving for a summer in Paris, and ports unknown.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, May 12, 1927.

STEPHEN JAROSZ ADDRESSES POLISH ARTS CLUB

One of the most interesting meetings of the year was held at the University of Chicago last Sunday afternoon. Mr. Stephen Jarosz, a student from the University of Posen, delivered a short address on the culture of the "Polish Mountaineers." He illustrated his lectures with songs which were very entertaining to members and guests present. Mr. David Stevens assisted the president of the university in welcoming the members and friends of the Polish Arts Club. He told about the impressions made upon him by Professor Dyboski, whom he met at the University of London, several years ago, and, he said that the faculty is looking forward to having Mr. Dyboski with them next year and they hope that the initial work of the professor will prove sufficiently interesting to result in a permanent chair of Polish literature at the University.

Dr. Stevens invited the members and friends to remain for tea and refreshments, which were served through the courtesy of the University of Chicago. This gave many of the new members an opportunity to become better acquainted with each other. Two other organizations were guests of the Polish Arts Club, at this meeting; the Upsilon Gamma Sorority and the Polish University Club. Each one was given an opportunity to meet Mr. Stephen Jarosz in his most colorful native costume of the "Polish Mountaineer." The Polish-American people have an opportunity to see Mr. Jarosz, who will give a number of entertaining programs throughout the Polish communities in Chicago, during the next two weeks, the first of which was very entertaining and well received.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, May 12, 1927.

This week he is scheduled to make his appearance on the south side of Chicago. On Wednesday May 11, at Adam Mickiewicz Hall; Thursday, May 12, 1927., at Pulaski Hall; and Friday May 13, 1927, at Kosciuszko Hall.

There will be no regular meeting of the Polish Arts Club, during the month of June, due to the reception that will be given for Mr. Wojciech Kossak, the famous Polish painter and Madam Ina Burska, who will sing at Ravinia Park this summer.

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Dziennik 4jednoczenia, May 2, 1927.

POLISH UNIVERSITY CLUB

At the last meeting of the Polish University Club, the members adopted a constitution and elected officers. There was a discussion as to the future activities of the club. The primary object of the club is-to organize Polish American students of various colleges and universities and encourage high-school graduates to enter colleges and universities. Further aims of the club are directed toward special studies of social and economic problems of the Polish American communities.

The following members were elected as officers: Thomas Pawlowski, President; John Wegrzyn, Vice-president; Stanislaus F. Kasner, Recording Secretary; S. G. Jakobczek, Financial Secretary; Thaddeus Sleszynski, Treasurer; Joseph Wisowaty, Publicity Secretary and Z. R. Rogozinski, Sergeant at Arms.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, April 18, 1927.

THE FUTURE OF POLISH CULTURE.



Dr. Randolph Tarczynski will deliver a lecture on Sunday, May 13, 1928, at 3:30 P.M. in the club room of the Art Institute. The Polish Arts Club cordially invites you to attend. Admission is free, as usual. The lecture will be in the Polish language.

After the lecture there will be an important meeting for members of the Polish Arts Club. The questions to be discussed pertain to the organization of a music and dramatic unit. The program of Polish music at Ravinia Park will also be discussed.

The Polish Arts Club, has recently organized another unit, which is the Plastic Arts Unit. Anyone interested should communicate with Miss J. Falczynski, who is temporarily acting secretary.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, April 1, 1927.

POLISH ARTS CLUB VISITS ART INSTITUTE



On Sunday March 27, 1927, members and friends of the Polish Arts Club had a very interesting visit at the **Art** Institute. After a very instructive lecture by Mr. Charles Kelly, assistant curator of the Art Institute, the group visited the International Exhibit, which was found very interesting, because of the four paintings by the Polish Artists, Sledzinski, Karpinski, Pautsch and Sikulski.

The Arts Club accepted the invitation of the University of Chicago, to hold its next meeting at the University. Dr. Davis Stevens, assistant president of the University, will give a brief talk on the impression of Professor Roman Dyboski, with whom he conferred, in England, some time ago. Professor Roman Dyboski will pay us a visit in the summer of 1928, and will lecture at the University of Chicago. Miss Eleanor Koskiewicz has consented to take part in a short musical on the program, which will be held at the University.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, March 26, 1927.

POLISH UNIVERSITY CLUB

The Polish University Club has had a number of very interesting meetings recently, and progress has been made in perfecting a much needed organization for the Polish-American youth, interested in making their contribution to the cultural and intellectual life of the United States.

In a joint meeting of the Polish University Girl's Sorority, the Polish University Club, and the Polish Arts Club, held recently, Professor Stephen Mizwa, the ardent executive director of the Kosciuszko Foundation, spoke informally, as a man acquainted with student life and its problems. He pleaded that we, the younger generation, do not forget the Polish language, not only because it may benefit us in dollars and cents, but because the knowledge of the Polish language will better acquaint us with the culture of that nation; and this should be our contribution to the new American culture.

After the meeting a reception was held for Professor Mizwa at which he explained the future plans of the Kosciuszko Foundation.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, March 4, 1927.

POLISH ARTS CLUB BULLETIN

The second discussion by the Polish literature group will take place, at the home of Mr. Kaleta, 4846 Kilpatrick Ave., on Friday, March 4, 1927, from 8:00 P.M. until 10:00 P.M. Please be present.

On Sunday, March 6, at 3:00 P.M. a meeting will be held, at Loyola University Building, 28 North Franklin Street, to adopt a constitution of the Polish University Club. Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" will begin on Wednesday, March 9th, at the Goodman memorial theatre, tickets may be purchased from Miss Palczynska.

On March 10, 1927, at 8:15 P.M. a concert will be held at the Art Institute. Members and friends are cordially invited to attend and hear Chopin's "Polonaise," during the intermission we will have a social gathering in the Grand Foyer, just off the lobby on the second (box) floor.

Mr. Thomas Wood Stevens, director of the Goodman Memorial Theatre, will lecture on "The Theatre of Today and Tomorrow," in the club room of the Art Institute on Sunday, March 13, at 4:00 P.M. If you did not have the opportunity to see the painting by Mr. Walter Krawiec, and one by his wife, at the annual exhibit of the Painters of Chicago and Vicinity, at the Art Institute, see it before Sunday. The painting by Mr. Krawiec won the Julia Knapp Memorial prize.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, March 4, 1927.



Have you overlooked a friend who would be anxious to become a member of the Polish Arts Club? Make a list of your intimate acquaintances and ask them to join. Do it today.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Feb. 12, 1927.

DR. MITANA TO LECTURE NEXT SUNDAY

The Polish Arts club and other organizations are to welcome Dr. Thaddeus Mitana, of the University of Cracow, who will lecture in Polish on "Polish Culture from the Historical Standpoint" next Sunday, February 13, at 4 P.M. at the Polish Alma Mater hall, 1643 Milwaukee Avenue, under the auspices of the Polish Arts Club and with the cooperation of the Polish Alma Mater. The public is cordially invited to attend, and urged to be prompt, as the program will start at exactly 4:P.M. Admission is free.

The musical program will consist of a vocal solo by Miss Anne Czerpik, piano solo by Miss Eleanor Koskiewicz and a string quintet by George Jasinski, Zozislaw and Stanislaw Skubikowski, Frank Szadkowski and Fred Berg. After the program there will be a reception and supper in honor of Dr. Mitana who came to the University of Michigan last September from Cracow, thanks to the efforts of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of Michigan. After supper he will speak about his work at the University of Michigan and his impression of America.

Dr. Mitana will be entertained by the Polish university students on Saturday evening, February 19, at 6:P.M. in the Polish Alma Mater hall. This meeting is under the auspices of the Upsilon Gamma fraternity and the organizing committee of the men's university group.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Feb. 12, 1927.

Due to the fact that Dr. Mitana cannot arrive in Chicago until Saturday morning, it will be impossible for him to visit all the institutions he would like to see on the occasion of this, his first visit to Chicago. However, let us hope that other Polish groups invite him again so he may spend more time among us. During his short stay he will be a guest of Mr. Edward Prebis, Vice President, North-Western Trust and Savings Bank, at the Illinois Athletic Club.

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POLISH



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Jan. 17, 1927.

STUDY OF MODERN POLISH LITERATURE IS BEGUN BY MEMBERS OF POLISH ARTS CLUB

As a result of Dr. Kostrzewski's splendid lecture on Modern Polish Literature, delivered last Sunday afternoon at the Art Institute, over a dozen members have decided to take up the study of modern Polish Literature. Meetings will be held once a month and each member of the group will be expected to do the reading assigned to him or her and be ready to report at the next meetings. The first meeting will be held at the home of Mr. J. B. Zielinski, 4968 Berteau Avenue on Friday Evening, February 4, 1927. Every member of the group is expected to provide himself with a copy of Mr. Roman Dyboski's lectures on Modern Polish Literature. Mrs. M. Kaletta will lead the discussion at the first meeting. The subject to be discussed is the modern Polish novel.

Members of the club interested in dramatics will attend the Goodman Theatre on Friday evening, January 21, 1927. The next regular meeting of the club will be held on Sunday afternoon, February 13, 1927 at the Polish Alma Mater Building. Dr. Thaddeus Mijana, of the University of Cracow and now at the University of Michigan, will be the guest of the club throughout the day, at 4: P.M. he will lecture on Polish culture from the historical standpoint and at 6: P.M. there will be a supper and reception held in his honor at which a short program by the members will be given.



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Jan. 17, 1927.

Dr. Mitana will also speak before the Polish University Students on Saturday Evening, February 12. After this lecture a supper will be held under the auspices of the organizing committee at the Polish Alma Mater Building.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Jan. 7, 1927.

LECTURE ON MODERN POLISH LITERATURE



Dr. M. J. Kostrzewski will deliver a lecture on "Modern Polish Literature" on Sunday January 9, at 4 P.M. in the club room of the Art Institute, on Michigan Avenue at Adams Street, under the auspices of the Polish Arts Club. The public is cordially invited. There is no admission charge. This lecture will be of special interest to our young people who do not have the opportunity to become familiar with Polish literature. The lecturer will speak in English, and review books on Polish Literature which have been published in the English language; so that Americans, interested in this work, may benefit thereby. Very interesting data may be obtained in this way. Prior to the lecture, at 3:30 P.M. there will be a meeting of the members of the club. Later in the evening the members will attend a special performance of the Opera "Martha" given for the benefit of the students, faculty and friends of Northwestern University. Others are planning to be present at the meeting for the purpose of organizing a club for students and graduates of Universities. This meeting will be held at the Polish Alma Mater Building, 1643 Milwaukee Ave., at 8 P. M.

On Monday evening, January 10th, members and friends will attend a performance at the Goodman Memorial theatre, Monroe Street and Outer Drive. Miss Jane Palczynaki has charge of the party.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Jan. 6, 1927.

IV POPULAR LECTURES AT THE ART INSTITUTE AND OTHER EVENTS OF THE POLISH
ARTS CLUB

(Edited by the program committee and issued as often as necessary for members and friends of the Polish Arts Club).

The club was organized for the purpose of: (a) Promoting fellowship between Poles and Americans interested in the fine arts. (b) Providing and facilitating **its** members' enjoyment of the arts. (c) Joint study of literature and art. (d) Promoting the knowledge, appreciation and enjoyment of art and literature. (e) Making Polish Art and literature better known in the United States.

The program committee spared no effort in arranging all programs to meet with our purpose. It appreciates the cooperation of members, and welcomes your frank **criticism** and suggestions. It would like to plan programs six or more months in **advance**, but this cannot be done until financial support is greater.

Lectures will take place as follows: Mondays, at 7:P.M. "The Enjoyment of Architecture." Thursdays, at 7:P.M. "The Art Institute Collections." Saturdays, at 2:P.M. (2nd and 4th) "The Enjoyment of the Visual Arts." Courses will be resumed the first week of January. Free lectures will be given by Mr. Lorado Taft, every Sunday at 5:30 P.M. in Fullerton hall, at the Art Institute.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Jan. 6, 1927.

Sunday, January 9, at 3:30 P.M. sharp, a business meeting will be held in the club room of the Art Institute. See list of amendments to be presented for adoption. The budget for 1927 will be discussed. Sunday, January 9, at 4:P.M., there will be a lecture on "Modern Polish Literature" by Dr. M. J. Kostrzewski. Sunday, January 9, at 5:30 P.M. Supper, at the Art Institute Cafeteria. The dinner and social hour at the Canton Tea Garden will be omitted because of other entertainments in the evening. Sunday, January 9, at 8:P.M. an Opera Party, will see "Martha" with Tito Schipa, Florence MacBeth, and Irene Pavloska, in the principle roles. This is a private party, under the auspices of the Northwestern University.

January 9, at 8:P.M. at the club room in the Polish Alma Mater Building, 1643 Milwaukee Avenue, near North Avenue, a meeting will be held for the purpose of organizing the Polish University students and graduates. Dr. Z. Kurnikowski, and others have been invited to take part in the program. We have, already had one meeting, last month, at which a number of our members were present. The outlook for a good organization is promising. Any one interested, is welcome.

On January 16, 8:15 P.M., a Piano recital will be given by Mieceslaus Ziolkowski. Sunday, February 13, at 4:P.M. Dr. Thaddeus Mitana, formerly of the University of Cracow, now at the University of Michigan, will lecture on "Polish Culture from the Historical Standpoint."

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Jan. 6, 1927.

The lecture, and the supper following, will be under the joint auspices of our club and the Promien Society.

Wednesday Evening, February 23, at 8:P.M. the Annual Chicago Concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra, will be given. Leonold Stokowski is the conductor.



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Jan. 5, 1927.

POLISH ARTS CLUB

The following amendments of the constitution of the Polish Arts Club, will be voted upon at the business meeting on January 9, 1927 at 3:30 P.M. in the club room of the Art Institute.

1.- Article II will be amended by adding the following paragraph : "Rendering moral and material aid to promising Polish and American writers, musicians, artists and students of the Arts."

2.- Article III, section 2, will be amended to read as follows: "Regular, Student, Sustaining, Life and Honorary Members. Paragraphs a, b, c, d, will remain the same. Paragraph e to read as follows: Only those who have performed meritorious services in the cause of music, literature or other arts, especially of Poland or the United States, are eligible for honorary membership.

Names of honorary members will be presented and voted upon in the prescribed manner for constitutional amendments.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, January 4, 1927.

DR. THADDEUS MITANA LECTURES

Dr. Thaddeus Mitana, outstanding lecturer on Polish language and literature at the University of Michigan, will lecture, on Sunday afternoon, January 15th at 3:30 P.M., in the large hall of the Polish Women's Alliance. The lecture is under the auspices of the Polish Arts Club and is receiving the cooperation of the Department of Education of the Polish Womens Alliance of America. Members and friends will please note that to postpone the lecture from the second to the third week of January, it was necessary to suit the convenience of Dr. Mitana.

Dr. Mitana delivered a lecture in Chicago a year ago, leaving a very favorable impression with all those who heard and met him. The history of Polish culture from the physical standpoint was the subject of his lecture last year; the subject of his next lecture will be announced as soon as it has been decided upon. Dr. T. Mitana was called to the University of Michigan, one and one-half years ago, as instructor of Polish language, and literature. Last summer Dr. Mitana visited Poland, returning in September again to resume his work at the University. He will, no doubt, have much of interest to tell us concerning the progress of education in Poland. Dr. Mitana will be entertained at the home of Mrs. V. B. Zielinski, president of the Polish Arts Club. Following the lecture on Sunday a supper will be given in his honor by the club members.



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, December 7, 1926.

POLISH ARTS CLUB CELEBRATES FIRST ANNIVERSARY

The First annual dinner of the Polish Arts Club, will be given in the dining room of the Art Institute, on Wednesday Dec. 8th. at 6:30 P.M. Among the guests will be a number of American musicians, art and literary critics: Mr. & Mrs. Eric DeLamarter, Mr. & Mrs. Felix Borowski, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Putman and Mrs. Llewelyn Jones.

Mr. Jones, Mr. Putman and Mr. DeLamarter, have on previous occasions assisted the club in their endeavor to bring Polish Art, music and literature before the American public. Among the Polish guests will be Dr. Z. Kornikowski, Polish Consul Mr. W. Leski, Polish Vice Consul Mr. H. Setmayer, and Mr. & Mrs. Kapturkiewicz. Miss Helen Sadowski will sing, Miss Agnes Glonski will recite and Miss Marcella Schoenthalla will play a piano solo, after which member and guest will participate in a dicussion of future activities of the club.

Members and friends, who have not as yet made reservations for the dinner, should do so at once by telephoning T. Sleszynski, Brunswick 3000.

II B 1 d

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 7, 1921.

POLISH LITERARY CLUB STAGES PROGRAM

The Polish Literary Club of Matki Boskiej Czestochowskiej Parish presented an interesting program at the parish hall last Sunday, December 4. The packed auditorium inspired the actors to perform their best.

The program was given as follows:

- (1.) Solo "Serenade," by Louis Pacanowski; accompanied on the piano by Miss M. Gruszczinska.
- (2.) A one-act comedy, "How She Cured Him," was given in English.
- (3.) Solo "I Didn't Understand," by L. Pacanowski.
- (4.) A three-act operetta "Jaki Pan Taki Kram" (The Shop Is Like The Man).

The Polish songs, as well as the English, were enjoyed by the entire audience. Applause was generous. Parish and visiting priests were present.

II B 1 d

POLISH

II B 1 c (1)

II B 2 d (3)

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 27, 1917.

III B 2

III C

FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF LITERARY CIRCLE
OF HOLY TRINITY PARISH

IV

On April 2, the Literary Circle reached its fifteenth year of existence and work in the educational field. During this time, in spite of all obstacles, the Circle has given proof of the value of its work and has lived up to the purpose for which it was organized on April 2, 1902, by Reverend Casimir Sztuczko, its first director. During this time and according to circumstances, the Circle's public appearances have differed from one another both in the quality of the programs and the success of their presentation. At any rate, the efforts made by the Circle in the direction of spreading enlightenment and education among our young people have not been without meaning or good influence. Thanks to the Circle many young men have preserved their Polish language, spirit, and traditions. All have had the opportunity of becoming better acquainted with the Christian culture of the Poles, which is so lofty and beautiful. Lectures, speeches, songs, music, comedies, and dramas--all have a niche in the composite Polish mind and heart, and have enlightened and united us into one national organism called Poland.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 d

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 1 c (1)

II B 2 d (3)

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 27, 1917.

III B 2

III C During the past few years the Circle has allowed itself to yield

IV to the temptation of presenting such classical works as

H. Sienkiewicz's "Quo Vadis," J. Slowacki's "Lilla Weneda,"
Sigismund Krasinski's "Irydyon," and Adam Mickiewicz's "Dziady" (Forefather's
Eve). This is an obvious sign that the Circle has not deviated from its
motto of "Go Forward and Light the Way."

It was fitting, therefore, for the Circle to celebrate its fifteenth anni-
versary, and for this purpose it set apart April 22. At 9 A. M. a Mass was
said as a thanksgiving to God for his blessings and to ask Him for strength
and guidance for further efforts. In the evening a play, "Victim of Suspi-
cion," was presented at St. Stanislaus Kostka parish hall.

For the first time in its existence, the Circle presented on this occasion
a serious drama based on modern trends and of rather broad proportions. It
is possible that this was the first time that anything like it had been
presented on the Polish stage. At any rate the Circle tried its strength
in a new field.

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II B 1 d

- 3 -

POLISH

II B 1 c (1)

II B 2 d (3)

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 27, 1917.

III B 2

III C There can be no question as to the successful completion of its
IV undertaking. The Circle again showed itself worthy of its calling,
 as it has always done. The play was a success in every respect.

The cast could not have been better. All the leading characters, such as "Isabel," "Francis Lowicz," "Christopher Lubomirski," "Cornelia Lubomirski," and "Barbara Morsztyn," all demanding talent, were played according to the requirements of the author.

Thanks to the good memory of the actors, their excellent poise and freedom of movement on the stage, and the able direction of the play, the action unfolded smoothly.

Superior dramatic acting, presenting the entire gamut of human emotion, from hearty laughter to the most sensitive nuances of the wounded heart of an unfortunate mother, was given first place. The naturalness of the acting drew and held the sympathies of the audience. Rarely do actors so control the emotions of an audience as to be able in one moment to carry it from

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II B 1 d

- 4 -

POLISH

II B 1 c (1)

II B 2 d (3)

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 27, 1917.

III B 2

III C hearty laughter to child-like weeping. This was accomplished by
IV the members of the Circle under the direction of Francis Peska, our
well-known attorney.

The play must have made a deep impression on the audience, since on going home many people expressed the wish that it be repeated. Whether this will be done depends on the decision of the Circle.

Although all the actors played very well, special recognition is due Miss J. Kempski (Isabel), Mr. Justin Jankowski (Lowicz), Miss Clara Dymek (Cornelia), Mr. Victor Stelnicki (Lubomirski), and Miss Eugenia Pilitowski (Barbara).

Besides the presentation of the play, the Circle issued a Fifteenth Anniversary Brochure, which contains the history of the Circle, literary works of members, and a small section of humor. This brochure is offered in a very nice, artistic form and can be purchased at the rectory of Holy Trinity Parish.

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- 5 -

POLISH

II B 1 c (1)

II B 2 d (3)

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 27, 1917.

III B 2

III C

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P. S. The music was furnished by the Circle's orchestra under the direction of the Orłowski Brothers and the furniture was supplied by the Perlowski Brothers. Our sincere thanks to them.

S. V. I.

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II B 1 d

II B 2 d (2)

II B 2 g

III A

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 2, 1917.

NEW LITERARY SOCIETY

The interest of the Polish youth of Chicago in the study of their forefathers' language, history, and literature is growing slowly but constantly.

That this is true can be proved by the number of literary circles and societies which are being organized to meet the demands of the young people.

Many of our young folks are ashamed of the fact that, although they call themselves Poles, they cannot speak Polish and know nothing at all of the history and literature of the land of their forefathers. Therefore, our young people receive the news of the formation of a new literary group with joy, because they know that there they will be able to learn many things which they consider worth while.

Yesterday a group of young Poles met at the home of one of their colleagues and organized a literary society, which will be called "Znicz" (Torch). Quite a

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POLISH

II B 2 d (2)

II B 2 g

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 2, 1917.

III A

number of young men joined at this meeting, and the society's development appears assured, inasmuch as every member is required to bring in at least one new member.

The purpose of the Znicz Society is to afford its members an opportunity to study Polish literature and history. It will also provide discussions, debates, speeches, and lectures on the most vital Polish national questions.

The society plans to publish a literary and educational monthly magazine, in which original works will be published.

More details about the plans and work of the members of Znicz will be announced in the near future.

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II B 1 a
III E

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 31, 1913.

MONTHLY GATHERING OF THE SOCIETY PROMIEN

The literary and music society Promien (The Ray), consisting of male and female youths of Polish extraction, organized for educational purposes, will hold its monthly gathering on Sunday, November 2nd, at Park #1 Auditorium, Chicago Avenue and Noble Street, at 3:00 P. M., with the following program:

Lecture and piano solo, by Mrs. Palasz.

Recital by Mr. Kosik.

Monologue by Miss Onecki.

Song solo by Miss Lysakowski.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 11, 1911.

ELOCUTION CONTEST

Yesterday afternoon at the school hall in the district of Holy Trinity Parish a very interesting elocution contest took place. This was the first contest of its kind ever held, not only in the Holy Trinity Parish, but probably in all of Polish Chicago. As a result people came in such numbers that the hall was crowded. The young people from the Literary Circle participated in this contest. They were trying to win large awards for the best reading, and a gold medal for the best monologue. These medals were offered by the Literary Circle.

There were eleven contestants, each of whom performed very well. They were all amateurs of the declamatory art, yet we can say without fear of contradiction that finished artists from dramatic schools could not have done better. One's heart filled with pride at the sight of the extraordinary abilities of these young people of the district of Holy Trinity Parish.



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 11, 1911.

The program was rich and varied. /Translator's note: Here follows the entire program.]

The judges were: Mr. P. Mindak, attorney, Reverend Martin Hanyz, and Mrs. Mary Olgiert Kaczorowska. They observed the contestants' abilities of memorization, diction, and gesticulation. The prize for the monologue was unanimously granted to Miss Mary Nowakowski; the prize for reading was given to Miss Wladyslawa Kwiatkowska. The following also deserve special mention: Mr. Roman Janiszonski, who almost won a prize; Misses Anna Jakowaniec, Helen Warszewski, and Josephine Borucki.

The Literary Circle intends to conduct a similar contest at the end of next month for all the young people's organizations in the district of Holy Trinity Parish.



II B 1 d

II B 1 a

III C

III H

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 13, 1911.

ORGANIZATION NEWS

Yesterday, at four in the afternoon, the Literary Circle made its third appearance in its tenth season, at Holy Trinity Parish Hall, in honor and memory of Reverend Peter Skarga, the famous Polish preacher.

The program was excellent and well-executed.

Program

Song, "Warsaw Girl"..... Holy Trinity Girls' Choir
Soloists, Anna Bartodziej, Agatha Zajac, Clara Dymek

Lecture, "Reverend Peter Skarga" Mr. I. Skrodski

Song, "None Ever"..... Mr. F. Imbrowicz

Reading, "Excerpts from the Sermons of Reverend Peter Skarga".....
..... Mr. R. Janiszewski



II B 1 d

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

III C

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 13, 1911.

III H

IV Piano solo, "Fra Diavolo" Mrs. P. Warzecha

Speech Reverend F. Feldheim

Reading, "My Country" B. Czuwara

Lecture, "Errors in Grammar"..... Brother Maximus C.S.C.

Cornet solo, "Alice Where Art Thou"..... F. Orminska

Reading, "At the Graveyard" Mary Dach

Song, "Mary Langiewiczza"..... Holy Trinity Girls' Choir

Their next performance will be given in the afternoon of November 26.

